WITH COMPLIMENTS

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LONDON, W.
AND AT
WORCESTER.
ESTABLISHED 1808.

Sept 1882

7.40

THE

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND SOCIETY.

FUNDS AND REVENUE.

The Accumulated Funds exceed - - - - - £9,200,000

The Annual Revenue exceeds - - - - - - 1,100,000

The Largest Funds and Revenue possessed by any Life Assurance Institution in the United Kingdom.

THE PROFITS

are ascertained Septennially and divided among the Members in Bonus Additions to their Policies, computed in the *compound* form, *i.e.*, on Original Sums Assured and previous Bonus Additions attaching to the Policy—an *intermediate* Bonus calculated on the total sum being also added to claims arising between Divisions; thus, practically an

Annual Division of Profits is made among the Policyholders,

founded on the ample basis of seven years' operations, yielding to each his equitable share down to date of death, in respect of every premium paid since the date of the Policy. The following Tables will show the

SUPERIORITY OF THE SOCIETY'S BONUS SYSTEM,

In its effect on payments under Policies of £1,000.

Effect of COMPOUND Bonuses, *At rate declared December*, 1880.				Effect of INTERMEDIATE Bonuses, *Accumulated since December*, 1880.			
Year of Entry.	Bonus if on Original Sum.	On Sum Assured and Bonuses.	Excess of Society's Bonus.	Sum Assured & Bonuses 1880.	Intermediate Bonus, 1881-86.	Total after Payt. of 1886 Prem.	Year of Entry.
1824	£119 0	£271 0 11	£152 0 11	£2,548 14 10	£221 14 8	£2,770 9 6	1824
1831	119 0	245 11 5	126 11 5	2,309 3 11	200 18 0	2,510 1 11	1831
1838	119 0	215 11 1	96 11 1	2,026 18 9	176 6 11	2,203 5 8	1838
1845	119 0	187 19 2	68 19 2	1,767 8 8	153 15 2	1,921 3 10	1845
1852	119 0	166 0 2	47 0 2	1,561 0 5	135 16 1	1,696 16 6	1852
1860	119 0	145 5 0	26 5 0	1,365 17 2	118 16 7	1,484 13 9	1860
1865	119 0	136 18 6	17 18 6	1,287 10 11	112 0 4	1,399 11 3	1865
1874	119 0	119 0 0	..	1,119 0 0	97 7 0	1,216 7 0	1874

No Bonus is payable if death occur within five years of the date of the Policy.

BONUS YEAR 1887.

The Profits earned during the Seven Years, 1881 *to* 1887, *will be divided among the Members as at* 31*st December,* 1887. *All Policies on the Participating Scale effected on or before that date will share in the Division.*

Application for such Policies should now be made.

LONDON OFFICE: 28, Cornhill, E.C. WEST END AGENCY: 49, Pall Mall, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office): 9, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

THE CORPORATION OF THE

Scottish Provident Institution.

6 ST. ANDREW SQ., EDINBURGH; 17 KING WILLIAM ST., LONDON, E.C.

THIS SOCIETY combines the advantages of Mutual Assurance with Moderate Premiums.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of £1200 or £1250 may generally be secured from the first for the same yearly payment which would elsewhere assure (with profits) £1000 only—the difference being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 to 25 per cent.

The Whole PROFITS go to the Policyholders, on a system at once safe and equitable,—no share being given to those by whose early death there is a *loss*.

The effect of *reserving* the surplus for the survivors (who will, however, comprise more than half the members) has been that—in addition to the above immediate advantage—the older Policies have already received reversionary Bonuses of 40 to 70 per cent and upwards.

The next Investigation takes place in 1887.

Examples of Premiums for £100 at Death—With Profits.

Age.	Payable during Life.	Limited to 21 payments.	Age.	Payable during Life.	Limited to 21 payments.	Age.	Payable during Life.	Limited to 21 payments.
21	£1 16 3	£2 10 6	31	£2 2 6	£2 16 2	41	£2 16 8	£3 9 2
22	1 16 9	2 11 0	32	2 3 5	2 17 1	42	2 18 8	3 11 1
23	1 17 2	2 11 6	33	2 4 6	2 18 0	43	3 0 11	3 13 1
24	1 17 7	2 12 1	34	2 5 7	2 19 0	44	3 3 3	3 15 3
25	1 18 0	2 12 6	35	2 6 10	3 0 2	45	3 5 9	3 17 6
26	1 18 6	2 13 0	36	2 8 2	3 1 5	46	3 8 5	4 0 0
27	1 19 2	2 13 6	37	2 9 8	3 2 9	47	3 11 5	4 2 8
28	1 19 11	2 14 1	38	2 11 3	3 4 3	48	3 14 8	4 5 8
29	2 0 8	2 14 8	39	2 12 11	3 5 9	49	3 18 1	4 8 9
*30	2 1 6	2 15 4	†40	2 14 9	3 7 5	50	4 1 7	4 12 1

* Thus, a person of 30 may secure £1000 at Death by a yearly payment, *during life*, of £20 : 15s. This Premium in any other of the Scottish Mutual Offices would secure £800 only, instead of £1000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during whole life, he may secure the same £1000 by *twenty-one* yearly payments of £27 : 13 : 4—*being thus free of payment after age* 50.

† At age 40 the Premium *ceasing at* 60 is, for £1000, £33 : 14 : 2, about the same as most Offices require during the whole of life. Before that time the Policy will have shared in at least one division.

The New Business (entirely home) has for many years exceeded a Million.

The EXPENSES are much under those of any Office doing so large a New Business.

The Funds (increased in year by £323,000) exceed £5,500,000.

Only Two Offices in the Kingdom (both older) have as large a Fund.

POLICIES are generally free from restriction on residence after five years, and unchallengeable on any ground but fraud. They may be revived (after month of grace) on payment of premium and a moderate fine, within a year, without proof of health. In the case of death intervening, when the value exceeds the unpaid premium the full sum is payable, under deduction of arrears.

Claims payable One Month after proof—in most cases equivalent to immediate payment.

Full Explanations will be found in REPORTS, *to be had on application.*

EDINBURGH, *October* 1886.

JAMES WATSON, *Manager.*
J. MUIR LEITCH, *London Secretary.*

GOLD MEDAL.

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These Waters are supplied

To the Queen.

Table Waters.

These Waters have been celebrated for over a Century for their Excellence and Purity, and continue to be supplied to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

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POTASS WATER.
GINGER ALE (*Dry and Sweet*).
LEMONADE.

MALVERN SELTZER.
COCA WATER (*New Non-Alcoholic Table Water*).
TONIC WATER.
HIA WATER.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR EXPORT.

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THIS IS PREPARED FROM THE WATER OF THE CELEBRATED MALVERN SPRINGS.

Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent Surgeon, says: "No purer Water exists in any natural sources than that of our *own Malvern Springs.*"

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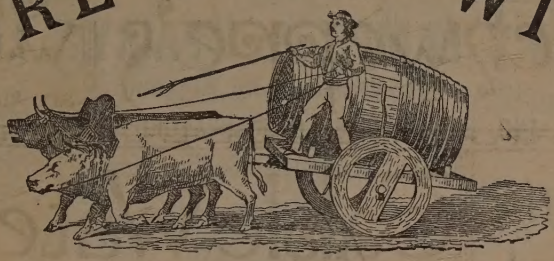

AS DRUNK IN PORTUGAL.

VINTAGE 1873.

36/- *per Dozen.*
17/- *per Gallon.*

CASH WITH ORDER.
Less 5 per cent. Discount.

THE above will be found a very delicious light wine, of the style generally drunk by the higher classes in Portugal. Being a Pure Wine matured entirely in the Wood, it is perfectly wholesome, and will be appreciated by those who cannot drink with impunity the heavy and highly brandied Port Wines usually shipped to this country.

It is universally acknowledged by the highest Medical Authorities that PURE PORT WINE well matured in the Cask, is one of the most wholesome and strengthening Wines.

DR. ANNA KINGSFORD, M.D., says: "Good Port Wine occasionally is a great help. Let me recommend Messrs. GRIERSON, OLDHAM, & Co.'s Wine."

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GRIERSON, OLDHAM, & CO.,

28, MARTIN'S LANE, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Registered Trade Mark for Lamps,
"FAIRY."
Stamped on every Lamp.

SAML. CLARKE'S

(NEW PATENT)

Registered Trade Mark for Lights,
"FAIRY."
Stamped on every Light.

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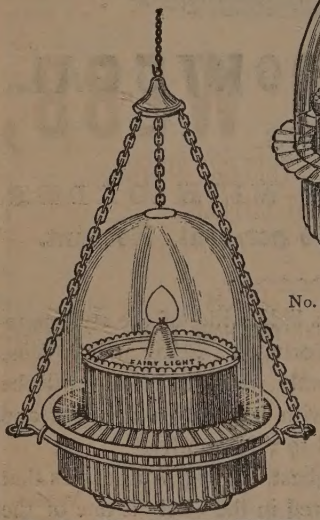
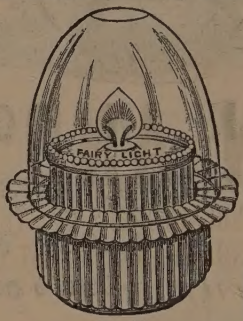
For Ornamentally Lighting

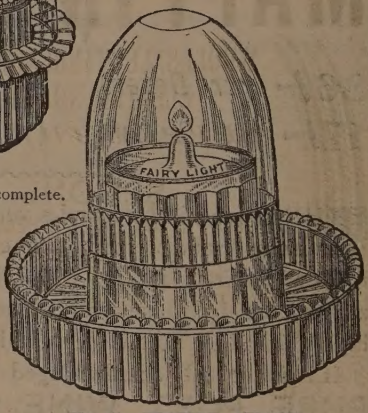
DRAWING AND BALL-ROOMS, CONSERVATORIES, EVENING FÊTES, TABLE DECORATIONS, ETC., ETC.



No. 12.—FOR CONSERVATORIES.
No. 12—2/6 each complete.



No. 13.
No. 13—2/- each complete.



No. 17.—FLOWER CIRCLE.
No. 17—4/- each complete.

These Lamps are made entirely of Glass, thus the greatest amount of light possible is obtained, with absolute **Safety** from Fire and dropping of Grease—both inseparable with Candles. Each Lamp is fitted with **Opal** Shades, and packed in a Cardboard Box.

The **Patent "Fairy" Lights** have double wicks, give a beautiful soft, steady Light; are always the same height, so essential when placed before a mirror; and the last hour's burning is as brilliant as the first; are not affected by the strongest draught, require no attention after lighting, and will burn upwards of 10 hours—at a very moderate cost; they can be instantly extinguished by use of the "Fairy" Extinguisher supplied with every Lamp, and readily re-lighted.

The Lamps require no cleaning and **never wear out**; when burning they fully realize their title of **"FAIRY" LIGHTS.** The Lights are sold in boxes containing **6** Lights—price **1/-** per box—to be obtained Retail from all respectable dealers, and Wholesale from the Patentee—

SAML. CLARKE,

"PYRAMID" AND "FAIRY" LAMP AND LIGHT WORKS, CHILD'S HILL, LONDON, N.W.

N.B.—*The "Fairy" Lamps and "Fairy" Lights are patented in Great Britain and the United States.*

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Full size Antique Fluted Tea and Coffee Service, Sterling Silver, 50 oz., £26 5s. Best Electro Silver, £9 10s.

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WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF STERLING SILVER, ELECTRO SILVER, AND FINEST CUTLERY, *SUPPLY THE PUBLIC DIRECT.*

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PLAIN PATTERNS.		B.	A.
Table Forks	Dozen	£1 6 0	... £1 16 0
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Dessert Forks...	,,	1 1 0	... 1 8 0
Dessert Spoons	,,	1 1 0	... 1 10 0
Tea Spoons	,,	0 12 0	... 0 14 0
Egg, Salt, and Mustard Spoons ...	Each	0 1 4	... 0 1 8
Sugar Tongs	,,	0 2 0	... 0 2 6
Soup Ladle	,,	0 8 6	... 0 10 0
Sauce Ladle	,,	0 3 0	... 0 3 6

All Patterns in Stock.

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		Table Knives.	*Cheese Knives.*	*Carvers.*
No. 984½...Ivory, 3½ in. handles	.....	£1 0 0	£0 14 0	£0 7 0
,, 104 ... ,, 3⅝ ,, ,,	rivetted	1 5 0	...0 18 0	...0 9 0
,, 336 ... ,, 3¾ ,, ,,	screw-fast ...	1 16 0	...1 5 0	...0 10 0
,, 52 ... ,, 4 ,, ,,	,, ...	2 0 0	...1 10 0	...0 12 0
,, 54 ... ,, 4 ,, ,,	finest	2 10 0	...1 16 0	...0 15 6
,, 1073 ... ,, 4 ,, ,,	round	2 5 0	...1 13 0	...0 13 6

Pearl, Silver, Buckhorn, and other Handles.

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INDIA—
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

DURING recent years the art of distillation in Scotland has developed into several distinct and recognised systems; and at the present day there are four distinct classes of spirits distilled, viz., Highland Malt, Lowland Malt, Patent Malt, and Grain, in each of which there are various grades of quality.

The Whiskey distilled north of the Grampians is styled "Highland Whiskey," and that south of this hill boundary "Lowland Whiskey." Highland Whiskey is the produce of numerous "sma' stills," worked for the most part upon the old original system of distillation, a process by which a much smaller extract is produced from a given quantity of grain as compared with the system of distillation prosecuted throughout the Lowlands of Scotland. Highland Whiskey is obtained from fine barley, fully malted, and from clear, soft, delicious mountain water. The barley is kiln-dried by peat fuel, which is cut from the mossy peats of the mountains, the whole process of distillation being conducted on a system embodying all that is natural and inartificial. Hence the marked superiority in character, style, and flavour of this highly appreciated beverage.

Lowland Malt is distilled on a much more extended scale. The system embraces all that science can give to produce quantity at the least possible cost. The grain used is mostly of inferior quality to that used in Highland stills, and the process is one of hurry and forcing. The quality and value of Lowland malt is, therefore, far short of Highland Whiskey; and the produce of such Lowland stills may be recognised by its rough, plain, general character, without the higher and delicate aroma of the Highland.

Patent Malt and Grain cannot be justly termed "Whiskey." These can be distilled from almost any unmalted grain and from other glutinous substances, and are distilled in large quantities for rectifying and mixing purposes. They fall short in value of the Lowland Malt.

From their much lower price, and from their greater nearness to the principal ports of shipment, Grain and Patent Malt, or blends of these and Lowland Malt, have hitherto, almost without exception, been exported to the colonies, &c.

Having, after our research and experiment, satisfied ourselves that Highland Malt Whiskey is the "original Scotch Whiskey," and the highest type of alcohol, we set ourselves to ascertain the condition under which it could be presented to the public in its best form; and we found that the connoisseurs of many years ago, recognising the exaggerated characteristics possessed by all the higher brands of real Mountain Dew, discovered that the judicious blending of the produce of various "sma' stills" secured a more perfect and palatable character to the spirits so treated, and that one strongly exaggerated character being met by others of a like, though opposite nature, the result was complete harmony, softness, fulness, and delicacy of style. We also found that, after selecting a blend of those "sma' stills" Highland Whiskeys, the next essential requirement was age. No artificial process of mellowing, or any system of double distillation, can give to the Whiskey the characteristics developed by time. This fact can be better understood when we explain that the produce of some distilleries mature in a shorter space of time than others, but all require several years to develop those delicate and beautiful ethers (or aroma) in which maturity consists.

The leading members of the Medical Profession are now unanimous in recommending High-Class Whiskey, naturally and thoroughly matured, as the most wholesome stimulant; and its value in this respect is daily becoming more widely understood, and its use increasing in a corresponding degree.

With these remarks, we have pleasure in announcing that we hold in bond, in London and Inverness, a very large stock of the produce of the most famed "sma' stills" in the Highlands of Scotland, blended and matured. These Whiskeys are matured in sherry wood, and have a yellowish or straw-coloured tinge, and are guaranteed entirely free from fusel oil and other noxious impurities, the natural attendants of imperfectly produced spirits.

We have resolved to identify ourselves with genuine Highland Malt Whiskey only; to select, blend, and store the same under a system that will enable us to ship this article of the highest possible type, uniform in style, and thoroughly matured.

The "Carlton" Whiskey has a great reputation in the principal London Club Houses; it is of rare quality, age, and excellence.

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,

This Grand Old WHISKEY is a blend of the Finest Highland Malt, and the same as supplied to the Carlton Club.

Carlton Whiskey Eleven Years Old

25s. per Gallon, 50s. per Dozen Net Cash,

CARRIAGE PAID.

Offices and Duty paid Stores:—92 & 94, ALBANY STREET, LONDON, N.W.

AN

Almanack

For the Year of Our Lord

1887

BY

JOSEPH WHITAKER, F.S.A.

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE

Astronomical and other Phenomena

A LARGE AMOUNT OF
INFORMATION RESPECTING THE GOVERNMENT
FINANCES POPULATION COMMERCE AND
GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH
EMPIRE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
WITH SOME NOTICE OF
OTHER COUNTRIES
&c. &c.

LONDON
OFFICE: 12 WARWICK LANE,
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T. BOLTON, LD.

ADVERTISEMENT.

It will be seen that the present issue of the Almanack has been very greatly enlarged. The Editor found it impossible to satisfy the demands of his numerous correspondents without extending the work much beyond the limits originally assigned to it. Reluctant to take this step, he had endeavoured, by the most rigid economy of the space at his disposal, to keep each year's Almanack within the limits of its predecessor. Each year the effort was a failure, whilst the demands for amplifications and additions were as constantly increasing. A permanent extension of the size of the work was therefore unavoidable, and the supplementary portion, commencing on page 377, now reaches to page 632, an increase of 160 pages over the ordinary issue. Even with this substantial increase the Editor has to regret the omission of several important articles already in type.

The enlargement of the work has afforded an opportunity for entirely recasting its contents. Several of its most popular features have been extended; and by transferring to the Supplement portions of less general interest, space has been obtained for the insertion of additional matters of importance to all classes of readers.

The year of the Queen's Jubilee has been marked by an article in the Appendix, enumerating the chief events in Her Majesty's reign. One of the most momentous issues presented to the country during the past year was the proposal to rescind the Legislative Union with Ireland. The far-reaching consequence of such a measure elevates the instrument by which it was to be accomplished into a work of the utmost historic interest. In placing on record a convenient synopsis of the Irish Government and Land Bills, the twin measures are presented from the standpoint of their authors, and their merits or defects may therefore be judged accordingly.

What may be described as the Geographical section of the work has been thoroughly revised, and the portions relating to our Colonial Empire considerably enlarged. Many years before Imperial Federation became a theme of general concern, the Almanack annually endeavoured to enlist the sympathies of its readers in the affairs of the British Colonies and Dependencies, and may modestly claim to have assisted in awakening that interest in the subject which has at length been so completely aroused.

The Editor has again to thank his numerous Correspondents, not only for the correction of errors which had crept into the Almanack, but also for many valuable suggestions for its improvement. He trusts that the work may continue to merit their obliging attention, and that they will not fail to point out such faults of omission or of commission as they may observe. He is painfully conscious of many shortcomings, but by means of the enlargement now effected he trusts that the interest and usefulness of the Almanack has been increased to a corresponding degree.

London, 11*th December*, 1886.

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[NOTE.—*The letter a prefixed to the figures refers to pages in the Appendix.*]

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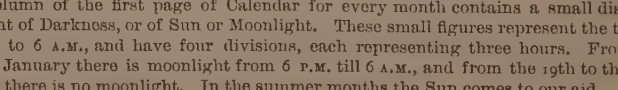
NOTE.—The Enlarged Edition of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, price TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE, neatly half-bound, contains the whole of the Articles in this Index.

DURATION OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

THE second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or of Sun or Moonlight. These small figures represent the twelve hours from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., and have four divisions, each representing three hours. From the 6th to the 11th of January there is moonlight from 6 P.M. till 6 A.M., and from the 19th to the 26th it will be seen that there is no moonlight. In the summer months the Sun comes to our aid.

THE DIAGRAMS USED ARE—



WHITAKER'S ALMANACK FOR 1887.

BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND THE 50 AND 51 OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Common Notes for the Year.

Golden Number	VII.	*Rogation Sunday*	May 15
Epact	6	*Ascension Day—Holy Thursday*	„ 19
Solar Cycle	20	Birth of Queen Victoria (1819)	„ 24
Roman Indiction	15	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	„ 29
Dominical Letter	B	*Trinity Sunday*	June 5
Julian Period	6600	*Corpus Christi*	„ 9
Sundays after Trinity	24	Accession of Queen Victoria (1837)	„ 20
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 6	Queen's Coronation (1838)	„ 28
Ash Wednesday	„ 23	Birth of Prince of Wales (1841)	Nov. 9
Good Friday	April 8	*First Sunday in Advent*	„ 27
Easter Sunday. (*See* page 69.)	„ 10	CHRISTMAS DAY—Sunday	Dec. 25

Beginnings of the Seasons.

	d. h.		d. h.
Spring, Sun enters Aries	March 20 10 A	Autumn, Sun enters Libra	Sept. 23 9 M
Summer „ „ Cancer	June 21 6 A	Winter „ „ Capricornus	Dec. 22 3 M

The EQUINOXES happen when Spring and Autumn begin, and the SOLSTICES at Summer and Winter.

Law Sittings.

Hilary	Begin Jan. 11 and end April 6	Trinity	Begin June 7 and end Aug. 12
Easter	„ April 19 „ May 27	Michaelmas	„ Oct. 24 „ Dec. 21

INNS OF COURT LAW (DINING) TERMS.—*Hilary* begins 11 January, ends 31 January. *Easter* begins 19 April, ends 16 May. *Trinity* beg. 7 June, ends 27 June. *Michaelmas* beg. 2 Nov., ends 25 Nov.

University Terms.

OXFORD.	Begins.	Ends.
Lent	January 14	April 2
Easter	April 13	May 27
Trinity	May 28	July 9
Michaelmas	October 10	December 17

The Act, July 5.

CAMBRIDGE.	Begins.	Ends.
Lent	January 8	March 27
Easter	April 18	June 24
Michaelmas	October 1	December 19

The Commencement, June 21.

Jewish Calendar. (A.D. 1887, A.M. 5647–48.)

The Year 5647 commenced September 30, 1886.

Jan.	6	Fast; Siege of Jerusalem	Tebet	10	July	10	Fast of Tamuz	Tamuz	18
„	26	New Moon	Sebat	1	„	22	New Moon	Ab	1
Feb.	25	New Moon	Adar	1	„	31	Fast; Destruction of Temple	„	10
Mar.	9	Fast of Esther	„	13	Aug.	21	New Moon	Elul	1
„	10	Purim	„	14					
„	11	Shushan Purim	„	15	Sept.	19	First day of New Year, 5648	Tisri	1
„	26	New Moon	Nisan	1	„	21	Fast of Guedaliah	„	3
April	9	Festival of Passover	„	15	„	28	Fast of Expiation	„	10
„	10	„ „ 2nd day	„	16	Oct.	3	Feast of Tabernacles	„	15
„	15	„ „ 7th day	„	21	„	9	Hosana Raba	„	21
„	16	„ „ ends	„	22	„	10	Feast of the 8th day	„	22
„	25	New Moon	Yiar	1	„	11	Rejoicing of the Law	„	23
May	12	Festival, 33rd day of Omer	„	18	„	19	New Moon	Hesvan	1
„	24	New Moon	Sivan	1	Nov.	17	New Moon	Kislev	1
„	29	Festival of Weeks	„	6	Dec.	11	Dedication of the Temple	„	25
„	30	„ „ 2nd day	„	7	„	16	New Moon	Tebet	1
June	23	New Moon	Tamuz	1	„	25	Fast; Siege of Jerusalem	„	10

NOTE.—All the Jewish Sabbaths, Festivals, and Fasts commence the previous Evening at Sunset.

Mohammedan Calendar. (1304–1305.)

Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.	Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.
1304.	Jomada I.	January 26	1304.	Dulheggia	August 21
„	Jomada II.	February 25			
„	Rajab	March 26	1305.	Muharram 1305	September 19
„	Shaaban	April 25	„	Saphar	October 19
„	Ramadân	May 24	„	Rabia I.	November 17
„	Shawall	June 23	„	Rabia II.	December 17
„	Dulkaada	July 22	„	Jomada I. (1888)	January 15

A Calendar

For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,¶ to 1952 inclusive.

Years 1753 to 1952.											Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1761	1767	1778	1789	1795																		
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
						1903	1914	1925	1931	1942												
1762	1773	1779	1790																			
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
						1909	1915	1926	1937	1943												
1757	1763	1774	1785	1791																		
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
						1910	1921	1927	1938	1949												
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799				*													
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3*	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
					1901	1907	1918	1929	1935	1946												
1755	1766	1777	1783	1794	1800																	
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890	..	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
					1902	1913	1919	1930	1941	1947												
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797																		
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
					1905	1911	1922	1933	1939	1950												
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1798																	
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
						1906	1917	1923	1934	1945												
										1951												
Leap Years.											..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	1928	..				7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932				5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	..	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936				3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	..	1816	1844	1872	..	1912	1940				1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	..	1820	1848	1876	..	1916	1944				6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	..	1920	1948				4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	..	1924	1952				2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week May 4 will be in the year 1889, in the table of years look for 1889, and in a parallel line, under May, is fig. 3, which directs to col. 3, in which it will be seen that May 4 falls on Saturday.

¶ 1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3 13 were omitted).

1		2		3*		4		5		6		7	
Monday	1	Tuesday	1	Wednesd.	1	Thursday	1	Friday	1	Saturday	1	*Sunday*	1
Tuesday	2	Wednesd.	2	Thursday	2	Friday	2	Saturday	2	*Sunday*	2	Monday	2
Wednesd.	3	Thursday	3	Friday	3	Saturday	3	*Sunday*	3	Monday	3	Tuesday	3
Thursday	4	Friday	4	Saturday*	4	*Sunday*	4	Monday	4	Tuesday	4	Wednesd.	4
Friday	5	Saturday	5	*Sunday*	5	Monday	5	Tuesday	5	Wednesd.	5	Thursday	5
Saturday	6	*Sunday*	6	Monday	6	Tuesday	6	Wednesd.	6	Thursday	6	Friday	6
Sunday	7	Monday	7	Tuesday	7	Wednesd.	7	Thursday	7	Friday	7	Saturday	7
Monday	8	Tuesday	8	Wednesd.	8	Thursday	8	Friday	8	Saturday	8	*Sunday*	8
Tuesday	9	Wednesd.	9	Thursday	9	Friday	9	Saturday	9	*Sunday*	9	Monday	9
Wednesd.	10	Thursday	10	Friday	10	Saturday	10	*Sunday*	10	Monday	10	Tuesday	10
Thursday	11	Friday	11	Saturday	11	*Sunday*	11	Monday	11	Tuesday	11	Wednesd.	11
Friday	12	Saturday	12	*Sunday*	12	Monday	12	Tuesday	12	Wednesd.	12	Thursday	12
Saturday	13	*Sunday*	13	Monday	13	Tuesday	13	Wednesd.	13	Thursday	13	Friday	13
Sunday	14	Monday	14	Tuesday	14	Wednesd.	14	Thursday	14	Friday	14	Saturday	14
Monday	15	Tuesday	15	Wednesd.	15	Thursday	15	Friday	15	Saturday	15	*Sunday*	15
Tuesday	16	Wednesd.	16	Thursday	16	Friday	16	Saturday	16	*Sunday*	16	Monday	16
Wednesd.	17	Thursday	17	Friday	17	Saturday	17	*Sunday*	17	Monday	17	Tuesday	17
Thursday	18	Friday	18	Saturday	18	*Sunday*	18	Monday	18	Tuesday	18	Wednesd.	18
Friday	19	Saturday	19	*Sunday*	19	Monday	19	Tuesday	19	Wednesd.	19	Thursday	19
Saturday	20	*Sunday*	20	Monday	20	Tuesday	20	Wednesd.	20	Thursday	20	Friday	20
Sunday	21	Monday	21	Tuesday	21	Wednesd.	21	Thursday	21	Friday	21	Saturday	21
Monday	22	Tuesday	22	Wednesd.	22	Thursday	22	Friday	22	Saturday	22	*Sunday*	22
Tuesday	23	Wednesd.	23	Thursday	23	Friday	23	Saturday	23	*Sunday*	23	Monday	23
Wednesd.	24	Thursday	24	Friday	24	Saturday	24	*Sunday*	24	Monday	24	Tuesday	24
Thursday	25	Friday	25	Saturday	25	*Sunday*	25	Monday	25	Tuesday	25	Wednesd.	25
Friday	26	Saturday	26	*Sunday*	26	Monday	26	Tuesday	26	Wednesd.	26	Thursday	26
Saturday	27	*Sunday*	27	Monday	27	Tuesday	27	Wednesd.	27	Thursday	27	Friday	27
Sunday	28	Monday	28	Tuesday	28	Wednesd.	28	Thursday	28	Friday	28	Saturday	28
Monday	29	Tuesday	29	Wednesd.	29	Thursday	29	Friday	29	Saturday	29	*Sunday*	29
Tuesday	30	Wednesd.	30	Thursday	30	Friday	30	Saturday	30	*Sunday*	30	Monday	30
Wednesd.	31	Thursday	31	Friday	31	Saturday	31	*Sunday*	31	Monday	31	Tuesday	31

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun enters Aquarius 20*d.* 8*h.* m.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1	*	S	**Circumcision.** H.M. proc. Emp. of India, 1877.	8 8	3 59	1	364
2		S	**Second S. after Xmas.** J. Mason Good d. 1827.	8 8	4 0	2	363
3		M	* *For use of this Column, showing Daily amount*	8 8	4 1	3	362
4		Tu	*of Darkness and Moonlight, see note at end of* p. 10.	8 8	4 2	4	361
5		W	Duke of York died, 1827. Gen. Chanzy d. 1883.	8 8	4 3	5	360
6		Th	**Epiphany.** Old Christmas Day. Twelfth Day.	8 7	4 4	6	359
7		F	*St. Distaff's Day.* John Hookham Frere d. 1846.	8 7	4 6	7	358
8		S	*St. Lucian.* Camb. Lent Term beg. Galileo d. 1642.	8 6	4 7	8	357
9		S	**First S. aft. Epiphany.** Napoleon III. d. 1873.	8 6	4 9	9	356
10		M	Plough Monday. Penny Post introduced, 1840.	8 5	4 10	10	355
11		Tu	Hilary Law Sittings begin.	8 5	4 11	11	354
12		W	Auguste Comte, philosopher, born, 1798.	8 4	4 13	12	353
13		Th	*St. Hilary.* Parliament meets.	8 3	4 14	13	352
14		F	Oxford Lent Term begins. Battle of Rivoli, 1797.	8 3	4 16	14	351
15		S	Lord Stanley of Preston born, 1841.	8 2	4 17	15	350
16		S	**Second Sunday after Epiphany.**	8 1	4 19	16	349
17		M	*St. Anthony.* Battle of Falkirk, 1746.	8 0	4 21	17	348
18		Tu	*St. Prisca.* German Empire proclaimed, 1871.	7 59	4 22	18	347
19		W	Ciudad Rodrigo stormed, 1812.	7 58	4 24	19	346
20		Th	*St. Fabian.* Sir John Soane, architect, d. 1837.	7 57	4 25	20	345
21		F	*St. Agnes.* Louis XVI. guillotined, 1793.	7 56	4 27	21	344
22		S	*St. Vincent.* Earl of Northbrook born, 1826.	7 55	4 29	22	343
23		S	**Third Sun. after Epiphany.** Wm. Pitt d. 1806.	7 54	4 31	23	342
24		M	Charles James Fox b. 1749; d. 13 Sept. 1806.	7 52	4 32	24	341
25		Tu	**Conversion of St. Paul.** Bp. of Exeter b. 1825.	7 51	4 34	25	340
26		W	General Gordon killed at Khartoum, 1885.	7 50	4 36	26	339
27		Th	*See note on High Tides, page* 24.	7 48	4 38	27	338
28		F	Capitulation of Paris, 1871.	7 47	4 39	28	337
29		S	First Reformed Parliament met, 1833.	7 46	4 41	29	336
30		S	**Fourth S. after Epiph.** K. Charles I. exec. 1649.	7 44	4 43	30	335
31		M	Charles Edward, Young Pretender, died, 1788.	7 43	4 45	31	334

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	2*d.*	9*h.*	20*m.*	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	9	10	32	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	16	3	22	Afternoon.
● New Moon	24	3	1	Morning.

In Perigee 12*d.* 6*h.* m. | In Apogee 28*d.* 7*h.* m.

RAINFALL IN JANUARY, 1886.

In this month rain fell on 22 days. The total fall for the month was 3·67 inches; *above* the average of ten years, 1871–80, by 1·53 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

January 1. — Holiday on Stock Exchange. Bank Holiday in Scotland. — Dog and other licences renewable.

3. Quarter Sessions to be held this week.

6. Dividends payable on Consols, &c.

8. Fire insurances due at Christmas must be paid.

12. Latest day for Bankers' returns to be delivered at Stamp Office.

31. Last day for owners to claim votes for election of Guardians. Latest day for Coroners to transmit to Home Secretary returns of Inquests held during the preceding year.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	3 47	1·18	18 47 4	11·04	23 0 39	12·4	18 43 17
2	4 15	1·17	18 51 28	11·03	22 55 27	13·5	18 47 14
3	4 43	1·15	18 55 53	11·01	22 49 48	14·7	18 51 10
4	5 10	1·13	19 0 17	10·99	22 43 42	15·8	18 55 7
5	5 37	1·12	19 4 40	10·98	22 37 9	16·9	18 59 3
6	6 4	1·10	19 9 3	10·95	22 30 9	18·1	19 3 0
7	6 30	1·07	19 13 26	10·93	22 22 43	19·2	19 6 56
8	6 55	1·05	19 17 48	10·91	22 14 50	20·3	19 10 53
9	7 20	1·03	19 22 10	10·89	22 6 31	21·4	19 14 50
10	7 45	1·01	19 26 31	10·87	21 57 46	22·4	19 18 46
11	8 8	0·98	19 30 51	10·84	21 48 35	23·5	19 22 43
12	8 32	0·96	19 35 11	10·82	21 38 59	24·5	19 26 39
13	8 54	0·93	19 39 30	10·79	21 28 58	25·6	19 30 36
14	9 16	0·91	19 43 49	10·77	21 18 32	26·6	19 34 32
15	9 38	0·88	19 48 7	10·74	21 7 41	27·6	19 38 29
16	9 59	0·85	19 52 24	10·71	20 56 26	28·6	19 42 25
17	10 19	0·82	19 56 41	10·68	20 44 47	29·6	19 46 22
18	10 38	0·79	20 0 57	10·65	20 32 44	30·6	19 50 19
19	10 57	0·76	20 5 12	10·62	20 20 18	31·6	19 54 15
20	11 15	0·73	20 9 26	10·59	20 7 29	32·5	19 58 12
21	11 32	0·70	20 13 40	10·56	19 54 17	33·5	20 2 8
22	11 49	0·67	20 17 53	10·53	19 40 43	34·4	20 6 5
23	12 4	0·64	20 22 6	10·50	19 26 47	35·3	20 10 1
24	12 19	0·60	20 26 17	10·46	19 12 30	36·2	20 13 58
25	12 33	0·57	20 30 28	10·43	18 57 52	37·0	20 17 54
26	12 47	0·54	20 34 38	10·40	18 42 52	37·9	20 21 51
27	12 59	0·50	20 38 47	10·36	18 27 33	38·7	20 25 48
28	13 11	0·47	20 42 55	10·33	18 11 53	39·6	20 29 44
29	13 22	0·43	20 47 2	10·29	17 55 54	40·4	20 33 41
30	13 32	0·40	20 51 9	10·26	17 39 36	41·2	20 37 37
31	13 41	0·36	20 55 15	10·22	17 22 58	41·9	20 41 34

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1886.

Day.	Temperature. Maximum	Temperature. Minimum.	Temperature. Avge. 50 Yrs.	Barom. Mean.	Rain-fall.	Sun-shine.	Wind. Directn.	Wind. Prssure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	49·0	44·8	37	29·876	0·04	..	WSW	3·5
2	51·5	40·0	37	29·798	0·00	0·2	W	4·7
3	50·0	34·1	37	29·774	0·00	..	SW	11·5
4	49·8	40·4	36	29·493	0·32	..	WSW	10·7
5	41·2	33·9	36	29·471	0·00	4·2	WSW	10·1
6	38·6	27·7	36	29·475	0·86	..	NE	3·5
7	29·0	16·5	36	29·900	0·00	..	NNE	0·2
8	34·8	20·5	36	29·419	0·17	..	WNW	5·1
9	34·9	25·0	36	29·687	0·00	0·6	NNW	9·0
10	34·0	31·1	36	29·837	0·08	..	NE	0·6
11	38·5	33·0	36	29·660	0·17	..	S	6·7
12	36·0	29·8	36	29·875	0·12	0·6	NW	3·0
13	45·1	35·0	36	29·120	0·19	..	NNW	10·5
14	41·2	30·1	36	29·722	0·00	2·3	NNW	9·0
15	46·4	32·0	36	29·518	0·17	..	SW	8·0
16	42·5	32·3	37	29·489	0·40	5·2	SW	10·0
17	42·3	32·8	37	29·229	0·01	3·0	SW	4·2
18	41·2	29·0	37	28·909	0·17	..	WSW	4·5
19	35·9	24·7	37	29·179	0·01	0·5	SW	0·1
20	34·3	26·4	37	29·336	0·00	4·7	NE	1·3
21	34·3	30·5	37	29·184	0·14	..	NNE	0·8
22	33·1	28·4	37	29·373	0·02	..	NE	2·8
23	35·3	31·3	38	29·243	0·20	..	NE	0·8
24	38·7	28·3	38	29·298	0·13	2·2	SE	1·1
25	40·1	30·3	38	29·147	0·14	..	E	1·9
26	44·5	34·2	38	29·418	0·01	3·6	SE	7·4
27	43·7	32·0	38	29·669	0·00	5·2	SE	0·6
28	44·2	25·2	38	29·726	0·00	2·9	S	1·3
29	42·1	32·8	38	29·420	0·04	..	SSE	5·3
30	44·4	33·2	38	29·440	0·10	..	SW	17·5
31	47·	34·1	38	29·043	0·18	0·1	WSW	8·3

MEMORANDA.

1.
2. ☽.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9. ☾.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16. ☽.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23. ☾.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30. ☾.
31.

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	11 35	11 35	5 30	0 3 30	2 29 48s	54 15	14 49	7 2	
2	11 56	mrn.	6 12	0 48 25	1 24 12n	54 31	14 53	8 2	4○32●
3	aft.	0 38	6 55	1 34 5	5 17 48	54 57	15 0	9 2	♃43○2
4	0 43	1 42	7 40	2 21 12	9 2 56	55 32	15 9	10 2	432○1
5	1 11	2 48	8 28	3 10 31	12 29 58	56 15	15 21	11 2	431○●
6	1 43	3 56	9 19	4 2 33	15 27 16	57 4	15 35	12 2	4○312
7	2 23	5 4	10 13	4 57 35	17 41 28	57 55	15 48	13 2	412○3
8	3 12	6 8	11 11	5 55 27	18 58 46	58 43	16 2	14 2	2○413
9	4 11	7 11	mrn.	6 55 24	19 7 42	59 25	16 13	15 2	1○324
10	5 19	8 3	0 9	7 56 18	18 2 25	59 56	16 22	16 2	♃3○24
11	6 35	8 50	1 9	8 56 50	15 45 8	60 14	16 26	17 2	32○14
12	7 52	9 27	2 7	9 56 2	12 26 7	60 17	16 27	18 2	312○4
13	9 11	10 0	3 3	10 53 24	8 21 26	60 8	16 25	19 2	○3124
14	10 30	10 29	3 57	11 48 56	3 49 36n	59 47	16 19	20 2	♃1○34
15	11 47	10 57	4 50	12 43 4	0 51 58	59 19	16 12	21 2	2○143
16	mrn.	11 23	5 41	13 36 20	5 24 1	58 47	16 3	22 2	1○423
17	1 3	11 51	6 32	14 29 21	9 34 46	58 12	15 53	23 2	43○12
18	2 17	aft.	7 23	15 22 33	13 11 1	57 38	15 44	24 2	432○●
19	3 27	0 55	8 14	16 16 11	16 2 32	57 5	15 35	25 2	4321○
20	4 33	1 35	9 6	17 10 13	18 1 28	56 34	15 26	26 2	43○12
21	5 33	2 21	9 58	18 4 17	19 2 58	56 4	15 18	27 2	41○23
22	6 26	3 13	10 49	18 57 53	19 5 40	55 37	15 11	28 2	42○13
23	7 13	4 10	11 40	19 50 27	18 11 57	55 11	15 4	29 2	41○23
24	7 52	5 11	aft.	20 41 30	16 27 26	54 49	14 58	0 9	43○12
25	8 24	6 12	1 15	21 30 49	13 59 59	54 29	14 52	1 9	32○4●
26	8 52	7 16	2 0	22 18 25	10 58 33	54 14	14 48	2 9	♃32○4
27	9 18	8 19	2 44	23 4 34	7 32 10	54 5	14 46	3 9	3○124
28	9 39	9 22	3 26	23 49 43	3 49 25s	54 3	14 45	4 9	1○234
29	10 2	10 25	4 8	0 34 25	0 1 47n	54 9	14 47	5 9	2○134
30	10 23	11 27	4 50	1 19 19	3 53 55	54 24	14 51	6 9	1○234
31	10 47	mrn.	5 34	2 5 8	7 39 22n	54 49	14 58	7 9	3○124

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	17 20 49	19 17 55	20 36 21	14 2 16	7 25 15
6	17 51 2	19 44 57	20 52 26	14 4 47	7 23 31
11	18 22 57	20 11 35	21 8 21	14 7 4	7 21 45
16	18 56 3	20 37 46	21 24 4	14 9 8	7 20 0
21	19 30 0	21 3 25	21 39 37	14 10 58	7 18 18
26	20 4 30	21 28 33	21 54 58	14 12 32	7 16 38
31	20 39 22	21 53 8	22 10 8	14 13 50	7 15 4

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
1	22	25	19s	23	13	24s	19	48	13s	11	9	6s
6	23	22	41	22	23	43	18	45	30	11	21	34
11	23	53	50	21	17	6	17	37	44	11	32	46
16	23	54	42	19	54	40	16	25	18	11	42	39
21	23	22	34	18	17	47	15	8	38	11	51	9
26	22	15	24	16	27	56	13	48	10	11	58	14
31	20	31	48s	14	26	41s	12	24	19s	12	3	51s

	21	48	42n
6	21	52	44
11	21	56	45
16	22	⊕	41
21	22	4	29
26	22	8	8
31	22	11	33n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	9 0	7 0	5 2	4 0	1 6	1 1
15	9 0	6 5	5 3	4 0	1 6	1 1
25	9 0	6 3	5 3	3 9	1 7	1 1

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 18	2 6	4 9	2 5	16 3	9 2
16 18	2 5	5 0	2 5	16 7	9 2
16 17	2 4	5 0	2 5	17 2	9 2

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January 1. Day breaks at 6*h.* 2*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 6*h.* 6*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 7*h.* 51*m.*

Jan. 2. Earth at least distance from the Sun, 8*h. aft.*

Jan. 4. Occultation of μ Ceti: magnitude 4. The disappearance takes place at 8*h.* 28*m. aft.*, 87° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9*h.* 33*m. aft.*, 348° from the vertex.

Jan. 5. Occultation of *f* Tauri: magnitude 4. The disappearance takes place at 5*h.* 21*m. aft.*, 48° from the vertex; the re-appearance at 6*h.* 24*m. aft.* 293° from the vertex.

Jan. 6. Occultation of θ^1 and θ^2 Tauri: magnitude 4½. The disappearances take place at 7*h.* 47*m. aft.* and 7*h.* 54*m. aft.*, 68° and 47° from the vertex respectively; the re-appearances at 9*h.* 2*m. aft.* and 8*h.* 55*m. aft.*, 295° and 316° from the vertex respectively.

Jan. 6. Occultation of B.A.C. 1391: magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 9*h.* 2*m. aft.*, 108° from the vertex; the re-appearance at 10*h.* 19*m. aft.*, 289° from the vertex.

Jan. 7. Occultation of Aldebaran: magnitude 1. The disappearance takes place at 0*h.* 17*m. morn.*, 165° from the vertex; the re-appearance at 1*h.* 15*m. morn.*, 283° from the vertex.

Jan. 12. Occultation of ρ Leonis: magnitude 4. The disappearance takes place at 11*h.* 29*m. aft.*, 61° from the vertex; the reappearance at Jan. 13th 0*h.* 30*m. morn.*, 199° from the vertex.

Jan. 30. Occultation of ν Piscium: magnitude 4½. The disappearance takes place at 9*h.* 24*m. aft.*, 185° from the vertex; the re-appearance at 10*h.* 15*m. aft.*, 289° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings increase 25*m.*, and the Afternoons 46*m.*

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star till towards the end of the month.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, in the latter half of the month.

♂ MARS is an evening star throughout this month.

♄ SATURN almost stationary in Gemini.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	Lond. Bridge. Morn.	Lond. Bridge. After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar. Morn.	Dublin (Bar. After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	6 4	6 26	3 20	3 40	11 17	11 36	10 43	11 6	4 16	4 35	6 49	7 10	3 8	3 29
2	S	6 46	7 10	4 2	4 27	11 57	..	11 33	..	4 57	5 20	7 36	8 3	3 53	4 20
3	M	7 35	8 2	4 57	5 30	0 23	0 50	0 1	0 32	5 47	6 17	8 34	9 7	4 51	5 22
4	Tu	8 30	9 3	6 6	6 43	1 21	1 55	1 3	1 34	6 49	7 21	9 42	10 15	5 53	6 24
5	W	9 41	10 17	7 18	7 50	2 32	3 10	2 5	2 35	7 55	8 28	10 46	11 17	6 55	7 25
6	Th	10 51	11 22	8 22	8 51	3 48	4 22	3 5	3 35	9 0	9 31	11 46	..	7 55	8 25
7	F	11 52	..	9 16	9 39	4 50	5 18	4 5	4 31	9 59	10 25	0 15	0 38	8 52	9 19
8	S	0 19	0 43	10 2	10 25	5 45	6 12	4 55	5 18	10 50	11 15	1 1	1 24	9 45	10 8
9	S	1 8	1 31	10 48	11 11	6 38	7 3	5 41	6 4	11 39	..	1 47	2 10	10 29	10 50
10	M	1 55	2 17	11 34	11 57	7 27	7 51	6 27	6 50	0 3	0 27	2 32	2 54	11 10	11 33
11	Tu	2 37	3 0	..	0 20	8 14	8 37	7 14	7 38	0 51	1 15	3 15	3 36	11 56	..
12	W	3 22	3*45	0 43	1 6	8 59	9 21	8 1	8 23	1 39	2 2	3 59	4 22	0 19	0 43
13	Th	4* 9	4*32	1 29	1 52	9 42	10 4	8 46	9 10	2 25	2 48	4 46	5 11	1 7	1 32
14	F	4 54	5 18	2 15	2 38	10 26	10 48	9 34	9 58	3 11	3 34	5 36	6 1	1 57	2 22
15	S	5 40	6 5	3 1	3 25	11 10	11 30	10 22	10 46	3 57	4 21	6 26	6 53	2 47	3 12
16	S	6 31	6 56	3 51	4 17	11 53	..	11 16	11 47	4 47	5 13	7 20	7 50	3 39	4 8
17	M	7 24	7 53	4 45	5 18	0 16	0 43	..	0 19	5 39	6 7	8 21	8 55	4 38	5 12
18	Tu	8 23	8 57	5 56	6 37	1 12	1 50	0 52	1 26	6 41	7 17	9 33	10 11	5 45	6 20
19	W	9 36	10 15	7 17	7 54	2 31	3 15	2 0	2 35	7 54	8 32	10 46	11 21	6 54	7 28
20	Th	10 52	11 29	8 30	9 1	3 57	4 34	3 9	3 43	9 8	9 43	11 53	..	8 2	8 36
21	F	..	0 3	9 29	9 55	5 6	5 35	4 16	4 45	10 13	10 41	0 25	0 51	9 6	9 35
22	S	0 34	1 0	10 19	10 40	6 2	6 27	5 11	5 34	11 6	11 30	1 16	1 40	10 0	10 22
23	S	1 26	1 49	11 1	11 21	6 51	7 13	5 56	6 18	11 54	..	2 3	2 23	10 41	11 0
24	M	2 10	2 29	11 41	..	7 35	7 55	6 39	6 59	0 15	0 36	2 43	3 2	11 19	11 37
25	Tu	2 47	3 5	0 1	0 19	8 12	8 30	7 18	7 36	0 56	1 14	3 20	3 35	11 55	..
26	W	3 21	3 38	0 36	0 53	8 46	9 2	7 54	8 11	1 32	1 50	3 52	4 9	0 13	0 30
27	Th	3 56	4 13	1 10	1 27	9 17	9 31	8 27	8 43	2 7	2 23	4 26	4 43	0 47	1 4
28	F	4 29	4 46	1 42	1 57	9 46	10 1	8 58	9 15	2 38	2 53	5 0	5 17	1 21	1 38
29	S	5 1	5 17	2 13	2 30	10 17	10 33	9 32	9 49	3 9	3 26	5 34	5 52	1 55	2 13
30	S	5 33	5 50	2 47	3 4	10 49	11 5	10 6	10 25	3 43	4 1	6 11	6 31	2 32	2 51
31	M	6 7	6 27	3 22	3 41	11 21	11 38	10 44	11 7	4 19	4 37	6 51	7 12	3 10	3 31
		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. ft.	
Springs rise		20 8		27 6		31 6		20 10		10 0		16 4		12 to 14	
Neaps		,, 17 3		20 3		22 7		16 3		8 3		12 9		9 to 11	

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury Sths. h. m.	Mercury Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus Sths. h. m.	Venus Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars Sths. h. m.	Mars Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter Sths. h. m.	Jupiter Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn Sths. h. m.	Saturn Sets h. m.
1	6 35M	10 37M	2 39A	8 40M	0 35A	4 30A	9 36M	1 53A	6 10A	2 14M	7 20M	0 26A	4 35A	0 44M	8 49M
8	7 1M	10 53M	2 45A	8 42M	0 45A	4 48A	9 22M	1 48A	6 14A	1 51M	6 56M	0 1A	4 5A	0 14M	8 19M
15	7 22M	11 11M	3 0A	8 39M	0 54A	5 9A	9 6M	1 42A	6 18A	1 27M	6 31M	11 35M	3 33A	11 40A	7 51M
22	7 36M	11 31M	3 26A	8 35M	1 3A	5 31A	8 51M	1 37A	6 23A	1 3M	6 6M	11 9M	3 2A	11 10A	7 22M
29	7 45M	11 52M	3 59A	8 32M	1 10A	5 48A	8 33M	1 30A	6 27A	0 39M	5 41M	10 43M	2 32A	10 40A	6 52M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H.	M.	S.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	17	49	2	88	42	36
10	1	17	41	1	88	42	37
19	1	17	32	3	88	42	37
28	1	17	23	2	88	42	36

Angular Distance of the Moon from α Arietis.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	′	″	9 P.M. °	′	″	Midnight. °	′	″
6	West	32	30	42	33	59	4	35	28	40
7	West	44	47	34	46	23	41	48	0	31
8	West	57	54	45	59	35	43	61	17	11
9	West	71	34	51	73	19	5	75	3	37

In the early part of the month the constellations Camelopardus, Lynx, Gemini, Monoceros, and Canis Major will be on the meridian about midnight. In Gemini there is a fine compressed cluster of stars, in the right leg of Pollux; one third of the distance from Pollux to Rigel, on a line from the former star between the second and third stars of Orion's Belt to the latter; the stars composing it are, however, small, and excepting on the nights about the 23rd, in the absence of the Moon, cannot be well observed.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun enters Pisces 18*d.* 11*h.* a.	The Sun Rises H. M.	The Sun Sets H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		Tu	*St. Bridget.* Partridge & Pheasant Shooting ends.	7 41	4 47	32	333
2		W	**Purification of B. Virgin Mary.** Candlemas	7 40	4 48	33	332
3		Th	*St. Blaise.* Marquis of Salisbury born, 1830. [Day.	7 38	4 50	34	331
4		F	George Herbert, poet and divine, died, 1633.	7 36	4 52	35	330
5		S	*St. Agatha.* Thomas Carlyle died, 1881.	7 35	4 54	36	329
6		S	**Septuagesima Sunday.** Henry Irving b. 1838.	7 33	4 56	37	328
7		M	Charles Dickens born, 1812; died, 9 June, 1870.	7 31	4 57	38	327
8		Tu	Half-Quarter Day. Mary Q. Scots beheaded, 1587.	7 30	4 59	39	326
9		W	Ld. Darnley murd. 1567. Sir Evelyn Wood b. 1838.	7 28	5 1	40	325
10		Th	Queen Victoria marr. 1840. J. Michelet d. 1874.	7 26	5 3	41	324
11		F	Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon born, 1798.	7 24	5 5	42	323
12		S	Sir Astley P. Cooper, surgeon, died, 1841.	7 22	5 7	43	322
13		S	**Sexagesima Sunday.** Lord R. Churchill b. 1849.	7 20	5 8	44	321
14		M	*St. Valentine.* Old Candlemas. Capt. Cook d. 1779.	7 19	5 10	45	320
15		Tu	Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth, d. 1844.	7 17	5 12	46	319
16		W	Lindley Murray, grammarian, died, 1826.	7 15	5 14	47	318
17		Th	Duchess of Albany b. 1861. Pestalozzi d. 1827.	7 13	5 16	48	317
18		F	Jeff. Davis inaug. Pres. of Confed. States, 1861.	7 11	5 18	49	316
19		S	K. of Holland b. 1817. A. L. Caulaincourt d. 1827.	7 9	5 19	50	315
20		S	**Quinquagesima Sunday.** *St. Mildred.*	7 7	5 21	51	314
21		M	Cardinal Newman b. 1801. Rev. Robt. Hall d. 1831.	7 5	5 23	52	313
22		Tu	Shrove Tuesday. French Revolution, 1848.	7 3	5 25	53	312
23		W	**Ash Wednesday.** Chas. Shirley Brooks d. 1874.	7 1	5 27	54	311
24		Th	**St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr.**	6 58	5 28	55	310
25		F	Second Derby Admin. 1858. Sir C. Wren d. 1723.	6 56	5 30	56	309
26		S	Treaty of Versailles, 1871. Bank susp. paymt. 1797.	6 54	5 32	57	308
27		S	**First Sunday in Lent. Quadragesima.**	6 52	5 34	58	307
28		M	Sir R. Rawlinson b. 1810. Tichborne Tr. end. 1874.	6 50	5 36	59	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	1*d.*	8*h.*	27*m.*	Morning.
○ Full Moon	8	10	14	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	15	1	32	Morning.
● New Moon	22	9	40	Afternoon.

In Perigee 9*d.* 0*h.* a. | In Apogee 24*d.* 6*h.* a.

RAINFALL IN FEBRUARY, 1886.

In this month rain fell on 10 days. The total fall for the month was 0·56 inch; *below* the average of ten years, 1871–80, by 1·05 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

February 1. — Tweed rod-fishing begins.
2. Candlemas, Scotch Quarter Day.
11. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.
14. Last day for objecting to owners' votes for election of Guardians.
15. Tweed salmon-netting begins.
26. Last day for Companies to claim votes for election of Guardians. Hare-hunting ends.

IRON-MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Birmingham	13	14	14	13
Dudley	14	15	15	14
Stourbridge	14	15	15	14
Walsall	11	12	12	11
Wolverhampton	12	13	13	12

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Varintion of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	13 49	0·33	20 59 20	10·19	17 6 3	42·7	20 45 30
2	13 57	0·29	21 3 24	10·15	16 48 49	43·4	20 49 27
3	14 3	0·26	21 7 27	10·12	16 31 18	44·2	20 53 23
4	14 9	0·23	21 11 29	10·08	16 13 30	44·9	20 57 20
5	14 14	0·19	21 15 31	10·05	15 55 25	45·6	21 1 17
6	14 18	0·16	21 19 32	10·01	15 37 4	46·2	21 5 13
7	14 22	0·12	21 23 31	9·98	15 18 27	46·9	21 9 10
8	14 24	0·09	21 27 31	9·95	14 59 34	47·5	21 13 6
9	14 26	0·06	21 31 29	9·91	14 40 26	48·1	21 17 3
10	14 27	0·02	21 35 26	9·88	14 21 4	48·7	21 20 59
11	14 27	0·01	21 39 23	9·85	14 1 27	49·3	21 24 56
12	14 27	0·04	21 43 19	9·82	13 41 36	49·9	21 28 52
13	14 25	0·07	21 47 14	9·79	13 21 32	50·5	21 32 49
14	14 23	0·10	21 51 9	9·76	13 1 14	51·0	21 36 46
15	14 21	0·13	21 55 3	9·73	12 40 44	51·5	21 40 42
16	14 17	0·16	21 58 56	9·70	12 20 2	52·0	21 44 39
17	14 13	0·19	22 2 48	9·67	11 59 7	52·5	21 48 35
18	14 8	0·22	22 6 40	9·64	11 38 1	53·0	21 52 32
19	14 3	0·24	22 10 31	9·61	11 16 45	53·4	21 56 28
20	13 57	0·27	22 14 22	9·59	10 55 17	53·9	22 0 25
21	13 50	0·30	22 18 11	9·56	10 33 39	54·3	22 4 21
22	13 42	0·32	22 22 0	9·53	10 11 52	54·7	22 8 18
23	13 34	0·35	22 25 49	9·51	9 49 55	55·0	22 12 15
24	13 26	0·38	22 29 37	9·48	9 27 50	55·4	22 16 11
25	13 16	0·40	22 33 24	9·46	9 5 36	55·8	22 20 8
26	13 7	0·42	22 37 11	9·43	8 43 13	56·1	22 24 4
27	12 56	0·45	22 40 57	9·41	8 20 43	56·4	22 28 1
28	12 45	0·47	22 44 42	9·39	7 58 6	56·7	22 31 57

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1886.

Day.	Temperature. Maximum	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	Barom. Mean.	Rainfall.	Sunshine.	Wind. Directn	Prssure.
	°	°	°	inches.*	inches.	hours.		
1	41·9	35·3	38	29·128	0·03	4·8	W	lb. 11·5
2	43·3	33·8	38	29·428	0·00	0·7	WSW	2·2
3	37·1	32·8	38	29·414	0·37	..	E	0·2
4	40·5	33·0	38	30·006	0·01	0·3	N	2·0
5	6·2	30·7	39	29·955	0·00	..	N	0·2
6	37·9	27·0	39	29·999	0·00	3·4	NNE	1·7
7	36·8	25·3	39	30·319	0·00	1·1	ESE	0·1
8	35·4	24·9	39	30·542	0·00	7·6	SE	0·0
9	35·2	20·9	39	30·478	0·00	1·8	E	0·0
10	31·2	20·6	39	30·244	0·00	..	WSW	0·0
11	36·1	30·2	39	29·964	0·01	..	SW	0·0
12	43·0	34·7	39	29·813	0·04	..	SSW	0·5
13	47·8	36·2	39	29·754	0·01	0·2	SSW	3·0
14	42·9	37·8	39	29·655	0·03	..	SSW	3·1
15	40·7	34·3	39	29·831	0·04	..	ENE	2·8
16	36·6	32·9	39	29·765	0·00	..	ENE	5·4
17	35·8	32·3	39	29·822	0·00	..	ENE	1·3
18	37·6	32·2	39	29·952	0·00	..	ENE	1·3
19	34·4	31·7	39	29·929	0·00	..	ENE	1·5
20	36·5	31·3	39	29·999	0·00	..	NE	0·1
21	39·5	29·8	39	30·068	0·00	1·1	NE	1·1
22	39·9	27·2	39	30·211	0·00	1·1	ENE	0·4
23	33·6	27·0	39	30·098	0·01	..	NE	1·0
24	38·2	24·1	39	29·963	0·00	2·2	NE	0·6
25	35·1	28·8	40	29·947	0·00	..	NE	2·1
26	39·1	26·6	40	30·056	0·00	2·8	N	1·7
27	38·5	25·1	40	30·087	0·00	..	NE	0·8
28	31·9	29·2	40	30·026	0·01	..	ENE	1·6

* The Meteorological Observations throughout the Almanack are those recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. They include the highest and lowest range of *Thermometer*, with the average for 50 years; the mean of *Barometer* at a height of 159 feet above the mean level of the sea; the daily *Rainfall*, also, as observed at Greenwich; and the direction and maximum force of the *Wind*.

MEMORANDA.

1.
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13. S.
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20. S.
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27. S.
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THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Morning.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 3h. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	11 12	0 32	6 19	2 52 33	11 9 51n	55 24	15 7	8 9		
2	11 41	1 37	7 7	3 42 14	14 15 50	56 9	15 19	9 9	324O1	
3	aft.	2 43	7 58	4 34 42	16 46 4	57 0	15 34	10 9	43O2●	
4	0 59	3 48	8 53	5 30 8	18 28 0	57 57	15 49	11 9	41O23	
5	1 51	4 50	9 50	6 28 20	19 9 6	58 54	16 5	12 9	42O13	
6	2 53	5 47	10 49	7 28 34	18 39 28	59 46	16 19	13 9	41O3●	
7	4 6	6 38	11 49	8 29 43	16 55 8	60 29	16 30	14 9	4O312	
8	5 25	7 21	mrn.	9 30 38	14 0 23	60 56	16 38	15 9	43120	
9	6 47	7 56	0 47	10 30 24	10 7 53	61 6	16 41	16 9	342O1	
10	8 8	8 28	1 44	11 28 36	5 36 20	60 57	16 38	17 9	34O2●	
11	9 28	8 59	2 40	12 25 15	0 46 58n	60 32	16 31	18 9	♃O324	
12	10 48	9 26	3 34	13 20 41	3 59 42s	59 54	16 21	19 9	2O134	
13	mrn.	9 54	4 27	14 15 21	8 25 51	59 8	16 9	20 9	12O34	
14	0 4	10 25	5 19	15 9 38	12 17 7	58 20	15 55	21 9	O3124	
15	1 18	10 57	6 11	16 3 50	15 22 44	57 32	15 42	22 9	♃31O4	
16	2 26	11 36	7 3	16 57 57	17 35 17	56 48	15 30	23 9	32O14	
17	3 28	aft.	7 55	17 51 49	18 50 35	56 8	15 19	24 9	31O24	
18	4 23	1 9	8 46	18 45 5	19 7 39	55 34	15 10	25 9	O1342	
19	5 11	2 3	9 36	19 37 22	18 28 34	55 6	15 2	26 9	24O13	
20	5 52	3 2	10 25	20 28 17	16 58 4	54 42	14 56	27 9	421O3	
21	6 26	4 4	11 12	21 17 40	14 42 55	54 24	14 51	28 9	4O312	
22	6 56	5 6	11 57	22 5 29	11 51 10	54 10	14 47	29 9	431O2	
23	7 21	6 9	aft.	22 51 56	8 31 29	54 1	14 45	0 14	432O1	
24	7 45	7 13	1 24	23 37 20	4 52 32	53 57	14 44	1 14	431O2	
25	8 7	8 15	2 6	0 22 8	1 2 44s	53 59	14 44	2 14	4O12●	
26	8 29	9 18	2 48	1 6 53	2 49 44n	54 7	14 46	3 14	42O3●	
27	8 51	10 21	3 30	1 52 10	6 36 51	54 22	14 50	4 14	21O43	
28	9 14	11 24	4 14	2 38 33	10 10 26n	54 46	14 57	5 14	O1324	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	☿ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
5	21	14	24	22	17	13	22	25	8	14	14	51	7	13	36
10	21	49	27	22	40	51	22	39	58	14	15	34	7	12	15
15	22	24	12	23	4	5	22	54	39	14	16	0	7	11	3
20	22	58	2	23	27	1	23	9	12	14	16	8	7	10	1
25	23	29	25	23	49	42	23	23	38	14	15	57	7	9	9

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
5	18	10	52s	12	15	42s	10	57 34s	12	7	58s	22	14	44n
10	15	12	35	9	56	35	9	28 21	12	10	34	22	17	39
15	11	38	48	7	30	59	7	57 5	12	11	39	22	20	17
20	7	35	50	5	0	28	6	24 12	12	11	11	22	22	37
25	3	18	52s	2	26	37s	4	50 7s	12	9	11s	22	24	38n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	9 0	6 3	5 4	3 9	1 7	1 1
15	8 9	6 7	5 5	3 8	1 8	1 1
25	8 9	7 8	5 7	3 8	1 8	1 1

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 15	2 4	5 1	2 4	17 8	9 1
16 13	2 5	5 2	2 4	18 4	9 0
16 11	2 9	5 3	2 4	19 0	8 9

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, February 1, 148° 55′ Ω.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 42*m.* *morn.*, and Twilight ends at 6*h.* 46*m.* *aft.*, the length of the Day being 9*h.* 6*m.*

Feb. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·6*s.*

Feb. 6. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* *morn.* ♄ 3° 21′ N.

Feb. 8. Partial eclipse of the Moon, invisible at Greenwich, see p. 70.

Feb. 10. Venus and Mars in conjunction, 0*h.* *morn.* ♀ 0° 34′ S.

Feb. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·0*s.*

Feb. 22. Annular eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich, see page 70.

Feb. 23. Mercury and Mars in conjunction, 4*h.* *aft.* ☿ 0° 32′ N.

Feb. 24. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 3*h.* *morn.* ♂ 1° 4′ N.

Feb. 24. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 3*h.* *morn.* ☿ 1° 44′ N.

Feb. 24. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* *aft.* ♀ 1° 17′ N.

Feb. 25. Mercury in ascending Node, 1*h.* *aft.*

In this month the Mornings increase 51*m.*, and the Afternoons, 49*m.*

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star in the latter half of the month.

♀ VENUS is an evening star throughout the month: enters Pisces about the 17th.

♂ MARS is an evening star, not far from Venus.

♃ JUPITER nearly stationary between Virgo and Libra.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Lond. Bridge. Morn.	Lond. Bridge. After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	6 47	7 10	4 2	4 29	11 59	..	11 31	..	4 58	5 22	7 35	8 4	3 52	4 21
2	W	7 35	8 3	4 57	5 32	0 24	0 53	0 2	0 32	5 48	6 20	8 34	9 9	4 51	5 25
3	Th	8 33	9 9	6 11	6 51	1 27	2 3	1 6	1 40	6 55	7 30	9 48	10 24	5 59	6 33
4	F	9 51	10 31	7 31	8 7	2 47	3 29	2 14	2 48	8 8	8 46	10 59	11 33	7 7	7 41
5	S	11 8	11 43	8 43	9 13	4 10	4 46	3 22	3 56	9 21	9 55	..	0 6	8 15	8 48
6	S	..	0 17	9 42	10 7	5 19	5 49	4 28	4 58	10 26	10 54	0 36	1 3	9 20	9 49
7	M	0 45	1 11	10 31	10 55	6 17	6 44	5 23	5 47	11 20	11 46	1 28	1 53	10 13	10 35
8	Tu	1 36	2 1	11 18	11 41	7 10	7 35	6 11	6 35	..	0 11	2 16	2 39	10 57	11 19
9	W	2 24	2*46	..	0 4	7 59	8 22	6 59	7 22	0 36	1 0	3 2	3 23	11 41	..
10	Th	3* 8	3*31	0 27	0 50	8 44	9 6	7 45	8 8	1 24	1 47	3 44	4 6	0 3	0 26
11	F	3*53	4*16	1 13	1 36	9 27	9 45	8 30	8 53	2 10	2 33	4 29	4 52	0 50	1 14
12	S	4*38	5* 2	1 58	2 20	10 9	10 30	9 15	9 38	2 55	3 17	5 16	5 40	1 38	2 2
13	S	5 23	5 45	2 42	3 4	10 50	11 9	10 1	10 24	3 39	4 1	6 4	6 29	2 26	2 50
14	M	6 8	6 32	3 26	3 50	11 29	11 51	10 47	11 16	4 23	4 47	6 54	7 20	3 14	3 39
15	Tu	6 56	7 22	4 15	4 44	..	0 15	11 45	..	5 11	5 37	7 49	8 20	4 6	4 37
16	W	7 50	8 23	5 18	5 58	0 43	1 15	0 18	0 53	6 7	6 43	8 55	9 35	5 12	5 48
17	Th	8 59	9 41	6 42	7 26	1 56	2 40	1 29	2 5	7 22	8 3	10 16	10 55	6 25	7 3
18	F	10 24	11 6	8 6	8 44	3 28	4 11	2 44	3 21	8 44	9 22	11 32	..	7 40	8 16
19	S	11 43	..	9 15	9 43	4 47	5 20	3 57	4 30	9 56	10 27	0 7	0 38	8 49	9 20
20	S	0 17	0 48	10 6	10 28	5 47	6 11	4 59	5 22	10 53	11 15	1 5	1 27	9 47	10 10
21	M	1 12	1 34	10 47	11 5	6 34	6 55	5 43	6 3	11 37	11 58	1 49	2 10	10 30	10 46
22	Tu	1 55	2 14	11 23	11 41	7 15	7 35	6 22	6 41	..	0 17	2 28	2 46	11 2	11 18
23	W	2 30	2 47	11 59	..	7 52	8 9	6 59	7 16	0 36	0 54	3 3	3 18	11 34	11 50
24	Th	3 3	3 19	0 15	0 31	8 25	8 40	7 32	7 48	1 10	1 26	3 32	3 47	..	0 6
25	F	3 33	3 48	0 46	1 1	8 55	9 9	8 4	8 18	1 42	1 58	4 2	4 17	0 22	0 38
26	S	4 3	4 19	1 16	1 31	9 23	9 37	8 32	8 47	2 13	2 28	4 33	4 49	0 54	1 10
27	S	4 33	4 48	1 46	2 1	9 51	10 5	9 3	9 19	2 43	2 58	5 5	5 21	1 26	1 42
28	M	5 3	5 18	2 17	2 33	10 20	10 35	9 35	9 51	3 13	3 29	5 37	5 54	1 58	2 15

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Sths.	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Sths.	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Sths.	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Sths.	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Sths.	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5	7 46M	0 13A	4 40A	8 15M	1 16A	6 17A	8 17M	1 24A	6 31A	0 14M	5 15M	10 16M	2 1A	10 10A	6 24M
12	7 43M	0 35A	5 27A	8 3M	1 21A	6 39A	7 58M	1 17A	6 36A	11 43A	4 48M	9 49M	1 32A	9 41A	5 54M
19	7 34M	0 55A	6 16A	7 52M	1 26A	7 0A	7 41M	1 10A	6 39A	11 16A	4 21M	9 22M	1 3A	9 12A	5 25M
26	7 20M	1 11A	7 2A	7 36M	1 30A	7 24A	7 22M	1 2A	6 42A	10 48A	3 53M	8 54M	0 33A	8 43A	4 57M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H.	R. A. M.	R. A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	17	19 7	88	42	36
10	1	17	11 5	88	42	35
19	1	17	4 6	88	42	33
28	1	16	57 8	88	42	32

Angular Distance of the Moon from Aldebaran.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	6 P.M. ′	6 P.M. ″	9 P.M. °	9 P.M. ′	9 P.M. ″	Midnight. °	Midnight. ′	Midnight. ″
5	West	31	56	41	33	42	56	35	29	37
6	West	46	18	11	48	7	37	49	57	24
7	West	61	2	49	62	54	42	64	46	49
8	West	76	3	30	77	56	46	79	50	7

In the early part of this month the constellations Ursa Major, Lynx, Cancer, and a part of Hydra are on the meridian about midnight. In Cancer there is a rich loose cluster of stars situated in the Crab's southern claw, in R.A. 8*h.* 44*m.* 53*s.*, and Decl. 12° 15′ N., consisting of stars from the 9th to 10th magnitudes. The fine group of stars in Cancer, called "Præsepe," can be well observed about the 22nd. It does not consist of a very great number of stars, but the components are, as compared with those of other clusters, of considerable magnitude. It can be easily found by drawing an imaginary line from Castor through Pollux, and continuing it about three times the distance between these two stars: at this point it will reach the cluster.

The triple star ζ in Cancer may be examined in this month: it will be found situated in R.A. 8*h.* 5*m.* 39*s.*, and Decl. 18° 2′ N. It souths on the 22nd at 9*h.* 56*m.*, A.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun enters Aries 20d. 10h. A.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		Tu	*St. David.* Mamelukes massacred, 1811.	6 48	5 37	60	305
2		W	*St. Chad.* John Wesley d. 1791. Ember Day.	6 46	5 39	61	304
3		Th	Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, judge, b. 1829.	6 43	5 41	62	303
4		F	R. C. Hierarchy re-estab. in Scotland, 1878. Emb.	6 41	5 43	63	302
5		S	John Edward Gray, naturalist, d. 1875. [Day.	6 39	5 44	64	301
6		S	**Second Sunday in Lent.**	6 37	5 46	65	300
7		M	*St. Perpetua.* First Prayer Book of Edw. VI. 1549.	6 35	5 48	66	299
8		Tu	Battle of Aboukir, 1801. K. Bernadotte d. 1844.	6 32	5 50	67	298
9		W	Mrs. Barbauld, educational writer, died, 1825.	6 30	5 51	68	297
10		Th	Pr. Wales married, 1863. Czar of Russia b. 1845.	6 28	5 53	69	296
11		F	Capt. Hans Busk, founder of Volunteer movemt.	6 26	5 55	70	295
12		S	*St. Gregory.* Bank issued £1 notes, 1797. [d.'82.	6 23	5 56	71	294
13		S	**Third Sunday in Lent.** Czar's Accession, 1881.	6 21	5 58	72	293
14		M	Humbert, King of Italy, born, 1844.	6 19	6 0	73	292
15		Tu	Close season for fresh-water fish ends.	6 17	6 2	74	291
16		W	Duchess of Kent, Queen's mother, died, 1861.	6 14	6 3	75	290
17		Th	*St. Patrick's Day.* Dean Elliot, Bristol, b. 1800.	6 12	6 5	76	289
18		F	*Edward, K. W. Saxons.* Princess Louise b. 1848.	6 10	6 7	77	288
19		S	*St. Joseph, Spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary.*	6 8	6 8	78	287
20		S	**Fourth Sunday in Lent.** *St. Cuthbert.*	6 5	6 10	79	286
21		M	*St. Benedict.* Archbishop Cranmer burnt, 1556.	6 3	6 12	80	285
22		Tu	German Emperor b. 1797. Rosa Bonheur b. 1822.	6 1	6 13	81	284
23		W	Richard A. Proctor, astronomer, born, 1837.	5 58	6 15	82	283
24		Th	Q. Elizabeth d. 1603. H. W. Longfellow d. 1882.	5 56	6 17	83	282
25		F	**Annunciation.** Lady Day. Quarter Day.	5 54	6 19	84	281
26		S	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.	5 51	6 20	85	280
27		S	**Fifth Sunday in Lent.** Passion Sunday.	5 49	6 22	86	279
28		M	Duke of Albany died, 1884; born 7 April, 1853.	5 47	6 24	87	278
29		Tu	John Keble died, 1866; born 25 April, 1792.	5 45	6 25	88	277
30		W	Don Carlos, Spanish Pretender, born, 1848.	5 42	6 27	89	276
31		Th	Slave Trade ablshd. 1806. P. of Hohenlohe, b. 1819.	5 40	6 29	90	275

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	3d.	1h.	8m.	Morning.
○ Full Moon*	9	8	34	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	16	1	42	Afternoon.
● New Moon	24	4	10	Afternoon.

In Perigee 10d. 0h. M. | In Apogee 23d. 7h. A.

* Hunter's Moon.

RAINFALL IN MARCH, 1886.

In this month rain fell on 15 days. The total fall for the month was 1·13 inches; *below* the average of ten years, 1871-80, by 0·11 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 2. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.

5. Last day for sending in claims and objections relating to Local Board Elections.

15. Last day for publishing notice of election of Guardians, and first day for sending in nominations to Returning Officer.

25. Quarter Day.—Various parochial, union and other local accounts to be made up to this day.

26. Last day for sending in nominations for Guardians to Returning Officer.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	12 33	0·49	22 48 27	9·36	7 35 22	57·0	22 35 54
2	12 21	0·51	22 52 12	9·34	7 12 31	57·2	22 39 50
3	12 9	0·54	22 55 56	9·32	6 49 35	57·5	22 43 47
4	11 56	0·56	22 59 39	9·30	6 26 32	57·7	22 47 43
5	11 42	0·57	23 3 22	9·28	6 3 25	57·9	22 51 40
6	11 28	0·59	23 7 5	9·26	5 40 12	58·1	22 55 37
7	11 14	0·61	23 10 47	9·25	5 16 56	58·3	22 59 33
8	10 59	0·63	23 14 29	9·23	4 53 35	58·5	23 3 30
9	10 44	0·64	23 18 10	9·21	4 30 10	58·6	23 7 26
10	10 28	0·66	23 21 51	9·20	4 6 42	58·7	23 11 23
11	10 12	0·67	23 25 32	9·19	3 43 11	58·9	23 15 19
12	9 56	0·68	23 29 12	9·17	3 19 37	59·0	23 19 16
13	9 39	0·69	23 32 52	9·16	2 56 0	59·0	23 23 12
14	9 23	0·70	23 36 32	9·15	2 32 22	59·1	23 27 9
15	9 6	0·71	23 40 11	9·14	2 8 42	59·2	23 31 6
16	8 48	0·72	23 43 51	9·13	1 45 1	59·2	23 35 2
17	8 31	0·73	23 47 30	9·12	1 21 19	59·2	23 38 59
18	8 13	0·74	23 51 9	9·12	0 57 36	59·3	23 42 55
19	7 56	0·74	23 54 47	9·11	0 33 53	59·3	23 46 52
20	7 38	0·75	23 58 26	9·11	0 10 11	59·3	23 50 48
21	7 20	0·75	0 2 5	9·10	North	59·2	23 54 45
22	7 2	0·76	0 5 43	9·10	0 37 12	59·2	23 58 41
23	6 44	0·76	0 9 21	9·10	1 0 52	59·1	0 2 38
24	6 25	0·76	0 13 0	9·09	1 24 30	59·0	0 6 35
25	6 7	0·76	0 16 38	9·09	1 48 6	58·9	0 10 31
26	5 49	0·77	0 20 16	9·09	2 11 39	58·8	0 14 28
27	5 30	0·77	0 23 54	9·09	2 35 10	58·7	0 18 24
28	5 12	0·77	0 27 33	9·09	2 58 37	58·6	0 22 21
29	4 53	0·76	0 31 11	9·09	3 22 1	58·4	0 26 17
30	4 35	0·76	0 34 49	9·09	3 45 21	58·2	0 30 14
31	4 17	0·76	0 38 27	9·10	4 8 37	58·0	0 34 10

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1886.

Day.	Temperature. Maximum	Temperature. Minimum	Temperature. Avge. 50 Yrs.	Barom. Mean.	Rain-fall.	Sun-shine.	Wind. Directn.	Wind. Prssure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	39·6	29·6	40	29·451	0·25	..	SE	5·3
2	41·9	31·4	40	29·112	0·01	4·7	WSW	12·5
3	34·6	29·4	40	29·442	0·02	1·3	NW	8·0
4	42·3	25·1	40	29·643	0·00	2·7	WSW	0·8
5	38·7	28·8	40	29·122	0·00	..	E	7·3
6	39·1	27·6	40	29·651	0·01	6·2	N	4·8
7	40·0	21·6	40	30·052	0·00	6·1	NE	0·3
8	42·4	24·5	40	30·169	0·00	7·9	ESE	3·1
9	42·2	25·1	41	30·208	0·00	9·5	ESE	9·3
10	37·9	28·3	41	30·211	0·00	5·7	E	5·9
11	40·1	25·3	41	30·200	0·00	9·5	ENE	7·0
12	35·4	26·4	41	30·134	0·00	..	ENE	2·2
13	36·3	26·0	41	30·168	0·00	0·5	NE	1·4
14	35·1	28·8	41	30·032	0·00	..	ENE	1·3
15	37·5	28·6	41	29·814	0·00	0·7	NE	2·0
16	37·1	24·7	41	29·649	0·00	..	NW	0·1
17	44·0	20·3	41	29·744	0·00	5·4	E	2·8
18	47·6	31·6	41	29·832	0·00	..	ESE	1·3
19	64·1	39·0	41	29·807	0·03	2·7	SSE	2·3
20	58·3	43·0	41	29·836	0·08	..	SW	2·9
21	58·6	44·7	41	29·812	0·10	0·9	WSW	4·1
22	55·1	42·4	41	29·950	0·06	..	SW	0·6
23	62·1	45·0	41	29·959	0·03	0·3	S	0·4
24	62·3	40·9	42	29·773	0·00	4·2	ESE	1·2
25	59·6	46·8	42	29·784	0·00	0·6	SW	2·1
26	57·1	46·9	43	29·751	0·01	1·5	SW	10·8
27	57·0	47·8	43	29·654	0·11	0·1	SW	10·2
28	60·7	43·0	43	29·710	0·08	0·3	SW	2·7
29	54·6	39·0	44	29·492	0·20	1·7	SW	10·2
30	50·1	37·0	44	29·805	0·04	2·2	SW	14·7
31	55·2	40·5	44	29·591	0·05	4·5	WSW	27·6

MEMORANDA.

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THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	9 41	..	5 0	3 26 39	13 21 44n	55 18	15 6	6 14	
2	10 13	0 29	5 49	4 16 57	16 1 6	55 58	15 17	7 14	3 O 1 4
3	10 51	1 33	6 40	5 9 48	17 58 0	56 47	15 30	8 14	3 1 O 4 ●
4	11 37	2 34	7 34	6 5 13	19 1 31	57 42	15 45	9 14	O 1 2 4 ●
5	aft.	3 32	8 31	7 2 54	19 1 41	58 40	16 1	10 14	2 1 O 3 4
6	1 39	4 24	9 29	8 2 13	17 51 45	59 36	16 16	11 14	♃ 2 O 4 3
7	2 52	5 11	10 27	9 2 16	15 30 34	60 27	16 30	12 14	O 1 4 2 3
8	4 13	5 49	11 25	10 2 14	12 4 20	61 5	16 40	13 14	4 1 3 O 2
9	5 36	6 23	mrn.	11 1 31	7 46 44	61 25	16 46	14 14	4 3 2 O 1
10	6 58	6 54	0 22	11 59 53	2 57 14n	61 25	16 46	15 14	4 3 1 O ●
11	8 22	7 24	1 18	12 57 23	2 1 53s	61 5	16 40	16 14	4 3 O 1 2
12	9 43	7 54	2 14	13 54 15	6 48 40	60 28	16 30	17 14	4 1 2 O 3
13	11 1	8 23	3 8	14 50 43	11 4 5	59 39	16 17	18 14	4 2 O 1 3
14	mrn.	8 55	4 2	15 46 53	14 33 28	58 43	16 2	19 14	4 O 2 3 ●
15	0 13	9 34	4 56	16 42 41	17 7 12	57 46	15 46	20 14	4 1 3 O 2
16	1 21	10 16	5 50	17 37 53	18 40 23	56 53	15 32	21 14	3 2 O 4 1
17	2 19	11 5	6 42	18 32 6	19 12 26	56 5	15 18	22 14	3 1 2 O 4
18	3 9	11 58	7 33	19 25 0	18 46 11	55 25	15 7	23 14	3 O 1 2 4
19	3 53	aft.	8 22	20 16 16	17 26 56	54 52	14 59	24 14	♃ 1 O 3 4
20	4 29	1 57	9 10	21 5 51	15 21 39	54 28	14 52	25 14	2 O 1 3 4
21	4 59	2 58	9 55	21 53 47	12 38 8	54 11	14 47	26 14	O 2 3 4 ●
22	5 25	4 1	10 39	22 40 19	9 24 32	54 0	14 44	27 14	♃ 1 O 2 4
23	5 49	5 4	11 22	23 25 49	5 49 6	53 56	14 43	28 14	3 2 O 1 4
24	6 11	6 7	aft.	0 10 43	2 0 58	53 57	14 44	29 14	3 1 2 4 O
25	6 32	7 10	0 46	0 55 31	1 54 14n	54 4	14 45	0 20	4 3 O 1 2
26	6 55	8 14	1 29	1 40 44	5 45 26	54 15	14 49	1 20	4 1 O 2 3
27	7 18	9 17	2 12	2 26 53	9 24 49	54 32	14 53	2 20	4 2 O 1 3
28	7 44	10 22	2 58	3 14 27	12 43 20	54 55	14 59	3 20	4 1 O 2 3
29	8 14	11 25	3 45	4 3 49	15 31 30	55 24	15 7	4 20	♃ 4 O 3 2
30	8 47	mrn.	4 34	4 55 17	17 39 31	55 59	15 17	5 20	4 3 2 O 1
31	9 32	0 27	5 26	5 48 51	18 57 44n	56 41	15 28	6 20	3 4 2 1 O

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	23 55 37	0 12 14	23 37 57	14 15 28	7 8 27
7	0 12 55	0 34 43	23 52 11	14 14 42	7 7 58
12	0 18 21	0 57 12	0 6 21	14 13 38	7 7 39
17	0 11 51	1 19 48	0 20 27	14 12 18	7 7 33
22	23 57 56	1 42 36	0 34 32	14 10 42	7 7 39
27	23 44 10	2 5 40	0 48 35	14 8 53	7 7 57

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
2	0 43 24n	0 8 58n	3 15 18s	12 5 39s	22 26 20n
7	3 51 20	2 44 43	1 40 8	12 0 38	22 27 42
12	5 26 55	5 19 8	0 5 28	11 54 12	22 28 44
17	5 9 47	7 50 40	1 29 39n	11 46 26	22 29 27
22	3 15 9	10 17 51	3 3 31	11 37 25	22 29 49
27	0 39 3n	12 39 6n	4 36 13n	11 27 15s	22 29 52n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 9	9 6	5 7	3 8	1 9	1 0
15	8 9	13 0	5 9	3 7	1 9	1 0
25	8 9	14 8	6 1	3 7	1 9	1 0

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 9	3 6	5 4	2 4	19 4	8 8
16 7	4 9	5 5	2 3	19 9	8 6
16 4	5 6	5 7	2 3	20 3	8 4

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, March 1, 147° 26′ Ω.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1. Day breaks at 4*h.* 53*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 7*h.* 31*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 10*h.* 49*m.*

Mar. 2. Occultation of Aldebaran: magnitude 1. The disappearance takes places at 5*h.* 47*m. aft.*, 182° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h.* 4*m. aft.*, 210° from the vertex.

Mar. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 5·0*s.*

Mar. 8. Occultation of ρ Leonis: magnitude 4. The disappearance takes place at 8*h.* 50*m. aft.*, 61° from the vertex; the re-appearance at 9*h.* 54*m. aft.*, 211° from the vertex.

Mar. 11. Occultation of γ^1 Virginis: magnitude 2½. The disappearance takes place at 3*h.* 7*m. morn.*, 145° from the vertex; the re-appearance at 3*h.* 40*m. morn.*, 210° from the vertex.

Mar. 14. Occultation of γ Libræ: magnitude 4½. The disappearance takes place at 3*h.* 56*m. morn.*, 82° from the vertex; the re-appearance at 5*h.* 10*m. morn.*, 252° from the vertex.

Mar. 29. Occultation of θ^1 and θ^2 Tauri: magnitude 4½. The disappearances take place at 9*h.* 17*m. aft.* and 9*h.* 26*m. aft.*, at 117° and 91° from the vertex respectively; the re-appearances at 10*h.* 13*m. aft.* and 10*h.* 8*m. aft.*, at 335° and 0° from the vertex respectively.

Mar. 29. Occultation of B.A.C. 1391: magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 10*h.* 16*m. aft.*, at 159° from the vertex; the reappearance at 11*h.* 7*m. aft.*, 288° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings increase 1*h.* 8*m.*, the Afternoons 52*m.*

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star: situated in Pisces.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, situated in Pisces: in conjunction with the Moon on the 27th, at 0*h. morn.*

♂ MARS is an evening star in the first half of the month: in conjunction with the Moon on the 25th, at 5*h. morn.*

♃ JUPITER in conjunction with the Moon on the 12th, at 8*h. aft.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Lond. Bridge Morn.	Lond. Bridge After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	5 34	5 50	2 49	3 5	10 50	11 5	10 8	10 27	3 45	4 2	6 12	6 33	2 33	2 53
2	W	6 9	6 30	3 25	3 47	11 25	11 46	10 48	11 14	4 21	4 43	6 54	7 18	3 13	3 37
3	Th	6 52	7 19	4 12	4 44	..	0 12	11 44	..	5 7	5 35	7 47	8 20	4 4	4 37
4	F	7 48	8 21	5 20	6 2	0 43	1 18	0 18	0 55	6 9	6 47	8 57	9 39	5 14	5 51
5	S	9 1	9 48	6 49	7 34	2 1	2 50	1 32	2 11	7 28	8 11	10 22	11 2	6 30	7 10
6	☯	10 31	11 12	8 14	8 50	3 37	4 19	2 50	3 29	8 53	9 29	11 40	..	7 48	8 23
7	M	11 50	..	9 20	9 46	4 54	5 25	4 4	4 35	10 3	10 31	0 13	0 42	8 56	9 26
8	Tu	0 24	0 52	10 10	10 34	5 53	6 20	5 1	5 25	10 57	11 23	1 7	1 31	9 53	10 16
9	W	1 17	1 41	10 57	11 20	6 47	7 12	5 49	6 13	11 49	..	1 55	2 18	10 36	10 58
10	Th	2 5	2*27	11 43	..	7 37	8 2	6 37	7 1	0 14	0 38	2 41	3 3	11 20	11 42
11	F	2*48	3*11	0 6	0 29	8 24	8 46	7 24	7 47	1 2	1 26	3 25	3 46	..	0 5
12	S	3*33	3*54	0 52	1 14	9 7	9 28	8 9	8 31	1 49	2 11	4 8	4 31	0 28	0 51
13	☯	4*17	4*40	1 36	1 58	9 48	10 8	8 53	9 15	2 33	2 55	4 54	5 17	1 15	1 38
14	M	5 0	5 22	2 20	2 41	10 28	10 46	9 37	9 59	3 17	3 38	5 40	6 3	2 1	2 24
15	Tu	5 42	6 4	3 2	3 23	11 4	11 24	10 20	10 44	3 57	4 19	6 26	6 51	2 47	3 10
16	W	6 28	6 52	3 46	4 13	11 47	..	11 13	11 45	4 42	5 8	7 17	7 48	3 36	4 5
17	Th	7 20	7 51	4 46	5 25	0 15	0 46	..	0 21	5 38	6 12	8 23	9 2	4 40	5 17
18	F	8 27	9 7	6 8	6 55	1 23	2 7	0 58	1 36	6 51	7 33	9 44	10 27	5 55	6 35
19	S	9 53	10 38	7 40	8 19	2 57	3 43	2 16	2 55	8 17	8 58	11 7	11 44	7 15	7 52
20	☯	11 19	11 54	8 54	9 22	4 23	4 56	3 33	4 8	9 33	10 5	..	0 17	8 27	8 58
21	M	..	0 23	9 45	10 5	5 22	5 46	4 37	5 1	10 29	10 52	0 45	1 6	9 23	9 46
22	Tu	0 50	1 12	10 23	10 40	6 8	6 29	5 21	5 39	11 12	11 31	1 26	1 46	10 7	10 23
23	W	1 32	1 50	10 57	11 14	6 48	7 6	5 57	6 14	11 50	..	2 3	2 20	10 38	10 53
24	Th	2 6	2 22	11 30	11 46	7 24	7 40	6 31	6 47	0 8	0 25	2 36	2 52	11 8	11 23
25	F	2 36	2 52	..	0 2	7 55	8 10	7 3	7 17	0 41	0 57	3 6	3 19	11 37	11 52
26	S	3 6	3 20	0 18	0 33	8 25	8 40	7 33	7 49	1 13	1 29	3 33	3 48	..	0 8
27	☯	3 35	3 50	0 48	1 3	8 54	9 8	8 5	8 20	1 45	2 0	4 4	4 20	0 24	0 40
28	M	4 6	4 20	1 18	1 33	9 22	9 38	8 35	8 50	2 15	2 30	4 36	4 52	0 56	1 12
29	Tu	4 36	4 51	1 49	2 5	9 54	10 11	9 7	9 24	2 46	3 2	5 8	5 25	1 30	1 48
30	W	5 7	5 25	2 23	2 41	10 28	10 45	9 42	10 0	3 19	3 37	5 45	6 4	2 6	2 25
31	Th	5 43	6 3	3 0	3 22	11 2	11 23	10 22	10 45	3 57	4 18	6 28	6 51	2 47	3 10

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames, will probably cause a higher rise of the river and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded. *See* Tides, p. 71

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury Sths. h. m.	Mercury Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus Sths. h. m.	Venus Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars Sths. h. m.	Mars Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter Sths. h. m.	Jupiter Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn Sths. h. m.	Saturn Sets h. m.
5	6 58M	1 16A	7 34A	7 24M	1 34A	7 44A	7 4M	0 55A	6 46A	10 19A	3 25M	8 27M	0 5A	8 15A	4 29M
12	6 28M	0 59A	7 30A	7 7M	1 38A	8 9A	6 44M	0 47A	6 50A	9 49A	2 56M	7 59A	11 37M	7 47A	4 1M
19	5 53M	0 20A	6 47A	6 53M	1 42A	8 31A	6 24M	0 39A	6 54A	9 19A	2 26M	7 29A	11 9M	7 19A	3 33M
26	5 22M	11 32M	5 42A	6 40M	1 47A	8 54A	6 5M	0 31A	6 57A	8 47A	1 57M	7 2A	10 42M	6 52A	3 6M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H.	R. A. M.	R. A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	16	57 3	88	42	31
10	1	16	51 9	88	42	29
19	1	16	48 5	88	42	26
28	1	16	45 9	88	42	24

Angular Distance of the Moon from Regulus.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	6 P.M. ′	6 P.M. ″	9 P.M. °	9 P.M. ′	9 P.M. ″	Midnight. °	Midnight. ′	Midnight. ″
28	East	95	34	8	94	2	13	92	30	7
29	East	83	13	38	81	40	11	80	6	30
30	East	70	39	24	69	3	59	67	28	18
31	East	57	48	0	56	10	12	54	32	4

At midnight, in the beginning of March, the constellations Ursa Major, Leo, Crater, and Hydra are on the meridian. In Ursa Major is a large planetary Nebula, appearing as a mass of attenuated light, apparently as large as Jupiter; it is situated in R.A. 11*h.* 8*m.* 0*s.*, and Decl. 55° 40′ N. Can be well observed about the 24th.

Virgo comes to the meridian about midnigh towards the end of this month. It contains a larg Nebula, one of the class known as "Spiral Nebulæ, situated in R.A. 12*h.* 12*m.* 58*s.*, and Decl. 15° 9′ N

Uranus may be well observed in this month. I passes the meridian on the 31st, at 0*h.* 7*m. morn.* R. A. 12*h.* 39*m.* 40*s.*, and Decl. 3° 29′ S.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun enters Taurus 20d. 10h. m.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		F	Prince Bismarck born, 1815. All Fools' Day.	5 38	6 30	91	274
2		S	Oxford Term ends. Richard Cobden died, 1865.	5 36	6 32	92	273
3		S	**Sixth Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday.**	5 33	6 34	93	272
4		M	*St. Ambrose.* Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.	5 31	6 35	94	271
5		Tu	Pr. Alex. of Battenberg b.'57. Jules Ferry b.'32.	5 29	6 37	95	270
6		W	Hilary Law Sittings end. Old Lady Day.	5 27	6 39	96	269
7		Th	Maundy Thurs. Wm. Wordsworth, poet, b. 1770.	5 24	6 40	97	268
8		F	**Good Friday.** King of Denmark born, 1818.	5 22	6 42	98	267
9		S	King of Belgians b. 1835. Adelina Patti b. 1843.	5 20	6 43	99	266
10		S	**Easter Sunday.**	5 18	6 45	100	265
11		M	**Easter Monday.** Bank and General Holiday.	5 16	6 47	101	264
12		Tu	**Easter Tuesday.** Lord Rodney's victory, 1782.	5 13	6 48	102	263
13		W	Abyssinian War ended by d. of K. Theodore, 1868.	5 11	6 50	103	262
14		Th	Princess Beatrice b. 1857. Rangoon taken, 1852.	5 9	6 52	104	261
15		F	Madame de Maintenon died, 1719. [1859.	5 7	6 53	105	260
16		S	Battle of Culloden, 1746. Alexis de Tocqueville d.	5 5	6 55	106	259
17		S	**First Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.**	5 2	6 57	107	258
18		M	Sir Henry Cole d. 1882. Sir Robt. Smirke d. 1867.	5 0	6 58	108	257
19		Tu	Easter Law Sittings. Lord Beaconsfield d. 1881;	4 58	7 0	109	256
20		W	King of Roumania born, 1839. [Primrose Day.	4 56	7 2	110	255
21		Th	Baroness Burdett-Coutts born, 1814.	4 54	7 3	111	254
22		F	Great Earthquake in Essex, 1884.	4 52	7 5	112	253
23		S	*St. George.* William Shakspeare died, 1616.	4 50	7 7	113	252
24		S	**Second Sunday after Easter.** D. Defoe d. 1731.	4 48	7 8	114	251
25		M	**St. Mark, Ev. and Mart.** Wm. Cowper d. 1800.	4 46	7 10	115	250
26		Tu	Lord Lyons born, 1817.	4 44	7 12	116	249
27		W	Newmarket Races; 2,000 Guineas Stakes.	4 42	7 13	117	248
28		Th	Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 1789.	4 40	7 15	118	247
29		F	T. A. Trollope b. 1810. Newmarket, 1,000 Guins.	4 38	7 17	119	246
30		S	Sir John Lubbock b. 1834. D. of Argyll b. 1823.	4 36	7 18	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	1d.	1h.	53m.	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	8	5	39	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	15	4	4	Morning.
● New Moon	23	8	53	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	30	11	0	Afternoon.

In Perigee 7d. 0h. a. | In Apogee 20d. 2h. m.

RAINFALL IN APRIL, 1886.

In this month rain fell on 12 days. The total fall for the month was 1·24 inches; *below* the average of ten years, 1871–80, by 0·88 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1. Common Lodging-houses to be white-washed during the first week.
4. Quarter Sessions usually begin this week.
6. Dividends payable.
7. Glasgow Fast Day.
9. Voting papers for election of Guardians to be delivered.
9. Fire Insurances must be paid.
15. Last day for Clerks of the Peace to issue precepts and forms to Overseers respecting Lists of County Votes, and for similar duties to be performed by Town Clerks of Cities and Boroughs.
16. Newly-elected Guardians come into office.
21. Edinburgh Fast Day.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Mth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	3 59	0·76	0 42 6	9·10	4 31 48	57·9	0 38 7
2	3 41	0·75	0 45 44	9·10	4 54 54	57·6	0 42 3
3	3 23	0·75	0 49 23	9·11	5 17 55	57·4	0 46 0
4	3 5	0·74	0 53 1	9·11	5 40 50	57·2	0 49 57
5	2 47	0·74	0 56 40	9·12	6 3 39	56·9	0 53 53
6	2 29	0·73	1 0 19	9·13	6 26 22	56·6	0 57 50
7	2 12	0·72	1 3 58	9·14	6 48 58	56·3	1 1 46
8	1 55	0·71	1 7 38	9·15	7 11 27	56·0	1 5 43
9	1 38	0·70	1 11 17	9·16	7 33 48	55·7	1 9 39
10	1 21	0·69	1 14 57	9·17	7 56 3	55·4	1 13 36
11	1 5	0·68	1 18 38	9·18	8 18 9	55·1	1 17 32
12	0 49	0·66	1 22 18	9·19	8 40 7	54·7	1 21 29
13	0 33	0·65	1 25 59	9·21	9 1 56	54·4	1 25 26
14	0 18	0·64	1 29 40	9·22	9 23 36	54·0	1 29 22
15	0 3	0·62	1 33 22	9·24	9 45 8	53·6	1 33 19
16	Befor.	0·60	1 37 3	9·25	10 6 29	53·2	1 37 15
17	0 26	0·59	1 40 46	9·27	10 27 41	52·8	1 41 12
18	0 40	0·57	1 44 28	9·28	10 48 42	52·3	1 45 8
19	0 54	0·55	1 48 11	9·30	11 9 33	51·9	1 49 5
20	1 7	0·54	1 51 55	9·32	11 30 13	51·4	1 53 1
21	1 19	0·52	1 55 39	9·34	11 50 41	50·9	1 56 58
22	1 31	0·50	1 59 23	9·36	12 10 58	50·5	2 0 55
23	1 43	0·48	2 3 8	9·38	12 31 3	50·0	2 4 51
24	1 54	0·46	2 6 53	9·40	12 50 56	49·4	2 8 48
25	2 5	0·44	2 10 39	9·42	13 10 36	48·9	2 12 44
26	2 16	0·42	2 14 25	9·44	13 30 3	48·4	2 16 41
27	2 25	0·40	2 18 12	9·46	13 49 17	47·8	2 20 37
28	2 35	0·38	2 21 59	9·48	14 8 17	47·2	2 24 34
29	2 44	0·36	2 25 47	9·50	14 27 3	46·6	2 28 30
30	2 52	0·34	2 29 35	9·52	14 45 35	46·0	2 32 27

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1886.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. Directn.	Pressure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	56·4	38·0	45	29·934	0·00	8·6	SSW	6·7
2	60·7	43·0	45	29·622	0·02	2·6	S	5·5
3	57·1	40·5	45	29·755	0·18	4·0	SW	4·6
4	51·4	40·7	45	29·717	0·00	..	SW	8·7
5	60·5	43·3	45	29·708	0·00	3·6	WSW	6·6
6	56·6	38·6	45	29·610	0·00	7·1	W	8·6
7	51·3	35·7	45	29·674	0·05	..	SW	12·6
8	57·1	39·7	45	29·081	0·29	1·8	SW	9·5
9	50·0	35·5	45	29·401	0·01	3·6	WSW	7·2
10	48·7	32·5	45	29·366	0·14	3·7	SSW	6·4
11	53·0	32·6	45	29·514	0·02	3·2	NE	8·2
12	55·6	32·7	45	29·899	0·00	4·8	NW	0·5
13	55·2	34·9	45	30·116	0·00	3·5	W	0·4
14	51·9	43·6	45	30·059	0·03	0·1	N	0·0
15	53·3	39·9	46	30·072	0·00	2·3	NE	2·8
16	51·4	38·5	46	29·975	0·05	2·7	NNE	10·7
17	49·0	37·6	46	29·835	0·00	..	NE	1·2
18	43·0	40·5	46	29·650	0·09	..	ENE	0·4
19	63·1	39·2	47	29·611	0·00	8·5	ENE	5·1
20	53·7	41·7	47	29·690	0·00	2·9	ENE	5·7
21	48·9	40·7	47	29·794	0·00	0·4	NNE	2·2
22	53·2	39·8	47	29·817	0·00	0·4	V'r'ble	0·1
23	62·4	38·7	48	29·829	0·00	11·4	E	4·5
24	67·4	45·1	48	29·864	0·00	3·2	E	1·9
25	60·2	42·1	48	29·967	0·00	10·6	E	6·1
26	58·4	39·2	48	29·892	0·00	10·5	E	5·5
27	65·7	41·6	48	29·658	0·00	8·4	E	1·9
28	68·3	40·6	48	29·468	0·02	0·7	NE	6·0
29	49·8	35·7	49	29·753	0·34	1·4	NE	5·7
30	53·8	34·0	50	29·964	0·00	9·6	ENE	6·4

MEMORANDA.

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THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Southing Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 0h. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	10 21	1 24	6 20	6 44 21	19 17 31n	57 28	15 41		7 20	
2	11 21	2 17	7 16	7 41 19	18 32 32	58 19	15 55		8 20	1O324
3	aft.	3 4	8 12	8 39 10	16 40 17	59 11	16 9		9 20	2O134
4	1 44	3 44	9 8	9 37 18	13 43 24	60 0	16 23		10 20	1O34●
5	3 3	4 19	10 4	10 35 18	9 50 22	60 40	16 34		11 20	O1324
6	4 26	4 51	11 0	11 33 1	5 15 23	61 7	16 41		12 20	32O4●
7	5 49	5 20	11 55	12 30 31	0 17 22n	61 16	16 43		13 20	321O4
8	7 12	5 49	mrn.	13 27 58	4 42 28	61 6	16 41		14 20	3O124
9	8 34	6 18	0 51	14 25 35	9 20 57	60 38	16 33		15 20	1O324
10	9 52	6 50	1 47	15 23 23	13 19 56	59 54	16 21		16 20	24O13
11	11 5	7 27	2 43	16 21 11	16 24 14	59 1	16 6		17 20	412O3
12	mrn.	8 9	3 39	17 18 33	18 25 4	58 3	15 51		18 20	4O132
13	0 8	8 56	4 33	18 14 53	19 19 45	57 6	15 35		19 20	4312O
14	1 5	9 49	5 27	19 9 38	19 10 50	56 14	15 21		20 20	♃432O
15	1 53	10 46	6 18	20 2 24	18 4 26	55 29	15 9		21 20	43O12
16	2 30	11 47	7 6	20 53 2	16 8 43	54 53	14 59		22 20	413O2
17	3 2	aft.	7 53	21 41 39	13 32 23	54 27	14 52		23 20	42O13
18	3 31	1 53	8 38	22 28 34	10 24 3	54 10	14 47		24 20	424O3
19	3 56	2 56	9 21	23 14 13	6 51 56	54 1	14 45		25 20	O1324
20	4 17	3 59	10 3	23 59 8	3 3 55S	54 1	14 44		26 20	♃31O4
21	4 39	5 2	10 45	0 43 53	0 52 7n	54 6	14 46		27 20	32O14
22	5 0	6 5	11 27	1 29 2	4 47 57	54 18	14 49		28 20	3O124
23	5 23	7 10	aft.	2 15 7	8 34 49	54 35	14 54		0 3	13O24
24	5 48	8 15	0 56	3 2 37	12 3 16	54 55	14 59		1 3	2O134
25	6 16	9 20	1 43	3 51 53	15 3 11	55 20	15 6		2 3	12O43
26	6 48	10 23	2 32	4 43 7	17 24 14	55 47	15 14		3 3	O4123
27	7 29	11 21	3 23	5 36 17	18 56 31	56 19	15 22		4 3	413O2
28	8 17	mrn.	4 16	6 31 4	19 31 38	56 53	15 32		5 3	432O1
29	9 12	0 15	5 10	7 27 0	19 3 52	57 31	15 42		6 3	43O2●
30	10 15	1 3	6 4	8 23 27	17 31 15n	58 11	15 53		7 3	431O2

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	23 36 37	2 29 3	1 2 39	14 6 53	7 8 26
6	23 37 19	2 52 49	1 16 43	14 4 42	7 9 8
11	23 45 31	3 16 58	1 30 48	14 2 24	7 10 0
16	23 59 41	3 41 33	1 44 56	14 0 0	7 11 3
21	0 18 24	4 6 31	1 59 6	13 57 34	7 12 16
26	0 40 44	4 31 51	2 13 21	13 55 8	7 13 40

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
1	1 34 54S	14 51 52n	6 7 23n	11 16 8S	22 29 35n
6	2 51 50	16 57 36	7 36 39	11 4 12	22 28 57
11	3 5 34	18 51 47	9 3 43	10 51 41	22 28 0
16	2 22 34	20 33 57	10 28 46	10 38 46	22 26 43
21	0 51 53S	22 2 45	11 49 56	10 25 39	22 25 6
26	1 18 14n	23 16 54n	13 8 30n	10 12 37S	22 23 9n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 8	13 0	6 3	3 7	2 0	1 0
15	8 8	10 9	6 6	3 7	2 0	1 0
25	8 8	9 2	6 9	3 6	2 0	1 0

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 1	4 9	5 9	2 3	20 6	8 3
15 58	4 1	6 2	2 3	20 7	8 1
15 56	3 5	6 5	2 3	20 8	8 0

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, April 1, 145° 47′ ☊.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3*h.* 37*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 8*h.* 31*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 12*h.* 52*m.*

Apr. 1. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h. aft.* ♄ 3° 23′ N.

Apr. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·48.

Apr. 9. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 3*h. morn.* ♃ 3° 20′ S.

Apr. 15. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 3*h. morn.*

Apr. 18. Mercury at greatest elongation West (27° 20′), 9*h. aft.*

Apr. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*h.* 5·18.

Apr. 20. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h. aft.* ☿ 0° 31′ N.

Apr. 23. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h. morn.* ♂ 4° 36′ N.

Apr. 26. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h. morn.* ♀ 6° 19′ N.

Apr. 29. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 7*h. morn.* ♄ 3° 6′ N.

In this month the Mornings increase 1*h.* 2*m.*, the Afternoons, 48*m.*

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star: situated in Pisces.

♀ VENUS is an evening star throughout the month: in Aries till about the 10th, when it enters Taurus.

♂ MARS too near the Sun for observation in this month.

♃ JUPITER between Virgo and Libra: in opposition to the Sun on the 21st at 11*h. morn.*

♄ SATURN in Gemini.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	Lond. Bridge. Morn.	Lond. Bridge. After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	6 26	6 53	3 46	4 15	11 47	..	11 14	11 48	4 42	5 9	7 18	7 51	3 36	4 8
2	S	7 21	7 56	4 50	5 32	0 17	0 52	..	0 25	5 40	6 19	8 27	9 9	4 44	5 24
3	S	8 34	9 18	6 19	7 7	1 32	2 21	1 5	1 45	7 1	7 45	9 55	10 37	6 4	6 45
4	M	10 4	10 48	7 47	8 26	3 8	3 53	2 26	3 3	8 25	9 4	11 14	11 49	7 22	7 58
5	Tu	11 25	11 59	8 58	9 25	4 31	5 2	3 39	4 13	9 40	10 9	..	0 21	8 33	9 3
6	W	..	0 29	9 49	10 11	5 30	5 56	4 40	5 4	10 35	11 0	0 46	1 10	9 30	9 54
7	Th	0 54	1 18	10 34	10 57	6 22	6 48	5 28	5 52	11 25	11 50	1 34	1 57	10 15	10 36
8	F	1 40	2* 1	11 20	11 43	7 14	7 38	6 15	6 38	..	0 15	2 20	2 42	10 58	11 20
9	S	2*24	2*47	..	0 6	8 0	8 22	7 1	7 24	0 39	1 2	3 3	3 23	11 42	..
10	S	3* 9	3*32	0 29	0 52	8 44	9 5	7 46	8 8	1 25	1 48	3 45	4 7	0 4	0 27
11	M	3*53	4*16	1 14	1 34	9 24	9 43	8 30	8 50	2 10	2 30	4 29	4 51	0 50	1 13
12	Tu	4 38	4 58	1 55	2 16	10 3	10 23	9 12	9 34	2 51	3 12	5 13	5 36	1 36	1 59
13	W	5 20	5 42	2 37	2 58	10 43	11 4	9 56	10 20	3 33	3 55	6 0	6 26	2 22	2 46
14	Th	6 5	6 29	3 24	3 50	11 27	11 53	10 47	11 19	4 20	4 46	6 54	7 23	3 12	3 41
15	F	6 57	7 26	4 22	4 58	..	0 23	11 55	..	5 15	5 47	7 58	8 35	4 15	4 51
16	S	7 58	8 34	5 36	6 20	0 55	1 32	0 31	1 8	6 22	7 1	9 13	9 53	5 27	6 4
17	S	9 15	9 59	7 1	7 39	2 14	2 57	1 44	2 20	7 39	8 17	10 31	11 6	6 39	7 14
18	M	10 39	11 14	8 15	8 46	3 40	4 16	2 55	3 29	8 54	9 26	11 40	..	7 48	8 20
19	Tu	11 46	..	9 12	9 33	4 45	5 10	4 1	4 27	9 54	10 17	0 10	0 34	8 47	9 11
20	W	0 14	0 36	9 52	10 10	5 33	5 54	4 49	5 8	10 39	10 58	0 54	1 13	9 33	9 53
21	Th	0 56	1 15	10 26	10 42	6 14	6 32	5 25	5 42	11 17	11 35	1 32	1 49	10 9	10 24
22	F	1 33	1 49	10 59	11 15	6 50	7 7	5 59	6 16	11 52	..	2 5	2 21	10 38	10 53
23	S	2 5	2 19	11 31	11 47	7 24	7 41	6 32	6 48	0 9	0 26	2 37	2 51	11 8	11 23
24	S	2 35	2 50	..	0 4	7 58	8 15	7 4	7 20	0 43	1 0	3 6	3 21	11 39	11 56
25	M	3 5	3 21	0 20	0 36	8 30	8 45	7 36	7 52	1 16	1 32	3 36	3 52	..	0 13
26	Tu	3 38	3 54	0 52	1 9	9 1	9 17	8 8	8 26	1 49	2 6	4 8	4 26	0 30	0 47
27	W	4 13	4 31	1 26	1 43	9 33	9 50	8 44	9 2	2 23	2 40	4 44	5 2	1 5	1 24
28	Th	4 47	5 5	2 1	2 22	10 9	10 28	9 20	9 41	2 58	3 18	5 21	5 44	1 43	2 5
29	F	5 24	5 47	2 43	3 6	10 47	11 10	10 3	10 27	3 39	4 2	6 8	6 34	2 29	2 53
30	S	6 12	6 38	3 32	4 2	11 36	..	10 59	11 34	4 28	4 57	7 3	7 37	3 22	3 54

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sths. h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Sths. h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Sths. h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sths. h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sths. h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
2	5 0M	10 54M	4 48A	6 27M	1 52A	9 17A	5 47M	0 23A	6 59A	8 16A	1 26M	6 32M	10 15M	6 25A	2 39M
9	4 45M	10 32M	4 19A	6 16M	1 58A	9 40A	5 28M	0 15A	7 2A	7 43A	0 56M	6 4M	9 49M	5 59A	2 13M
16	4 32M	10 23M	4 14A	6 7M	2 4A	10 1A	5 11M	0 8A	7 5A	7 11A	0 25M	5 34M	9 23M	5 33A	1 47M
23	4 18M	10 22M	4 26A	6 1M	2 12A	10 23A	4 57M	0 0A	7 8A	6 40A	11 50A	5 4M	8 58M	5 7A	1 20M
30	4 6M	10 28M	4 50A	5 58M	2 20A	10 42A	4 34M	11 52M	7 10A	6 7A	11 19A	4 35M	8 33M	4 42A	0 54M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. h.	R. A. m.	R. A. s.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	16	45	6	88	42	22
10	1	16	45	0	88	42	19
19	1	16	46	2	88	42	16
28	1	16	49	4	88	42	14

Angular Distance of the Moon from Saturn.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	6 P.M. ′	6 P.M. ″	9 P.M. °	9 P.M. ′	9 P.M. ″	Midnight °	Midnight ′	Midnight ″
4	West	39	52	1	41	41	11	43	30	44
5	West	54	35	2	56	26	47	58	18	48
6	West	69	35	14	71	28	32	73	21	56
7	West	84	43	32	86	37	8	88	30	41

At the latter part of April the constellations Draco, Boötes, and Libra will be on the meridian about midnight, and will be most favourable for observation on the evenings between the 20th and 24th. An irresolvable double Nebula in Canes Venatici can be observed about the 22nd of the month: it is situated in R.A. 13*h.* 25*m.* 18*s.*, and in Decl. 47° 47′ N. The Southern Nebula is surrounded by a faint ring of nebulous light, and was called by Herschel, in his Catalogue, "the Halo Nebula." In Libra, R.A. 15*h.* 12*m.* 42*s.*, Decl. 2° 32′ N., is a very fine cluster of stars, condensed into great brilliancy towards the centre. Sir W. Herschel counted 200 stars in this group in the field of his 40-feet reflector, and found the middle portion so condensed that the individual stars could not be distinguished. The evenings about the 23rd are the best for observing these objects.

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN ENTERS GEMINI 21*d.* 10*h.* M.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.		The Sun Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		S	**Third S. after Easter. SS. Philip & James.**	4 34	7 20	121	244
2		M	Roy. Acad. opens. Lambert Simnel crowned, 1487.	4 32	7 21	122	243
3		Tu	*Invention of the Cross.* Rood Day.	4 30	7 23	123	242
4		W	*St. Monica.* Seringapatam stormed, 1799.	4 29	7 25	124	241
5		Th	N. Bonaparte d. 1821. Emps. Eugénie b. 1826.	4 27	7 26	125	240
6		F	*St. John ante Port. Latin.* Dublin murders, 1882.	4 25	7 28	126	239
7		S	Lord Brougham d. 1868. R. Browning b. 1812.	4 23	7 29	127	238
8		S	**Fourth Sunday after Easter.**	4 22	7 31	128	237
9		M	Half-Quarter Day. John Stuart Mill died, 1873.	4 20	7 33	129	236
10		Tu	Indian Mutiny, 1857. Dr. Ryle, Bp. L'pool, b. 1816.	4 18	7 34	130	235
11		W	Sp. Perceval assas. 1812. Earl Granville b. 1815.	4 17	7 36	131	234
12		Th	Sir C. Barry, architect, d. 1860; b. 23 May, 1795.	4 15	7 37	132	233
13		F	Old May Day. Baron Cuvier, naturalist, d. 1832.	4 13	7 39	133	232
14		S	Henry Grattan, Irish orator, died, 1820.	4 12	7 40	134	231
15		S	**Fifth Sunday after Easter.** Rogation Sunday.	4 10	7 42	135	230
16		M	Mrs. Hemans died, 1835. Rogation Day.	4 9	7 43	136	229
17		Tu	Revised New Testament issued, 1881. Rog. Day.	4 8	7 45	137	228
18		W	F. Mahony, Father Prout, d. 1866. Rog. Day.	4 6	7 46	138	227
19		Th	**Ascension Day.** Holy Thursday. *St. Dunstan.*	4 5	7 48	139	226
20		F	Christopher Columbus died, 1506. [1819.	4 3	7 49	140	225
21		S	Maria Edgeworth d. 1849. Sir Lyon Playfair b.	4 2	7 51	141	224
22		S	**Sunday aft. Ascension.** Sir G. W. Dasent b. 1820.	4 1	7 52	142	223
23		M	Mark Lemon died, 1870; born 30 Nov. 1809.	4 0	7 53	143	222
24		Tu	QUEEN VICTORIA BORN, 1819.	3 59	7 55	144	221
25		W	Epsom Races; Derby Day. Pss. Helena b. 1846.	3 57	7 56	145	220
26		Th	*St. Augustin*, first Archbishop of Canterbury.	3 56	7 57	146	219
27		F	EASTER SITTINGS END. *Ven. Bede.* Oaks Day.	3 55	7 58	147	218
28		S	John Earl Russell died, 1878; b. 18 Aug. 1792.	3 54	8 0	148	217
29		S	**Whit Sunday.** King Charles II., Restoration.	3 53	8 1	149	216
30		M	**Whitsun Monday.** Bank and General Holiday.	3 52	8 2	150	215
31		Tu	**Whitsun Tues.** Sir R. Hanson, Ld. Mayor, b. 1840.	3 51	8 3	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	7*d.*	2*h.*	1*m.*	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	14	8	17	Afternoon.
● New Moon	22	11	5	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	30	5	20	Morning.

In Perigee 5*d.* 6*h.* A. | In Apogee 17*d.* 6*h.* A.

RAINFALL IN MAY, 1886.

In this month rain fell on 15 days. The total fall for the month was 4·23 inches; *above* the average of ten years, 1871–80, by 2·45 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 2. Bank and general holiday in Scotland.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25. Quarterly trade accounts are made up to the end of the months of March, June, Sept., and December.

SCOTCH QUARTER DAYS OF TERMS are:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsunday, May 15; Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11. The Removal Terms in Scotch Burghs are, May 28; Nov. 28.

THE SUN.

Day	Before Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	3 0	0·32	2 33 24	9·54	15 3 52	45·4	2 36 24
2	3 7	0·29	2 37 13	9·56	15 21 54	44·8	2 40 20
3	3 14	0·27	2 41 3	9·58	15 39 41	44·1	2 44 17
4	3 20	0·25	2 44 53	9·61	15 57 12	43·5	2 48 13
5	3 26	0·23	2 48 44	9·63	16 14 28	42·8	2 52 10
6	3 31	0·21	2 52 35	9·65	16 31 27	42·1	2 56 6
7	3 36	0·18	2 56 27	9·68	16 48 9	41·4	3 0 3
8	3 40	0·16	3 0 20	9·70	17 4 35	40·7	3 3 59
9	3 43	0·13	3 4 13	9·72	17 20 44	40·0	3 7 56
10	3 46	0·11	3 8 6	9·75	17 36 35	39·3	3 11 53
11	3 49	0·08	3 12 1	9·77	17 52 9	38·5	3 15 49
12	3 50	0·06	3 15 55	9·80	18 7 25	37·8	3 19 46
13	3 51	0·03	3 19 51	9·82	18 22 23	37·0	3 23 42
14	3 52	0·01	3 23 47	9·85	18 37 2	36·3	3 27 39
15	3 52	0·01	3 27 43	9·87	18 51 23	35·5	3 31 35
16	3 51	0·04	3 31 41	9·90	19 5 25	34·7	3 35 32
17	3 50	0·06	3 35 38	9·92	19 19 7	33·9	3 39 28
18	3 48	0·09	3 39 37	9·94	19 32 30	33·0	3 43 25
19	3 46	0·11	3 43 36	9·97	19 45 32	32·2	3 47 22
20	3 43	0·13	3 47 35	9·99	19 58 15	31·4	3 51 18
21	3 39	0·16	3 51 35	10·01	20 10 38	30·5	3 55 15
22	3 36	0·18	3 55 36	10·04	20 22 39	29·6	3 59 11
23	3 31	0·20	3 59 37	10·06	20 34 20	28·8	4 3 8
24	3 26	0·22	4 3 39	10·08	20 45 40	27·9	4 7 4
25	3 20	0·24	4 7 41	10·10	20 56 38	27·0	4 11 1
26	3 14	0·26	4 11 43	10·12	21 7 15	26·1	4 14 57
27	3 8	0·28	4 15 46	10·14	21 17 30	25·2	4 18 54
28	3 0	0·30	4 19 50	10·16	21 27 23	24·2	4 22 51
29	2 53	0·32	4 23 54	10·18	21 36 54	23·3	4 26 47
30	2 45	0·34	4 27 58	10·19	21 46 2	22·4	4 30 44
31	2 37	0·35	4 32 3	10·21	21 54 47	21·4	4 34 40

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1886.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. Directn.	Prssure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	60·7	29·1	50	30·087	0·00	9·3	ENE	1·3
2	53·9	31·5	51	30·217	0·00	11·1	E	3·8
3	65·5	36·2	51	30·230	0·00	11·0	S	0·6
4	69·8	35·6	51	30·260	0·00	11·0	S	0·7
5	73·5	37·9	52	30·268	0·00	11·7	S	0·4
6	75·1	42·9	52	30·130	0·00	8·9	SW	0·9
7	78·9	44·2	52	29·983	0·00	9·6	SW	0·7
8	73·2	51·7	52	29·858	0·00	..	SW	0·3
9	68·9	47·3	52	29·808	0·00	8·0	E	2·0
10	67·1	45·9	52	29·642	0·00	2·1	E	3·0
11	50·1	43·9	52	29·653	0·15	..	E	1·6
12	56·3	44·5	52	29·381	0·17	..	E	3·5
13	53·3	42·5	52	29·965	1·25	1·2	E	2·9
14	53·6	38·8	52	29·254	0·01	0·2	NW	2·8
15	55·6	37·8	52	29·610	0·00	9·6	W	8·5
16	54·8	41·8	53	29·703	0·12	..	SW	13·2
17	62·5	49·9	53	29·632	0·21	0·2	SW	11·0
18	69·6	46·5	53	29·620	0·00	8·2	SW	12·8
19	58·9	44·8	54	29·799	0·04	0·9	E	0·5
20	67·9	48·2	54	29·752	0·05	2·5	SSW	4·0
21	71·6	45·4	54	29·983	0·00	9·1	SSW	1·6
22	68·0	52·2	54	29·953	0·10	0·1	E	2·0
23	67·2	49·0	55	29·899	0·39	2·5	N	0·9
24	55·2	50·9	55	29·668	1·28	..	NW	
25	63·7	46·1	55	29·479	0·04	1·6	SW	
26	63·1	48·2	55	29·447	0·01	5·7	SW	
27	61·2	45·0	56	29·310	0·32	6·6	SW	
28	62·0	44·4	56	29·559	0·09	10·2	SW	
29	65·9	43·7	56	29·702	0·00	9·1	SSW	
30	67·7	41·6	57	29·817	0·00	7·0	E	Pressure anemometer was not in action after May 23rd.
31	68·6	44·1	57	29·817	0·00	2·4	ENE	

MEMORANDA.

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THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 0h. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	11 26	1 44	6 59	9 19 55	14 56 8n	58 51	16 4	8 3	4 2 ○ 1 3
2	aft.	2 20	7 53	10 16 5	11 25 21	59 29	16 14	9 3	4 2 1 ○ 3
3	2 1	2 50	8 47	11 11 56	7 9 54	60 3	16 23	10 3	4 ○ 1 2 3
4	3 19	3 19	9 40	12 7 40	2 24 34n	60 26	16 30	11 3	4 1 3 ○ 2
5	4 42	3 47	10 35	13 3 39	2 32 46s	60 38	16 33	12 3	3 2 ○ 1 4
6	6 4	4 16	11 30	14 0 15	7 22 10	60 34	16 32	13 3	3 1 ○ 4 ●
7	7 24	4 46	mrn.	14 57 41	11 43 18	60 14	16 27	14 3	♃ 3 ○ 2 4
8	8 41	5 19	0 26	15 55 54	15 17 52	59 40	16 17	15 3	2 ○ 1 3 4
9	9 52	5 57	1 22	16 54 28	17 51 56	58 55	16 5	16 3	2 1 ○ 3 4
10	10 53	6 43	2 19	17 52 38	19 17 52	58 4	15 51	17 3	○ 1 2 3 4
11	11 46	7 36	3 15	18 49 34	19 34 55	57 11	15 37	18 3	1 ○ 3 2 4
12	mrn.	8 32	4 8	19 44 32	18 48 3	56 20	15 23	19 3	3 2 ○ 1 4
13	0 30	9 34	5 0	20 37 6	17 5 53	55 36	15 11	20 3	3 1 4 2 ○
14	1 5	10 37	5 48	21 27 13	14 38 34	54 59	15 1	21 3	4 3 ○ 1 2
15	1 35	11 40	6 34	22 15 9	11 36 4	54 32	14 53	22 3	4 2 ○ 3 ●
16	2 1	aft.	7 18	23 1 23	8 7 33	54 15	14 49	23 3	4 2 1 ○ 3
17	2 23	1 47	8 0	23 46 31	4 21 13	54 8	14 47	24 3	4 ○ 1 2 3
18	2 44	2 50	8 42	0 31 12	0 24 44s	54 11	14 47	25 3	4 1 ○ 3 2
19	3 4	3 54	9 24	1 16 6	3 34 15n	54 21	14 50	26 3	4 3 2 ○ 1
20	3 27	4 58	10 7	2 1 52	7 27 34	54 38	14 54	27 3	3 4 1 2 ○
21	3 52	6 4	10 52	2 49 5	11 6 3	55 1	15 1	28 3	3 4 ○ 1 2
22	4 18	7 9	11 38	3 38 12	14 19 27	55 28	15 8	29 3	2 ○ 3 4 ●
23	4 48	8 15	aft.	4 29 28	16 56 39	55 57	15 16	0 13	2 1 ○ 3 4
24	5 27	9 16	1 19	5 22 52	18 46 31	56 27	15 24	1 13	○ 1 2 3 4
25	6 13	10 12	2 12	6 18 2	19 39 19	56 57	15 33	2 13	1 ○ 3 2 4
26	7 5	11 3	3 6	7 14 20	19 28 21	57 27	15 41	3 13	3 2 ○ 1 4
27	8 8	11 47	4 1	8 11 0	18 11 24	57 56	15 49	4 13	3 1 2 ○ 4
28	9 15	mrn.	4 55	9 7 20	15 51 12	58 23	15 56	5 13	3 ○ 1 2 4
29	10 30	0 24	5 49	10 2 55	12 35 3	58 49	16 3	6 13	♃ 1 ○ 3 4
30	11 46	0 56	6 41	10 57 42	8 33 51	59 12	16 10	7 13	♃ 2 4 ○ 3
31	aft.	1 23	7 33	11 51 55	4 1 5n	59 31	16 15	8 13	4 ○ 1 2 3

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
1	1	6	13	4	57	29	2	27	39	13	52	44	7	15	13
6	1	34	44	5	23	17	2	42	2	13	50	25	7	16	54
11	2	6	34	5	49	9	2	56	29	13	48	14	7	18	44
16	2	42	10	6	14	58	3	11	2	13	46	11	7	20	42
21	3	21	57	6	40	35	3	25	38	13	44	20	7	22	46
26	4	5	47	7	5	52	3	40	20	13	42	41	7	24	57
31	4	52	11	7	30	40	3	55	5	13	41	17	7	27	14

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
	4	0	57n	24	15	19n	14	23	39n	9	59	52s	22	20	52n
	7	10	3	24	57	8	15	35	6	9	47	38	22	18	15
11	10	39	2	25	21	47	16	42	35	9	36	9	22	15	18
16	14	19	14	25	28	58	17	45	54	9	25	35	22	12	1
21	17	57	13	25	18	46	18	44	49	9	16	8	22	8	24
26	21	12	43	24	51	34	19	39	8	9	7	57	22	4	28
31	23	41	21n	24	8	3n	20	28	39n	9	1	10s	22	0	13n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 8	7 9	7 2	3 6	2 0	0 9
15	8 8	7 1	7 7	3 6	2 0	0 9
25	8 7	6 7	8 2	3 6	1 9	0 9

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at 2*h.* 3*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 9*h.* 51*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 14*h.* 46*m.*

May 1. Venus at least distance from the Sun, 3*h. aft.*

May 5. Occultation of γ^1 Virginis: magnitude 2½. The disappearance takes place at 0*h.* 25*m. morn.*, 141° from the vertex; the re-appearance at 1*h.* 8*m. morn.*, 230° from the vertex.

May 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·28*s.*

May 13. Occultation of π Capricorni: magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 3*h.* 35*m. morn.*, 93° from the vertex; the re-appearance at 4*h.* 57*m. morn.*, 274° from the vertex.

May 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·48*s.*

May 29. Occultation of ρ Leonis: magnitude 4. The disappearance takes place at 11*h.* 10*m. aft.*, 88° from the vertex; the re-appearance on May 30th 0*h.* 2*m. morn.*, 311° from the vertex.

May 30. Venus and Saturn in conjunction, 5*h. aft.* ♀ 2° 15′ N.

May 30. Occultation of σ Leonis: magnitude 4. The disappearance takes place at 7*h.* 46*m. aft.*, 152° from the vertex; the re-appearance at 8*h.* 6*m. aft.*, 188° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings increase 43*m.*, the Afternoons 43*m.*

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star: enters Aries about the 6th, and Taurus about the 20th.

♀ VENUS is an evening star: enters Gemini about the 13th.

♂ MARS still too near the Sun for observation.

♃ JUPITER almost stationary in Virgo.

♄ SATURN is an evening star: situated in Gemini.

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
15 53	3 0	6 8	2 3	20 7	7 9
15 51	2 7	7 1	2 3	20 4	7
15 49	2 5	7 7	2 2	20 1	7 7

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	Lond. Bridge. Morn.	Lond. Bridge. After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	7 9	7 41	4 36	5 14	0 5	0 36	..	0 10	5 28	6 2	8 12	8 51	4 29	5 7
2	M	8 20	9 0	5 58	6 45	1 13	1 57	0 48	1 26	6 41	7 23	9 34	10 17	5 45	6 25
3	Tu	9 42	10 22	7 25	7 59	2 42	3 25	2 6	2 40	8 2	8 38	10 52	11 24	7 0	7 32
4	W	10 58	11 32	8 30	8 58	4 0	4 32	3 13	3 44	9 10	9 41	11 53	..	8 3	8 34
5	Th	..	0 1	9 22	9 46	5 3	5 31	4 13	4 38	10 10	10 36	0 20	0 45	9 4	9 29
6	F	0 26	0 51	10 10	10 34	5 58	6 24	5 2	5 26	11 1	11 26	1 9	1 33	9 53	10 16
7	S	1 17	1 41	10 58	11 21	6 50	7 15	5 50	6 14	11 51	..	1 56	2 19	10 38	11 0
8	S	2* 3	2*26	11 44	..	7 39	8 2	6 38	7 2	0 16	0 40	2 41	3 3	11 22	11 44
9	M	2*47	3*10	0 7	0 30	8 24	8 44	7 26	7 48	1 4	1 27	3 25	3 47	..	0 6
10	Tu	3*31	3 54	0 52	1 13	9 4	9 22	8 8	8 29	1 48	2 9	4 7	4 29	0 28	0 50
11	W	4 16	4 37	1 34	1 54	9 43	10 4	8 50	9 12	2 30	2 51	4 51	5 13	1 12	1 35
12	Th	4 58	5 20	2 17	2 40	10 25	10 46	9 35	9 59	3 13	3 36	5 38	6 4	2 0	2 25
13	F	5 42	6 7	3 3	3 27	11 7	11 28	10 24	10 51	3 59	4 23	6 30	6 56	2 50	3 15
14	S	6 32	6 59	3 52	4 22	11 52	..	11 22	11 55	4 48	5 15	7 25	7 58	3 43	4 15
15	S	7 28	7 58	4 55	5 32	0 20	0 51	..	0 30	5 45	6 18	8 32	9 9	4 49	5 23
16	M	8 32	9 10	6 10	6 48	1 24	2 2	1 4	1 37	6 52	7 27	9 46	10 20	5 56	6 28
17	Tu	9 49	10 23	7 24	7 55	2 41	3 18	2 9	2 40	8 1	8 34	10 51	11 21	6 59	7 29
18	W	10 55	11 25	8 24	8 47	3 51	4 20	3 10	3 37	9 2	9 29	11 47	..	7 56	8 22
19	Th	11 51	..	9 10	9 30	4 46	5 9	4 2	4 25	9 53	10 16	0 11	0 32	8 46	9 10
20	F	0 15	0 35	9 48	10 6	5 30	5 51	4 46	5 4	10 36	10 56	0 51	1 10	9 30	9 48
21	S	0 54	1 12	10 24	10 42	6 11	6 31	5 22	5 40	11 14	11 35	1 28	1 46	10 5	10 22
22	S	1 31	1 49	11 0	11 18	6 51	7 11	5 58	6 16	11 55	..	2 4	2 21	10 39	10 56
23	M	2 6	2 22	11 36	11 54	7 30	7 48	6 34	6 52	0 13	0 31	2 38	2 55	11 12	11 29
24	Tu	2 40	2 57	..	0 12	8 6	8 24	7 11	7 30	0 49	1 8	3 11	3 28	11 48	..
25	W	3 15	3 33	0 31	0 50	8 42	9 0	7 49	8 8	1 27	1 46	3 47	4 7	0 8	0 28
26	Th	3 53	4 13	1 9	1 29	9 18	9 38	8 27	8 46	2 6	2 26	4 27	4 47	0 48	1 8
27	F	4 32	4 53	1 49	2 11	9 59	10 21	9 7	9 30	2 46	3 8	5 8	5 31	1 30	1 53
28	S	5 13	5 35	2 34	2 59	10 43	11 5	9 53	10 20	3 30	3 55	5 57	6 25	2 18	2 46
29	S	6 2	6 30	3 25	3 53	11 29	11 57	10 48	11 21	4 21	4 48	6 54	7 25	3 13	3 42
30	M	6 59	7 31	4 26	4 59	..	0 25	11 59	..	5 19	5 50	8 1	8 37	4 16	4 52
31	Tu	8 5	8 41	5 38	6 20	0 55	1 32	0 34	1 9	6 22	6 59	9 13	9 55	5 28	6 4

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury Sths. h. m.	Mercury Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus Sths. h. m.	Venus Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars Sths. h. m.	Mars Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter Sths. h. m.	Jupiter Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn Sths. h. m.	Saturn Sets h. m.
7	3 58M	10 41M	5 24A	6 1M	2 29A	10 57A	4 17M	11 45M	7 13A	5 34A	10 48A	4 6M	8 8M	4 17A	0 29M
14	3 49M	11 0M	6 11A	6 5M	2 37A	11 9A	4 1M	11 38M	7 15A	5 2A	10 17A	3 37M	7 44M	3 52A	0 3M
21	3 46M	11 27M	7 8A	6 16M	2 46A	11 16A	3 45M	11 30M	7 15A	4 30A	9 47A	3 9M	7 19M	3 27A	11 35A
28	3 52M	0 1A	8 10A	6 28M	2 53A	11 18A	3 30M	11 23M	7 16A	4 0A	9 18A	2 40M	6 56M	3 3A	11 10A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H.	R. A. M.	R. A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	16	50	3	88	42	13
10	1	16	55	1	88	42	11
19	1	17	0	1	88	42	9
28	1	17	6	9	88	42	7

Angular Distance of the Moon from Jupiter.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	6 P.M. ′	6 P.M. ″	9 P.M. °	9 P.M. ′	9 P.M. ″	Midnight. °	Midnight. ′	Midnight. ″
28	East	68	57	31	67	13	29	65	29	17
29	East	55	0	52	53	15	10	51	29	39
30	East	40	53	27	39	6	56	37	20	19
31	East	26	38	42	24	51	36	23	4	30

Towards the end of May we shall find the constellations Draco, Hercules, Ophiuchus, and Scorpio on the meridian about midnight.

Hercules contains a very splendid cluster of stars situated in R.A. 16*h.* 37*m.* 35*s.* and Decl. 36° 41′ N. This, like most of the star-clusters, is condensed in the centre, and may be easily seen with very moderate telescopic aid; and a few days before and after the 22nd of this month, when the Moon is absent, it may, if the opportunity is taken of a very clear night, be seen with the naked eye, plainly, between the stars ζ and η Herculis. This cluster, discovered by Halley in 1714, is one of the most beautiful examples of these bodies to be seen in the heavens.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun enters Cancer 21*d.* 6*h.* a.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		W	*St. Nicomede.* Howe's victory, 1794. Ember D.	3 51	8 4	152	213
2		Th	Garibaldi died, 1882; born 4 July, 1807.	3 50	8 5	153	212
3		F	Prince George of Wales b. 1865. Ember Day.	3 49	8 6	154	211
4		S	General Wolseley born 1833. Ember Day.	3 48	8 8	155	210
5		S	**Trinity Sun.** *S. Boniface.* Grand Prix de Paris.	3 48	8 9	156	209
6		M	Count Cavour died, 1861; born 10 Aug. 1810.	3 47	8 10	157	208
7		Tu	Trinity Law Sittings begin. Queen's Vase.	3 47	8 10	158	207
8		W	Sir John E. Millais, R.A., artist, born, 1829.	3 46	8 11	159	206
9		Th	Corpus Christi. Ascot Races; Cup Day.	3 46	8 12	160	205
10		F	Office of Garter King of Arms instituted, 1417.	3 45	8 13	161	204
11		S	**St. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr.**	3 45	8 14	162	203
12		S	**First Sunday after Trinity.**	3 44	8 14	163	202
13		M	*St. Anthony of Padua.*	3 44	8 15	164	201
14		Tu	Battle of Marengo, 1800. Battle of Naseby, 1645.	3 44	8 15	165	200
15		W	Magna Charta sealed, 1215. [Notts, 1487.	3 44	8 16	166	199
16		Th	J. Churchill, D. of Marlboro. d. 1722. Bat. of Stoke,	3 44	8 16	167	198
17		F	*St. Alban, first English martyr* (should be xxii.).	3 44	8 17	168	197
18		S	Battle of Waterloo, 1815. Dean Stanley d. 1881.	3 44	8 17	169	196
19		S	**Second Sunday after Trinity.**	3 44	8 18	170	195
20		M	**Queen's Accession,** 1837. *Trans. of King Edward.*	3 44	8 18	171	194
21		Tu	New St. Thomas's Hospital opened, 1871.	3 44	8 18	172	193
22		W	Great Fire in Tooley Street, 1861.	3 45	8 18	173	192
23		Th	Clive's victory at Plassey, 1757. [b. 1825.	3 45	8 19	174	191
24		F	**S. John, Bapt.** Quarter D. Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith	3 45	8 19	175	190
25		S	Rt. Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers b. 1827.	3 46	8 19	176	189
26		S	**Third Sunday after Trinity.**	3 46	8 19	177	188
27		M	Navigation Acts rep. 1849. Sir G. B. Airy b. 1801.	3 46	8 19	178	187
28		Tu	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.	3 47	8 19	179	186
29		W	**St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr.**	3 47	8 19	180	185
30		Th	Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker born, 1817.	3 48	8 18	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	5*d.*	10*h.*	38*m.*	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	13	1	35	Afternoon.
● New Moon	21	10	53	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	28	10	1	Morning.

In Perigee 2*d.* 0*h.* a. | In Apogee 14*d.* 0*h.* a.
In Perigee 28*d.* 7*h.* m.

RAINFALL IN JUNE, 1886.

In this month rain fell on 10 days. The total fall for the month was 0·57 inch; *below* the average of ten years, 1871–80, by 1·91 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 1. Overseers to give notice between this day and the 20th to Voters who have not paid all Poor Rates due on January 5th.—Latest day for Friendly Societies to make returns of 1886 accounts to the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

19. On or before this day Overseers to fix on church doors the register of persons qualified to vote for Counties.

— Overseers of parishes within Cities and Boroughs to give notice respecting payment of rates.

24. Sheriffs of London elected.

27. Quarter Sessions commence this week.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	2 28	0·37	4 36 9	10·23	22 3 10	20·5	4 38 37
2	2 19	0·39	4 40 14	10·24	22 11 9	19·5	4 42 33
3	2 10	0·40	4 44 20	10·26	22 18 45	18·5	4 46 30
4	2 0	0·42	4 48 26	10·27	22 25 58	17·5	4 50 26
5	1 50	0·43	4 52 33	10·29	22 32 47	16·6	4 54 23
6	1 39	0·44	4 56 40	10·30	22 39 13	15·6	4 58 20
7	1 29	0·46	5 0 48	10·31	22 45 14	14·6	5 2 16
8	1 17	0·47	5 4 55	10·33	22 50 52	13·6	5 6 13
9	1 6	0·48	5 9 3	10·34	22 56 6	12·6	5 10 9
10	0 54	0·49	5 13 11	10·35	23 0 56	11·6	5 14 6
11	0 43	0·50	5 17 20	10·36	23 5 21	10·6	5 18 2
12	0 30	0·51	5 21 28	10·37	23 9 22	9·5	5 21 59
13	0 18	0·52	5 25 37	10·37	23 12 59	8·5	5 25 55
14	0 6	0·52	5 29 46	10·38	23 16 11	7·5	5 29 52
15	After	0·53	5 33 56	10·39	23 18 59	6·5	5 33 49
16	0 20	0·54	5 38 5	10·39	23 21 21	5·4	5 37 45
17	0 33	0·54	5 42 14	10·40	23 23 20	4·4	5 41 42
18	0 46	0·54	5 46 24	10·40	23 24 53	3·4	5 45 38
19	0 59	0·55	5 50 34	10·40	23 26 2	2·4	5 49 35
20	1 12	0·55	5 54 43	10·40	23 26 46	1·3	5 53 31
21	1 25	0·55	5 58 53	10·40	23 27 5	0·3	5 57 28
22	1 38	0·54	6 3 3	10·40	23 26 59	0·8	6 1 24
23	1 51	0·54	6 7 12	10·40	23 26 29	1·8	6 5 21
24	2 4	0·54	6 11 22	10·40	23 25 34	2·8	6 9 18
25	2 17	0·53	6 15 31	10·39	23 24 14	3·9	6 13 14
26	2 30	0·53	6 19 40	10·39	23 22 29	4·9	6 17 11
27	2 42	0·52	6 23 49	10·38	23 20 20	5·9	6 21 7
28	2 55	0·51	6 27 58	10·37	23 17 46	6·9	6 25 4
29	3 7	0·50	6 32 7	10·36	23 14 47	8·0	6 29 0
30	3 19	0·49	6 36 16	10·35	23 11 25	9·0	6 32 57

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1886.

Day.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Minimum.	Temperature. Avge. 50 Yrs.	Barom. Mean.	Rain-fall.	Sun-shine.	Wind. Directn.	Wind. Prssure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	74·9	52·0	57	29·644	0·07	5·1	SE	
2	76·8	49·1	57	29·755	0·06	5·9	SW	
3	56·1	47·7	57	29·045	0·00	..	NE	
4	63·8	40·1	57	29·990	0·00	13·8	NE	2·1
5	66·0	38·4	57	29·896	0·13	11·2	NE	1·9
6	72·3	41·5	57	29·752	0·00	13·5	NE	3·2
7	73·3	42·9	57	29·723	0·00	12·0	NNE	3·0
8	71·0	44·5	57	29·703	0·00	12·4	E	2·6
9	71·0	51·5	58	29·642	0·00	7·8	E	1·0
10	61·6	50·4	58	29·621	0·68	..	NE	0·4
11	71·6	49·7	59	29·742	0·01	7·1	SW	4·7
12	71·8	51·2	59	29·549	0·02	7·1	SW	5·7
13	64·4	48·8	59	29·668	0·08	5·7	NW	4·5
14	68·3	44·8	59	29·814	0·00	4·6	SW	5·2
15	65·1	48·5	59	29·878	0·01	4·9	W	5·5
16	63·4	45·4	59	29·904	0·00	4·1	NW	6·4
17	62·8	46·2	59	29·863	0·00	2·3	NNW	4·7
18	53·9	48·1	59	29·807	0·00	..	N	4·9
19	72·1	48·3	59	29·624	0·07	3·9	NNW	10·0
20	66·9	48·5	60	29·805	0·00	8·6	N	7·7
21	59·2	45·5	60	29·875	0·00	..	NNW	2·0
22	67·6	52·5	61	29·731	0·04	0·6	WNW	2·7
23	70·7	52·5	61	29·588	0·00	10·1	W	9·2
24	74·9	46·4	61	29·812	0·00	11·0	WSW	4·0
25	75·9	50·4	62	29·834	0·00	10·3	WSW	1·8
26	80·2	49·9	62	29·865	0·00	5·3	SW	1·3
27	76·1	52·5	62	29·973	0·00	9·9	NNE	1·2
28	79·2	51·8	62	30·014	0·00	12·0	NE	1·3
29	81·4	48·4	62	30·041	0·00	10·8	NE	0·5
30	76·8	49·5	62	30·083	0·00	13·0	NE	3·0

MEMORANDA.

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THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 11h. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	2 21	1 50	8 25	12 46 3	0 47 50S	59 44	16 18	9 13	4230 1
2	3 41	2 17	9 18	13 40 39	5 35 59	59 46	16 19	10 13	4312 0
3	5 0	2 44	10 12	14 36 12	10 5 29	59 43	16 18	11 13	4301 2
4	6 17	3 15	11 7	15 32 56	13 58 38	59 26	16 14	12 13	4130 2
5	7 31	3 50	mrn.	16 30 44	16 59 37	59 0	16 6	13 13	2401 3
6	8 37	4 32	0 4	17 29 3	18 56 47	58 24	15 57	14 13	0430 ●●
7	9 36	5 21	1 0	18 26 59	19 44 35	57 43	15 45	15 13	1 0324
8	10 24	6 17	1 56	19 23 34	19 24 9	56 58	15 33	16 13	2301 4
9	11 6	7 17	2 49	20 18 2	18 2 13	56 14	15 21	17 13	3210 4
10	11 37	8 20	3 40	21 9 59	15 48 52	55 34	15 10	18 13	3 0124
11	mrn.	9 24	4 27	21 59 26	12 55 18	55 0	15 1	19 13	1 3024
12	0 5	10 30	5 13	22 46 45	9 32 5	54 35	14 54	20 13	2 0134
13	0 28	11 34	5 56	23 32 30	5 48 37	54 19	14 50	21 13	0 4321 ●●
14	0 49	aft.	6 38	0 17 20	1 53 88	54 14	14 48	22 13	1 0423
15	1 10	1 40	7 20	1 2 0	2 6 52n	54 19	14 50	23 13	4230 1
16	1 32	2 45	8 3	1 47 13	6 3 49	54 34	14 54	24 13	4321 0
17	1 55	3 49	8 46	2 33 42	9 49 30	54 57	15 0	25 13	4301 2
18	2 20	4 55	9 32	3 22 4	13 14 29	55 26	15 8	26 13	4130 2
19	2 48	6 1	10 20	4 12 45	16 7 52	56 1	15 17	27 13	4201 3
20	3 23	7 6	11 11	5 5 55	18 17 50	56 37	15 27	28 13	4210 3
21	4 5	8 5	aft.	6 1 21	19 32 51	57 13	15 37	0 1	4 4023
22	4 56	9 0	0 59	6 58 26	19 43 45	57 47	15 46	1 1	4 4201
23	5 57	9 46	1 55	7 56 14	18 45 56	58 16	15 54	2 1	3210 4
24	7 5	10 27	2 51	8 53 48	16 40 51	58 40	16 1	3 1	3 0214
25	8 17	11 0	3 45	9 50 26	13 35 49	58 58	16 6	4 1	3 1024
26	9 35	11 29	4 39	10 45 50	9 42 44	59 10	16 9	5 1	2 0134
27	10 52	11 56	5 30	11 40 5	5 16 10	59 17	16 11	6 1	1 2034
28	aft.	mrn.	6 22	12 33 38	0 31 53n	59 18	16 11	7 1	0 1234
29	1 26	0 22	7 13	13 27 5	4 14 18	59 15	16 10	8 1	4 0234 ●
30	2 43	0 49	8 5	14 21 2	8 45 24S	59 6	16 8	9 1	3 2104

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	5 38 29	7 54 53	4 9 54	13 40 8	7 29 37
10	6 22 2	8 18 25	4 24 45	13 39 15	7 32 4
15	7 1 9	8 41 11	4 39 39	13 38 38	7 34 35
20	7 35 4	9 3 9	4 54 35	13 38 18	7 37 9
25	8 3 30	9 24 17	5 9 30	13 38 15	7 39 47
30	8 26 12	9 44 32	5 24 25	13 38 29	7 42 27

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
5	25 22 18n	23 9 10n	21 13 13n	8 55 54s	21 55 39n
10	25 22 18	21 56 7	21 52 41	8 52 12	21 50 46
15	24 42 33	20 30 12	22 26 58	8 50 6	21 45 36
20	23 20 51	18 52 52	22 56 0	8 49 39	21 40 9
25	21 31 51	17 5 38	23 19 42	8 50 50	21 34 24
30	19 29 9n	15 10 5n	23 38 2n	8 53 40s	21 28 25n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	7 0	8 8	3 6	1 9	0 9
15	8 7	8 0	9 5	3 6	1 8	0 9
25	8 7	9 5	10 5	3 6	1 8	0 9

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
15 48	2 7	8 3	2 2	19 6	7 6
15 47	3 0	8 9	2 2	19 1	7 5
15 46	3 6	9 9	2 2	18 6	7 5

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, June 1, 142° 33′ Ω.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1. In this month there is no real night, but either daylight or twilight; the length of the Day being 16h. 13m. on the 1st.

June 2. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 0h. *aft.* ☋ 3° 22′ S.

June 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 8·4s.

June 20. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. *morn.* ♂ 5° 1′ N.

June 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 8·8s.

June 20. Mercury and Saturn in conjunction, 9h. *aft.* ☿ 1° 34′ N.

June 21. Sun enters Cancer: Summer commences.

June 23. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. *morn.* ♄ 2° 26′ N.

June 23. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. *morn.* ☿ 3° 27′ N.

June 23. Jupiter stationary, 7h. *aft.*

June 25. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 0h. *morn.* ♀ 2° 1′ N.

June 29. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. *aft.* ♃ 3° 40′ S.

In this month the Mornings increase 7m. till the 21st; to the 30th they decrease 4m.; the Afternoons increase 14m.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star enters Gemini about the 8th.

♀ VENUS is an evening star.

♂ MARS is a morning star: in Taurus, not very far from Aldebaran, about the 10th and 11th.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star situated in Virgo.

♄ Saturn too near to the Sun for observation in this month.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	Lond. Bridge. Morn.	Lond. Bridge. After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	9 20	9 55	6 56	7 30	2 10	2 50	1 44	2 15	7 34	8 8	10 26	10 57	6 34	7 5
2	Th	10 29	11 2	8 1	8 31	3 29	4 3	2 45	3 15	8 40	9 12	11 26	11 55	7 35	8 5
3	F	11 34	..	8 59	9 25	4 37	5 6	3 45	4 15	9 43	10 11	..	0 22	8 35	9 5
4	S	0 3	0 29	9 50	10 15	5 34	6 2	4 41	5 6	10 38	11 5	0 47	1 12	9 33	9 58
5	S	0 55	1 21	10 40	11 4	6 29	6 56	5 31	5 56	11 32	11 58	1 37	2 1	10 21	10 43
6	M	1 45	2 9	11 28	11 52	7 22	7 46	6 21	6 45	..	0 23	2 25	2 48	11 6	11 28
7	Tu	2 31	2 54	..	0 14	8 8	8 29	7 9	7 32	0 47	1 10	3 10	3 31	11 50	..
8	W	3 16	3 38	0 35	0 56	8 49	9 9	7 53	8 12	1 32	1 53	3 52	4 12	0 12	0 33
9	Th	3 59	4 19	1 17	1 38	9 29	9 49	8 33	8 54	2 14	2 35	4 34	4 56	0 55	1 17
10	F	4 41	5 2	1 59	2 20	10 8	10 27	9 16	9 38	2 56	3 17	5 18	5 41	1 39	2 2
11	S	5 22	5 43	2 41	3 1	10 46	11 5	10 0	10 23	3 37	3 58	6 5	6 29	2 25	2 49
12	S	6 5	6 29	3 23	3 46	11 24	11 45	10 48	11 14	4 20	4 42	6 53	7 18	3 13	3 37
13	M	6 53	7 18	4 12	4 41	..	0 10	11 44	..	5 6	5 33	7 47	8 17	4 4	4 35
14	Tu	7 44	8 14	5 11	5 44	0 35	1 0	0 16	0 46	6 0	6 29	8 48	9 21	5 5	5 35
15	W	8 45	9 19	6 19	6 53	1 32	2 6	1 15	1 44	7 0	7 31	9 54	10 23	6 4	6 32
16	Th	9 52	10 24	7 24	7 53	2 41	3 15	2 12	2 40	8 1	8 31	10 52	11 19	7 0	7 27
17	F	10 54	11 22	8 21	8 47	3 48	4 20	3 8	3 35	9 0	9 29	11 45	..	7 54	8 21
18	S	11 48	..	9 10	9 31	4 46	5 10	4 2	4 25	9 53	10 17	0 11	0 32	8 46	9 11
19	S	0 13	0 35	9 52	10 13	5 34	5 57	4 47	5 8	10 39	11 1	0 53	1 14	9 34	9 55
20	M	0 56	1 17	10 33	10 53	6 20	6 43	5 29	5 50	11 23	11 45	1 34	1 54	10 14	10 33
21	Tu	1 38	1 58	11 13	11 33	7 6	7 28	6 11	6 31	..	0 7	2 14	2 34	10 52	11 11
22	W	2 18	2 37	11 54	..	7 49	8 9	6 51	7 11	0 28	0 49	2 54	3 12	11 30	11 50
23	Th	2 57	3 17	0 15	0 36	8 29	8 49	7 31	7 52	1 10	1 31	3 31	3 52	..	0 12
24	F	3 38	4 0	0 57	1 18	9 9	9 27	8 13	8 34	1 52	2 14	4 13	4 34	0 34	0 56
25	S	4 21	4 43	1 39	2 1	9 50	10 13	8 55	9 19	2 36	2 59	4 57	5 21	1 18	1 42
26	S	5 6	5 30	2 25	2 50	10 36	10 59	9 44	10 9	3 22	3 46	5 46	6 14	2 7	2 34
27	M	5 54	6 21	3 15	3 42	11 22	11 46	10 37	11 7	4 12	4 39	6 43	7 12	3 2	3 31
28	Tu	6 49	7 18	4 10	4 40	..	0 11	11 39	..	5 6	5 34	7 43	8 15	4 0	4 33
29	W	7 47	8 18	5 12	5 49	0 37	1 7	0 14	0 47	6 2	6 34	8 50	9 26	5 6	5 39
30	Th	8 51	9 27	6 27	7 2	1 41	2 16	1 20	1 53	7 6	7 40	10 3	10 33	6 11	6 41

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m	Mercury ☿ Sths. h. m	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m	Venus ♀ Rises h. m	Venus ♀ Sths. h. m	Venus ♀ Sets h. m	Mars ♂ Rises h. m	Mars ♂ Sths. h. m	Mars ♂ Sets h. m	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m	Jupiter ♃ Sths. h. m	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m	Saturn ♄ Sths. h. m	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m
4	4 12M	0 39A	9 6A	6 44M	3 0A	11 16A	3 17M	11 17M	7 17A	3 31A	8 48A	2 9M	6 32M	2 38A	10 44A
11	4 42M	1 12A	9 42A	6 58M	3 5A	11 12A	3 3M	11 10M	7 17A	3 2A	8 20A	1 42M	6 8M	2 14A	10 20A
18	5 16M	1 37A	9 58A	7 19M	3 9A	10 59A	2 51M	11 3M	7 15A	2 32A	7 51A	1 15M	5 45M	1 50A	9 55A
25	5 47M	1 50A	9 53A	7 35M	3 11A	10 47A	2 40M	10 56M	7 12A	2 5A	7 24A	0 47M	5 22A	1 26A	9 30A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star. R. A. D.	H.	M.	S.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	17	9 8	88	42	6
10	1	17	17 6	88	42	5
19	1	17	25 9	88	42	5
28	1	17	33 9	88	42	5

Angular Distance of the Moon from Regulus.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	′	″	9 P.M. °	′	″	Midnight. °	′	″
1	West	46	20	7	48	8	24	49	56	44
2	West	60	47	40	62	36	13	64	24	46
3	West	75	15	17	77	3	28	78	51	34
4	West	89	37	36	91	24	44	93	11	41

In the last week of June, the constellations Draco, Lyra, a portion of Hercules, Scutum Sobieski, and a part of Sagittarius will south about midnight.

In Scutum Sobieski is situated a remarkable and very extensive Nebula, known as the "Horseshoe," from its peculiar shape: from μ Sagittarii it lies N. by E. about 7° distant, in R.A. 18*h.* 13*m.* 58*s.*, Decl. 16° 15′ S.

In Sagittarius is a globular cluster of very small stars, lying halfway between β Capricorni and Antares, and can be seen only with difficulty in small telescopes; it is situated in R.A. 18*h.* 17*m.* 26*s.* and Decl. 24° 56′ S. Owing to its great southern declination there is but little chance of seeing this Nebula except when southing. On the evenings about the 20th, when there is no Moon, it can be best observed. It souths at 0*h.* 42*m.* morn. on June 15.

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun enters Leo 23*d.* 5*h.* m.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		F	Battle of the Boyne, 1690. New sovs. issued, 1817.	3 49	8 18	182	183
2		S	*Visitation B. V. Mary.* Sir Robert Peel d. 1850.	3 49	8 18	183	182
3		S	**Fourth Sunday after Trinity.** Dog Days begin.	3 50	8 18	184	181
4		M	*Tr. St. Martin.* Independence Day, U.S.A. 1776.	3 51	8 17	185	180
5		Tu	Third Derby Min. 1866. Ld. Giffard, VC, b. 1849.	3 52	8 17	186	179
6		W	Battle of Sedgemoor, 1685. Saml. Lover d. 1868.	3 53	8 16	187	178
7		Th	*Tr. of St. Thomas à Becket.* Treaty of Tilsit, 1807.	3 53	8 16	188	177
8		F	Hablot K. Browne (Phiz) died, 1882.	3 54	8 15	189	176
9		S	Edmund Burke, statesman, died, 1797.	3 55	8 14	190	175
10		S	**Fifth Sunday after Trinity.**	3 56	8 14	191	174
11		M	Alexandria bombarded, 1882.	3 57	8 13	192	173
12		Tu	Tom Taylor, dramatic author, died, 1880.	3 59	8 12	193	172
13		W	Thames (Victoria) Embankment opened, 1870.	4 0	8 11	194	171
14		Th	Bastillē stormed, 1789. Abp. Canterbury b. 1829.	4 1	8 10	195	170
15		F	*St. Swithin.* Cardinal Manning born, 1808.	4 2	8 9	196	169
16		S	Hegira, or Flight of Mahomet, 622 (or July 15).	4 3	8 8	197	168
17		S	**Sixth Sunday after Trinity.**	4 4	8 7	198	167
18		M	Declaration of Papal Infallibility, 1870.	4 5	8 6	199	166
19		Tu	Samuel Wilberforce, Bp. of Winchester, d. 1873.	4 7	8 5	200	165
20		W	*St. Margaret.* Army Purchase abolished, 1871.	4 8	8 4	201	164
21		Th	Robert Burns died, 1796; born 25 Jan. 1759.	4 9	8 3	202	163
22		F	*St. Mary Magdalene.* Sir Herbert Oakeley b. 1830.	4 11	8 2	203	162
23		S	Marquis of Hartington born, 1833.	4 12	8 0	204	161
24		S	**Seventh Sunday after Trinity.**	4 13	7 59	205	160
25		M	**St. James, Apostle and Martyr.**	4 15	7 58	206	159
26		Tu	*St. Anne, Mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary.*	4 16	7 56	207	158
27		W	*St. Joseph of Arimathæa.*	4 18	7 55	208	157
28		Th	Goodwood Races; Cup Day.	4 19	7 53	209	156
29		F	William Wilberforce, philanthropist, died, 1833.	4 21	7 52	210	155
30		S	Relief of Derry, 1689. Thos. Gray, poet, d. 1771.	4 22	7 50	211	154
31		S	**Eighth Sunday after Trinity.**	4 23	7 49	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	5*d.*	8*h.*	34*m.*	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	13	6	57	Morning.
● New Moon	20	8	50	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	27	2	30	Afternoon.

In Apogee 12*d.* 6*h.* m. | In Perigee 24*d.* 6*h.* m.

RAINFALL IN JULY, 1886.

In this month rain fell on 13 days. The total fall for the month was 2'49 inches; *below* the average of ten years, 1871–80, by 0'14 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.
6. Dividends payable.
9. Last day for paying Fire Insurances.
11. Glasgow Fair Week.
20. Rates and Taxes due January 5th must be paid on or before this day. Last day for Electors to send in their claims.
22. Overseers in Cities and Boroughs to make out a list on or before this day of the persons whose January Poor Rates remained unpaid on the 20th.
31. Various Licences expire.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	3 30	0·48	6 40 24	10·34	23 7 37	10·0	6 36 53
2	3 42	0·47	6 44 32	10·33	23 3 26	11·0	6 40 50
3	3 53	0·46	6 48 40	10·32	22 58 50	12·0	6 44 47
4	4 4	0·45	6 52 47	10·30	22 53 50	13·0	6 48 43
5	4 14	0·43	6 56 54	10·29	22 48 26	14·0	6 52 40
6	4 25	0·42	7 1 1	10·28	22 42 39	15·0	6 56 36
7	4 34	0·40	7 5 7	10·26	22 36 28	16·0	7 0 33
8	4 44	0·39	7 9 13	10·25	22 29 53	16·9	7 4 29
9	4 53	0·37	7 13 19	10·23	22 22 55	17·9	7 8 26
10	5 2	0·35	7 17 24	10·21	22 15 34	18·9	7 12 22
11	5 10	0·34	7 21 29	10·19	22 7 50	19·8	7 16 19
12	5 18	0·32	7 25 33	10·18	21 59 43	20·8	7 20 16
13	5 25	0·30	7 29 37	10·16	21 51 14	21·7	7 24 12
14	5 32	0·28	7 33 41	10·14	21 42 21	22·6	7 28 9
15	5 39	0·26	7 37 44	10·12	21 33 7	23·6	7 32 5
16	5 45	0·24	7 41 47	10·10	21 23 31	24·5	7 36 2
17	5 50	0·22	7 45 49	10·08	21 13 32	25·4	7 39 58
18	5 56	0·20	7 49 50	10·06	21 3 12	26·3	7 43 55
19	6 0	0·18	7 53 52	10·03	20 52 31	27·2	7 47 51
20	6 4	0·16	7 57 52	10·01	20 41 29	28·0	7 51 48
21	6 7	0·13	8 1 52	9·99	20 30 5	28·9	7 55 45
22	6 10	0·11	8 5 51	9·96	20 18 21	29·8	7 59 41
23	6 13	0·08	8 9 50	9·94	20 6 17	30·6	8 3 38
24	6 14	0·06	8 13 49	9·92	19 53 52	31·4	8 7 34
25	6 15	0·03	8 17 46	9·89	19 41 8	32·3	8 11 31
26	6 16	0·01	8 21 43	9·86	19 28 4	33·1	8 15 27
27	6 16	0·02	8 25 40	9·84	19 14 41	33·9	8 19 24
28	6 15	0·04	8 29 36	9·81	19 0 58	34·7	8 23 20
29	6 14	0·07	8 33 31	9·79	18 46 57	35·4	8 27 17
30	6 12	0·10	8 37 25	9·76	18 32 37	36·2	8 31 14
31	6 9	0·12	8 41 19	9·74	18 17 59	37·0	8 35 10

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1886.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum	Minimum	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. Directn.	Prssurr.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		
1	73·8	46·5	62	30·090	0·00	13·9	E	lbs. 1·0
2	80·2	49·8	62	30·112	0·00	10·3	E	0·2
3	85·6	50·9	62	30·113	0·00	10·4	N	0·0
4	88·2	59·3	62	30·090	0·00	12·7	NW	1·5
5	85·1	59·0	62	30·044	0·00	14·0	NW	1·3
6	89·8	52·7	62	29·905	0·00	13·9	SW	1·8
7	89·5	56·0	62	29·701	0·00	10·8	SW	1·2
8	70·7	56·5	62	29·643	0·00	1·0	NE	3·9
9	71·5	49·7	62	29·848	0·02	4·2	NE	1·4
10	67·9	46·9	62	29·976	0·00	2·5	N	0·1
11	78·1	47·7	62	29·961	0·00	3·2	SW	3·3
12	67·7	52·3	62	29·794	0·37	..	SW	2·0
13	74·1	49·6	62	29·721	0·01	4·7	SW	2·4
14	70·9	52·7	63	29·346	0·31	8·6	WSW	7·5
15	71·6	50·8	63	29·629	0·00	5·9	WSW	4·0
16	74·1	49·7	63	29·654	0·01	4·6	WNW	4·3
17	68·2	52·9	62	29·832	0·26	1·3	SW	3·0
18	79·5	54·0	62	29·650	0·01	10·6	S	3·5
19	72·5	55·8	62	29·605	0·24	2·1	SW	5·4
20	77·1	53·0	62	29·883	0·00	8·3	SSW	2·1
21	86·6	57·0	62	29·676	0·00	9·0	S	5·7
22	76·0	57·9	62	29·669	0·00	13·2	SW	9·6
23	65·8	57·6	62	29·471	0·33	..	SSW	5·5
24	71·9	55·5	62	29·482	0·00	5·0	W	5·6
25	72·1	52·0	62	29·395	0·53	0·2	S	2·4
26	71·0	53·8	62	29·318	0·31	7·5	SW	7·0
27	62·1	52·0	62	29·656	0·00	0·8	NNW	3·3
28	67·1	45·4	62	29·938	0·00	8·0	W	2·0
29	69·0	51·5	62	29·853	0·00	1·3	SSW	4·0
30	75·2	55·4	62	29·539	0·01	2·2	SSW	2·4
31	71·7	52·6	62	29·563	0·08	2·3	W	4·7

MEMORANDA.

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THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 10h. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	3 59	1 17	8 58	15 15 57	12 46 34S	58 52	16 4	10 1	34O1●
2	5 14	1 49	9 53	16 12 1	16 2 50	58 33	15 59	11 1	43IO2
3	6 22	2 27	10 48	17 9 1	18 21 59	58 7	15 52	12 1	42O1●
4	7 24	3 11	11 44	18 6 20	19 35 57	57 37	15 44	13 1	42IO3
5	8 17	4 3	mrn.	19 3 6	19 42 10	57 3	15 34	14 1	4IO23
6	9 1	5 1	0 38	19 58 24	18 43 58	56 27	15 25	15 1	4IO23
7	9 36	6 4	1 30	20 51 35	16 49 21	55 52	15 15	16 1	♃423O
8	10 5	7 9	2 19	21 42 23	14 8 58	55 19	15 6	17 1	34O1●
9	10 32	8 14	3 6	22 30 53	10 54 7	54 51	14 58	18 1	31IO2
10	10 55	9 19	3 51	23 17 29	7 15 24	54 30	14 53	19 1	2O314
11	11 17	10 24	4 34	0 2 46	3 22 12S	54 17	14 49	20 1	2IO34
12	11 36	11 26	5 16	0 47 25	0 37 20N	54 15	14 48	21 1	IO234
13	11 58	aft.	5 58	1 32 10	4 35 36	54 22	14 50	22 1	IO234
14	mrn.	1 33	6 40	2 17 47	8 25 5	54 40	14 55	23 1	23O14
15	0 21	2 38	7 24	3 4 57	11 57 27	55 7	15 3	24 1	32O4●
16	0 49	3 44	8 11	3 54 17	15 3 7	55 42	15 12	25 1	31O24
17	1 19	4 50	9 0	4 46 11	17 31 0	56 24	15 24	26 1	23O14
18	1 58	5 51	9 52	5 40 46	19 9 12	57 9	15 36	27 1	214O3
19	2 45	6 49	10 47	6 37 39	19 46 28	57 54	15 48	28 1	4O123
20	3 43	7 40	11 44	7 36 4	19 14 48	58 35	15 59	29 1	4IO23
21	4 49	8 24	aft.	8 34 58	17 31 49	59 9	16 9	0 15	423O1
22	6 1	9 0	1 37	9 33 22	14 42 16	59 33	16 15	1 15	432O●
23	7 19	9 34	2 33	10 30 37	10 57 24	59 47	16 19	2 15	431O2
24	8 38	10 0	3 26	11 26 28	6 33 0	59 50	16 20	3 15	432O1
25	9 57	10 27	4 19	12 21 9	1 46 54N	59 43	16 18	4 15	421O3
26	11 15	10 54	5 11	13 15 9	3 3 0S	59 28	16 14	5 15	O4213
27	aft.	11 22	6 2	14 9 1	7 39 48	59 7	16 8	6 15	1O243
28	1 51	11 52	6 55	15 3 18	11 48 5	58 43	16 2	7 15	23O14
29	3 4	mrn.	7 48	15 58 19	15 14 18	58 16	15 54	8 15	231O4
30	4 12	0 26	8 42	16 54 6	17 47 12	57 47	15 46	9 15	♃3O24
31	5 14	1 9	9 36	17 50 17	19 18 49S	57 18	15 38	10 15	♃3O14

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	8 42 49	10 3 52	5 39 18	13 39 0	7 45 9
10	8 52 42	10 22 17	5 54 8	13 39 48	7 47 52
15	8 55 10	10 39 44	6 8 54	13 40 51	7 50 35
20	8 49 55	10 56 10	6 23 34	13 42 9	7 53 19
25	8 38 9	11 11 32	6 38 9	13 43 43	7 56 3
30	8 23 43	11 25 42	6 52 35	13 45 31	7 58 46

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
5	17 25 28n	13 7 50n	23 51 2n	8 58 5s	21 22 11n
10	15 34 0	11 0 27	23 58 42	9 4 3	21 15 45
15	14 8 49	8 49 31	24 1 7	9 11 30	21 9 5
20	13 23 59	6 36 36	23 58 22	9 20 23	21 2 16
25	13 28 53	4 23 20	23 50 34	9 30 36	20 55 17
30	14 20 41n	2 11 32n	23 37 52n	9 42 6s	20 48 11n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	11 5	11 6	3 6	1 7	0 9
15	8 7	13 8	13 0	3 6	1 7	0 9
25	8 7	15 1	14 7	3 7	1 6	0 9

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	15 46	4 4	10 9	2 3	18 0	7 4
15	15 46	5 2	12 2	2 3	17 6	7 4
25	15 47	5 7	13 8	2 3	17 1	7 4

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, July 1, 140° 58′ Ω.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. There is no real night until after the 21st.

July 2. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun, *9h. morn.*

July 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, *1m. 8·4s.*

July 6. A near approach of π Capricorni, magnitude 5, to the Moon. The least distance of Star from Moon's limb occurs at *9h. 3m. aft.*, 149° from the vertex.

July 13. Venus at greatest elongation East (45° 32′), *8h. aft.*

July 17. Occultation of Aldebaran: magnitude 1. The disappearance takes place at *3h. 16m. morn.*, 139° from the vertex; the reappearance at *3h. 33m. morn.*, 172° from the vertex.

July 19. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, *5h. morn.* ♂ 4° 18′ N.

July 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, *1m. 7·5s.*

July 20. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, *7h. aft.* ♄ 2° 10′ N.

July 24. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, *4h. morn.* ♀ 3° 8′ S.

July 27. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, *1h. morn.* ♃ 3° 59′ S.

July 29. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, *5h. morn.*

In this month the Mornings decrease *34m.*, the Afternoons, *29m.*

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star in the first half of the month: nearly stationary in Cancer.

♀ VENUS is an evening star: in Leo, and near to Regulus on the 4th.

♂ MARS is a morning star: enters Gemini about the 12th.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star.

♄ SATURN is a morning star towards the end of the month.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	Lond. Bridge. Morn.	Lond. Bridge. After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	10 1	10 34	7 36	8 8	2 56	3 36	2 21	2 51	8 14	8 47	11 3	11 33	7 11	7 41
2	S	11 7	11 41	8 39	9 10	4 12	4 47	3 22	3 54	9 20	9 52	..	0 3	8 13	8 47
3	☉	..	0 12	9 37	10 3	5 17	5 46	4 26	4 53	10 23	10 51	0 32	0 58	9 17	9 45
4	M	0 40	1 6	10 28	10 52	6 15	6 43	5 18	5 43	11 18	11 45	1 24	1 50	10 10	10 32
5	Tu	1 31	1 56	11 15	11 38	7 8	7 31	6 8	6 32	..	0 9	2 14	2 36	10 54	11 15
6	W	2 19	2 40	..	0 0	7 54	8 15	6 55	7 17	0 33	0 55	2 57	3 18	11 36	11 57
7	Th	3 2	3 23	0 21	0 41	8 34	8 52	7 39	7 59	1 17	1 38	3 38	3 58	..	0 18
8	F	3 42	4 4	1 1	1 21	9 10	9 28	8 18	8 37	1 57	2 16	4 18	4 37	0 38	0 58
9	S	4 23	4 42	1 39	1 56	9 46	10 4	8 55	9 14	2 35	2 53	4 56	5 15	1 18	1 37
10	☉	5 1	5 19	2 15	2 34	10 22	10 39	9 34	9 54	3 11	3 30	5 35	5 56	1 57	2 17
11	M	5 37	5 57	2 53	3 12	10 55	11 12	10 14	10 34	3 49	4 8	6 18	6 39	2 38	2 59
12	Tu	6 17	6 38	3 32	3 53	11 30	11 50	10 56	11 21	4 28	4 49	7 1	7 25	3 20	3 43
13	W	7 0	7 23	4 17	4 43	..	0 12	11 49	..	5 11	5 35	7 52	8 19	4 9	4 37
14	Th	7 47	8 14	5 12	5 45	0 36	1 3	0 18	0 47	6 1	6 30	8 49	9 22	5 6	5 35
15	F	8 44	9 16	6 19	6 54	1 32	2 5	1 16	1 45	7 1	7 32	9 54	10 25	6 5	6 34
16	S	9 52	10 27	7 27	7 57	2 42	3 19	2 14	2 43	8 4	8 36	10 54	11 23	7 3	7 32
17	☉	10 59	11 30	8 29	8 56	3 56	4 29	3 12	3 41	9 7	9 38	11 52	..	8 1	8 30
18	M	11 58	..	9 22	9 46	4 59	5 26	4 10	4 37	10 6	10 33	0 20	0 44	8 59	9 26
19	Tu	0 25	0 49	10 7	10 30	5 52	6 17	5 0	5 23	10 57	11 21	1 7	1 30	9 50	10 13
20	W	1 13	1 36	10 53	11 16	6 42	7 7	5 46	6 9	11 45	..	1 53	2 15	10 34	10 54
21	Th	1 58	2 19	11 38	12 0	7 31	7 55	6 32	6 55	0 9	0 32	2 37	2 58	11 15	11 37
22	F	2 40	3 1	..	0 22	8 16	8 37	7 18	7 40	0 55	1 18	3 19	3 39	11 59	..
23	S	3 24	3 46	0 44	1 6	8 58	9 19	8 2	8 23	1 41	2 2	4 0	4 22	0 21	0 43
24	☉	4 9	4 32	1 28	1 50	9 39	10 1	8 45	9 7	2 24	2 47	4 45	5 9	1 6	1 30
25	M	4 55	5 18	2 13	2 36	10 23	10 45	9 31	9 55	3 10	3 33	5 33	5 58	1 54	2 19
26	Tu	5 41	6 5	2 59	3 24	11 7	11 29	10 19	10 45	3 56	4 20	6 23	6 51	2 44	3 11
27	W	6 30	6 56	3 50	4 17	11 52	..	11 15	11 47	4 46	5 12	7 19	7 50	3 38	4 8
28	Th	7 24	7 52	4 45	5 18	0 15	0 42	..	0 19	5 38	6 7	8 21	8 55	4 38	5 10
29	F	8 23	8 57	5 54	6 34	1 10	1 47	0 51	1 24	6 39	7 14	9 31	10 8	5 43	6 17
30	S	9 34	10 12	7 15	7 51	2 29	3 13	1 57	2 31	7 52	8 29	10 44	11 17	6 52	7 26
31	☉	10 49	11 27	8 26	8 57	3 54	4 30	3 6	3 40	9 5	9 39	11 49	..	7 59	8 32

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sths. h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Sths. h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Sths. h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sths. h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sths. h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
2	6 8M	1 53A	9 38A	7 53M	3 12A	10 31A	2 31M	10 50M	7 9A	1 38A	6 57A	0 20M	4 59M	1 2A	9 5A
9	6 15M	1 43A	9 11A	8 8M	3 10A	10 12A	2 22M	10 43M	7 4A	1 12A	6 30A	11 48A	4 37M	0 39A	8 41A
16	6 1M	1 18A	8 35A	8 21M	3 7A	9 53A	2 15M	10 36M	6 57A	0 44A	6 4A	11 21A	4 14M	0 15A	8 16A
23	5 26M	0 40A	7 54A	8 31M	3 2A	9 33A	2 9M	10 29M	6 49A	0 24A	5 39A	10 54A	3 51M	11 51M	7 51A
30	4 34M	11 53M	7 12A	8 39M	2 54A	9 9A	2 3M	10 21M	6 39A	11 59M	5 13A	10 27A	3 30M	10 28M	7 26A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H.	M.	S.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	17	37 1	88	42	5
10	1	17	45 4	88	42	5
19	1	17	54 4	88	42	6
28	1	18	2 4	88	42	7

Angular Distance of the Moon from Fomalhaut.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	′	″	9 P.M. °	′	″	Midnight. °	′	″
28	East	103	6	11	101	28	50	99	51	35
29	East	90	10	47	88	34	32	86	58	28
30	East	77	26	31	75	52	2	74	17	49
31	East	64	58	54	63	26	56	61	55	22

In the middle of July the constellations Cygnus, Vulpecula, Aquila, and Sagittarius will be on the meridian about midnight.

The Annular Nebula in Lyra, situated between β and γ, is the chief of the Annular Nebulæ; the heavens containing, as far as is at present known, comparatively few examples of this class. It requires a rather good telescope to see it at all well: it is in R.A. 18*h.* 49*m.*, and Decl. 32° 53′ N.

There is also a globular cluster in Lyra, between the eastern yoke of Lyra's frame and the Swan's Head: it was formerly considered a Nebula, until resolved by Sir William Herschel, with his more perfect telescopic means. It is in R.A. 19*h.* 12*m.* 58*s.*, Decl. 29° 59′ N. The best nights in this month for observation of these objects are those about the 20th.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun enters Virgo 23d. 0h. a.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		M	*Lammas Monday.* Bank Holiday. R. A. closes.	4 25	7 47	213	152
2		Tu	Captain Marryat, novelist, died, 1848.	4 26	7 46	214	151
3		W	Mr. Speaker Peel b. 1829. Earl of Aberdeen	4 28	7 44	215	150
4		Th	Battle of Weissemburg, 1870. [b. 1847.	4 29	7 42	216	149
5		F	Dr. Blomfield, ex-Bishop of London, died, 1857.	4 31	7 41	217	148
6		S	*Transfiguration.* Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.	4 33	7 39	218	147
7		S	**Ninth Sunday after Trinity.** *Name of Jesus.*	4 35	7 37	219	146
8		M	George Canning d. 1827. Sir Arthur Otway b.	4 36	7 35	220	145
9		Tu	Earl Sydney born, 1805. [1822.	4 37	7 33	221	144
10		W	*St. Laurence.* Rt. Hon. G. J. Göschen b. 1831.	4 39	7 32	222	143
11		Th	Dog Days end. Half-Quarter Day.	4 40	7 30	223	142
12		F	Trinity Law Sittings end. Grouse shooting beg.	4 42	7 28	224	141
13		S	Old Lammas D. Ld. Esher, M.R., b. 1817. Long Vac.	4 43	7 26	225	140
14		S	**Tenth Sunday after Trinity.**	4 45	7 24	226	139
15		M	Assumption B. V. M. Sir W. Scott born, 1771.	4 47	7 22	227	138
16		Tu	Gt. Reform meeting, "Peterloo," Manchester, 1819.	4 48	7 20	228	137
17		W	Registration and Dissenters' Marriage Act, 1836.	4 50	7 18	229	136
18		Th	Battle of Gravelotte, 1870. Emp. Austria b. 1830.	4 51	7 16	230	135
19		F	Trial of Queen Caroline commenced, 1820.	4 53	7 14	231	134
20		S	Counsel allowed to prisoners in felony, 1836.	4 55	7 12	232	133
21		S	**Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.**	4 56	7 10	233	132
22		M	Dr. E. B. Pusey born, 1800; died 16 Sept. 1882.	4 58	7 8	234	131
23		Tu	Treaty of Prague, 1866. W. Wallace hanged, 1305.	4 59	7 6	235	130
24		W	**St. Bartholomew, Apostle and Martyr.**	5 1	7 4	236	129
25		Th	Michael Faraday, chemist, died, 1867.	5 3	7 1	237	128
26		F	Battle of Cressy, 1346. Abp. Ld. Plunket b. 1828.	5 4	6 59	238	127
27		S	Algiers bombarded by Lord Exmouth, 1816.	5 6	6 57	239	126
28		S	**Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.** *St. Augustine.*	5 7	6 55	240	125
29		M	*Behead. S. John Bapt.* Roy. George foundrd. 1782.	5 9	6 53	241	124
30		Tu	Turkish defeat at Plevna, 1877.	5 10	6 51	242	123
31		W	John Bunyan d. 1688. M. E. Chevreul b. 1786.	5 12	6 48	243	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	3d.	8h. 40m.	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	11	11 37	Afternoon.
● New Moon	19	5 39	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	25	8 21	Afternoon.

In Apogee 9d. 1h. M. | In Perigee 21d. 0h. M.

RAINFALL IN AUGUST, 1886.

In this month rain fell on 10 days. The total fall for the month was 1·12 inches; *below* the average of ten years, 1871–80, by 1·57 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Borough and County Lists to be affixed to church doors for 2 Sundays.—Claims of Lodgers to be sent in between this day and 20th.

4. Oyster Season commences.

12. Grouse and ptarmigan shooting commences.

20. Last day for service on Overseers of objections to Electors in Counties.

20. On or before this day, persons entitled to vote as ratepayers, but whose names have been omitted from the lists, must send in their claims. Last day for service of objections on Electors in Boroughs.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	6 6	0·15	8 45 13	9·71	18 3 3	37·7	8 39 7
2	6 2	0·17	8 49 5	9·68	17 47 49	38·4	8 43 3
3	5 58	0·20	8 52 57	9·66	17 32 18	39·2	8 47 0
4	5 53	0·22	8 56 49	9·63	17 16 30	39·9	8 50 56
5	5 47	0·25	9 0 40	9·61	17 0 25	40·6	8 54 53
6	5 41	0·27	9 4 30	9·58	16 44 4	41·2	8 58 49
7	5 34	0·30	9 8 20	9·56	16 27 26	41·9	9 2 46
8	5 26	0·32	9 12 9	9·54	16 10 33	42·6	9 6 43
9	5 18	0·34	9 15 58	9·51	15 53 23	43·2	9 10 39
10	5 10	0·37	9 19 46	9·49	15 35 59	43·8	9 14 36
11	5 1	0·39	9 23 33	9·47	15 18 19	44·5	9 18 32
12	4 51	0·41	9 27 20	9·44	15 0 24	45·1	9 22 29
13	4 41	0·44	9 31 6	9·42	14 42 15	45·7	9 26 25
14	4 30	0·46	9 34 52	9·40	14 23 52	46·3	9 30 22
15	4 19	0·48	9 38 38	9·38	14 5 15	46·8	9 34 18
16	4 7	0·50	9 42 22	9·36	13 46 25	47·4	9 38 15
17	3 55	0·52	9 46 7	9·33	13 27 21	47·9	9 42 12
18	3 42	0·54	9 49 50	9·31	13 8 5	48·4	9 46 8
19	3 29	0·56	9 53 34	9·29	12 48 36	49·0	9 50 5
20	3 15	0·58	9 57 17	9·27	12 28 54	49·5	9 54 1
21	3 1	0·60	10 0 59	9·25	12 9 1	49·9	9 57 58
22	2 46	0·62	10 4 41	9·23	11 48 57	50·4	10 1 54
23	2 31	0·64	10 8 22	9·21	11 28 41	50·9	10 5 51
24	2 16	0·66	10 12 3	9·20	11 8 14	51·3	10 9 47
25	2 0	0·68	10 15 44	9·18	10 47 37	51·8	10 13 44
26	1 43	0·70	10 19 24	9·16	10 26 49	52·2	10 17 41
27	1 26	0·71	10 23 3	9·14	10 5 52	52·6	10 21 37
28	1 9	0·73	10 26 43	9·13	9 44 45	53·0	10 25 34
29	0 51	0·74	10 30 21	9·11	9 23 28	53·4	10 29 30
30	0 33	0·76	10 34 0	9·10	9 2 3	53·7	10 33 27
31	0 15	0·77	10 37 38	9·08	8 40 30	54·1	10 37 23

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1886.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. Directn.	Prssure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	72·7	50·7	62	29·606	0·13	5·1	SSW	2·7
2	64·1	51·0	62	29·606	0·02	3·7	N	7·3
3	66·8	44·6	62	29·908	0·00	9·5	N	0·7
4	65·0	49·3	62	29·948	0·00	0·3	SE	1·0
5	72·3	48·6	62	29·881	0·00	4·4	SW	1·5
6	77·8	57·6	62	29·758	0·00	2·9	WSW	1·2
7	78·2	58·7	62	29·796	0·00	5·1	WSW	7·0
8	77·4	62·5	62	29·869	0·06	3·7	WSW	1·7
9	74·5	60·1	62	29·816	0·03	0·3	WSW	0·5
10	66·1	53·5	62	29·515	0·44	0·2	WSW	4·3
11	68·6	50·6	62	29·768	0·00	10·7	WSW	4·5
12	70·1	46·6	62	29·746	0·02	5·3	SW	2·3
13	70·1	55·9	62	29·377	0·12	5·0	S	6·0
14	68·1	52·7	62	29·752	0·00	2·1	V'r'ble	1·8
15	71·8	54·0	62	29·917	0·00	9·8	SSW	3·4
16	73·9	53·9	61	29·686	0·08	7·8	WSW	6·6
17	67·4	52·0	61	29·810	0·01	1·1	NW	6·0
18	68·1	53·8	61	30·038	0·00	2·0	N	0·5
19	63·1	53·4	61	30·004	0·21	..	N	0·6
20	71·6	48·4	61	30·052	0·00	8·2	NE	0·7
21	75·4	47·6	61	29·882	0·00	9·0	E	0·4
22	79·6	56·0	61	29·853	0·00	6·3	NE	2·5
23	75·8	55·3	61	29·769	0·00	2·3	NNE	0·5
24	78·4	56·9	61	29·728	0·00	4·6	NNE	0·3
25	76·3	54·6	60	29·825	0·00	6·4	W	1·7
26	78·1	53·7	60	29·898	0·00	6·5	WSW	3·6
27	81·2	56·1	60	29·984	0·00	4·0	SW	1·0
28	76·5	56·5	60	29·911	0·00	7·1	S	0·2
29	82·0	50·8	60	29·858	0·00	9·2	V'r'ble	0·0
30	87·7	53·2	60	29·821	0·00	11·8	S	1·8
31	89·1	53·9	59	29·911	0·00	11·5	SSW	1·7

MEMORANDA.

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THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Southa Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination t Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 8h. 30m. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	6 11	1 57	10 30	18 46 17	19 45 23S	56 48	15 30	11 15	21O34
2	6 57	2 51	11 22	19 41 19	19 8 1	56 18	15 22	12 15	O143●
3	7 35	3 51	mrn.	20 34 44	17 32 20	55 48	15 14	13 15	1O423
4	8 7	4 53	0 12	21 26 5	15 7 12	55 20	15 6	14 15	42O31
5	8 35	6 1	1 0	22 15 19	12 3 15	54 55	14 59	15 15	432I0
6	8 58	7 6	1 46	23 2 37	8 31 17	54 33	14 54	16 15	43O12
7	9 20	8 9	2 29	23 48 25	4 41 30	54 18	14 49	17 15	43O2●
8	9 41	9 14	3 12	0 33 17	0 42 58S	54 9	14 47	18 15	421O3
9	10 3	10 18	3 54	1 17 52	3 16 3N	54 9	14 47	19 15	4O13●
10	10 25	11 21	4 36	2 2 50	7 7 54	54 18	14 49	20 15	41O23
11	10 49	aft.	5 19	2 48 54	10 44 46	54 38	14 55	21 15	42O31
12	11 17	1 27	6 3	3 36 42	13 58 15	55 7	15 3	22 15	321O4
13	11 52	2 32	6 50	4 26 46	16 38 46	55 45	15 13	23 15	3O124
14	mrn.	3 35	7 40	5 19 26	18 35 38	56 32	15 26	24 15	31O24
15	0 34	4 35	8 33	6 14 41	19 37 43	57 23	15 40	25 15	♃2O34
16	1 26	5 28	9 28	7 12 7	19 35 8	58 16	15 54	26 15	2O134
17	2 28	6 15	10 25	8 10 56	18 21 40	59 7	16 8	27 15	1O234
18	3 39	6 56	11 23	9 10 10	15 57 12	59 50	16 20	28 15	2O314
19	4 55	7 31	aft.	10 8 57	12 28 58	60 21	16 28	0 6	23I04
20	6 16	8 2	1 16	11 6 45	8 11 1	60 37	16 33	1 6	3O412
21	7 37	8 30	2 10	12 3 27	3 21 59N	60 37	16 33	2 6	341O2
22	8 59	8 56	3 4	12 59 17	1 37 34S	60 22	16 29	3 6	42O1●
23	10 19	9 24	3 57	13 54 39	6 27 37	59 56	16 21	4 6	42O3●
24	11 39	9 54	4 51	14 49 58	10 50 18	59 21	16 12	5 6	41O23
25	aft.	10 27	5 44	15 45 32	14 30 46	58 41	16 1	6 6	♃4O13
26	2 41	11 8	6 38	16 41 25	17 17 40	58 1	15 50	7 6	421O3
27	3 9	11 53	7 32	17 37 24	19 3 34	57 21	15 39	8 6	43O21
28	4 6	mrn.	8 25	18 33 1	19 45 7	56 44	15 29	9 6	341O2
29	4 55	0 45	9 18	19 27 41	19 23 14	56 10	15 20	10 6	23O14
30	5 37	1 44	10 8	20 20 52	18 2 41	55 40	15 11	11 6	2O34●
31	6 9	2 44	10 56	21 12 12	15 51 8S	55 13	15 4	12 6	1O234

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1, Day breaks at 1*h.* 30*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 10*h.* 41*m. aft.*, the length of the day being 15*h.* 22*m.*

Aug. 1. Occultation of 21 Sagittarii: magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 0*h.* 23*m. morn.*, 99° from the vertex; the reappearance at 1*h.* 29*m. morn.*, 323° from the vertex.

Aug. 3. A partial eclipse of the Moon, visible at Greenwich, see p. 70.

Aug. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·1*s.*

Aug. 16. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

Aug. 16. Mercury at greatest elongation West (18° 36′), 8*h. aft.*

Aug. 17. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 0*h. morn.* ♂ 3° 10′ N.

Aug. 17. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h. aft.* ☿ 0° 33′ N.

Aug. 19. Total eclipse of the Sun, partly visible as a partial eclipse at Greenwich, see p. 71.

Aug. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·9*s.*

Aug. 22. Venus at greatest distance from the Sun, 0*h. morn.*

Aug. 23. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h. aft.* ♃ 4° 12′ S.

Aug. 28. Mars and Saturn in conjunction, 5*h. aft.* ♂ 0° 49′ N.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47*m.*, the Afternoons 59*m.*

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
4	8	12	36	11	38	29	7	6	54	13	47	33	8	1	27
9	8	10	20	11	49	42	7	21	3	13	49	48	8	4	6
14	8	19	49	11	59	4	7	35	3	13	52	15	8	6	42
19	8	41	3	12	6	15	7	48	52	13	54	53	8	9	15
24	9	11	41	12	10	53	8	2	30	13	57	43	8	11	45
29	9	47	45	12	12	29	8	15	57	14	0	44	8	14	10

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
4	15	40	55n	0	3	9n	23	20	24n	9	54	47s	20	40	59n
9	17	2	21	1	59	41s	22	58	22	10	8	33	20	33	44
14	17	58	4	3	54	30	22	31	58	10	23	20	20	26	28
19	18	4	26	5	38	21	22	1	24	10	39	2	20	19	11
24	17	4	4	7	7	31	21	26	53	10	55	35	20	11	59
29	14	53	45n	8	17	18s	20	48	41n	11	12	53s	20	4	51n

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star throughout the month: in Cancer till about the 22nd, when it enters Leo.

♀ VENUS is an evening star throughout the month.

♂ MARS is a morning star: in Gemini till about the 20th, when it enters Cancer.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star: situated in Virgo.

♄ SATURN is a morning star: situated in Cancer.

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	13 3	17 1	3 7	1 6	0 9
15	8 7	10 2	19 9	3 7	1 5	0 9
25	8 8	7 8	23 4	3 8	1 5	0 9

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
15 48	5 0	16 1	2 3	16	7 5
15 50	3 8	18 7	2 3	16 1	7 5
15 52	3 0	22 0	2 4	15 7	7 5

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, August 1, 139° 20′ Ω.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	Lond. Bridge. Morn.	Lond. Bridge. After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	..	0 0	9 27	9 54	5 4	5 35	4 12	4 43	10 11	10 41	0 20	0 48	9 5	9 35
2	Tu	0 30	0 58	10 19	10 41	6 4	6 29	5 9	5 35	11 8	11 32	1 15	1 41	10 2	10 22
3	W	1 23	1 48	11 3	11 24	6 54	7 17	5 58	6 20	11 56	..	2 4	2 25	10 42	11 2
4	Th	2 9	2 29	11 45	..	7 39	7 59	6 42	7 3	0 19	0 41	2 46	3 5	11 22	11 41
5	F	2 49	3 7	0 5	0 23	8 17	8 34	7 22	7 41	1 0	1 19	3 23	3 40	11 59	..
6	S	3 24	3 42	0 41	0 58	8 50	9 6	7 58	8 15	1 37	1 54	3 57	4 14	0 17	0 35
7	S	4 0	4 17	1 15	1 30	9 22	9 37	8 31	8 47	2 11	2 28	4 31	4 48	0 52	1 10
8	M	4 35	4 51	1 46	2 2	9 52	10 7	9 4	9 21	2 44	3 0	5 5	5 22	1 28	1 44
9	Tu	5 6	5 22	2 19	2 36	10 23	10 39	9 38	9 55	3 16	3 32	5 40	5 59	2 1	2 20
10	W	5 40	5 57	2 53	3 11	10 55	11 11	10 13	10 32	3 49	4 7	6 19	6 39	2 39	2 58
11	Th	6 16	6 37	3 31	3 51	11 28	11 49	10 55	11 19	4 27	4 47	7 0	7 23	3 19	3 42
12	F	6 58	7 21	4 16	4 43	..	0 12	11 48	..	5 10	5 35	7 51	8 19	4 9	4 36
13	S	7 47	8 17	5 15	5 51	0 38	1 7	0 17	0 49	6 3	6 36	8 52	9 28	5 8	5 40
14	S	8 51	9 29	6 30	7 10	1 44	2 24	1 21	1 54	7 10	7 47	10 4	10 39	6 13	6 47
15	M	10 8	10 46	7 47	8 22	3 7	3 50	2 28	3 2	8 25	9 1	11 14	11 46	7 22	7 55
16	Tu	11 23	11 56	8 53	9 22	4 25	4 59	3 36	4 8	9 34	10 6	..	0 17	8 27	8 59
17	W	..	0 25	9 46	10 10	5 27	5 54	4 38	5 2	10 33	10 59	0 44	1 9	9 27	9 53
18	Th	0 51	1 16	10 33	10 56	6 21	6 46	5 26	5 50	11 24	11 49	1 33	1 56	10 15	10 35
19	F	1 40	2 2	11 19	11 42	7 11	7 36	6 13	6 36	..	0 13	2 18	2 40	10 56	11 18
20	S	2 24	2 45	..	0 5	7 59	8 21	6 59	7 22	0 37	1 1	3 1	3 22	11 40	..
21	S	3* 8	3*29	0 28	0 50	8 42	9 3	7 45	8 7	1 24	1 47	3 44	4 6	0 3	0 26
22	M	3*51	4*14	1 11	1 33	9 24	9 45	8 27	8 50	2 8	2 30	4 28	4 51	0 49	1 12
23	Tu	4*37	4*58	1 55	2 17	10 6	10 27	9 13	9 36	2 52	3 14	5 14	5 38	1 36	2 0
24	W	5 20	5 43	2 40	3 2	10 47	11 7	9 59	10 22	3 36	3 58	6 3	6 28	2 24	2 48
25	Th	6 6	6 31	3 25	3 49	11 27	11 51	10 46	11 16	4 21	4 45	6 53	7 20	3 12	3 39
26	F	6 56	7 24	4 18	4 50	..	0 18	11 50	..	5 12	5 41	7 53	8 26	4 10	4 43
27	S	7 55	8 29	5 26	6 8	0 47	1 23	0 24	1 0	6 14	6 51	9 3	9 44	5 19	5 55
28	S	9 8	9 51	6 53	7 35	2 4	2 52	1 36	2 12	7 31	8 12	10 23	11 2	6 31	7 10
29	M	10 33	11 12	8 14	8 49	3 41	4 20	2 50	3 28	8 53	9 29	11 39	..	7 47	8 23
30	Tu	11 49	..	9 18	9 44	4 54	5 23	4 4	4 33	10 1	10 30	0 13	0 40	8 54	9 24
31	W	0 21	0 47	10 6	10 28	5 49	6 15	5 0	5 22	10 54	11 18	1 5	1 28	9 48	10 11

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury Sths. h. m.	Mercury Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus Sths. h. m.	Venus Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars Sths. h. m.	Mars Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter Sths. h. m.	Jupiter Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn Sths. h. m.	Saturn Sets h. m.
6	3 43M	11 12M	6 43A	8 44M	2 44A	8 44A	1 59M	10 14M	6 29A	11 37M	4 49A	10 1A	3 7M	11 4M	7 1A
13	3 17M	10 51M	6 25A	8 46M	2 31A	8 16A	1 55M	10 6M	6 17A	11 15M	4 25A	9 35A	2 44M	10 40M	6 36A
20	3 11M	10 52M	6 33A	8 40M	2 13A	7 46A	1 52M	9 58M	6 4A	10 52M	4 1A	9 10A	2 21M	10 16M	6 11A
27	3 43M	11 11M	6 39A	8 26M	1 50A	7 14A	1 49M	9 49M	5 49A	10 31M	3 37A	8 43A	1 58M	9 52M	5 46A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H.	M.	S.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	18	6	2	88	42	8
10	1	18	13	5	88	42	10
19	1	18	20	6	88	42	12
28	1	18	27	4	88	42	15

Angular Distance of the Moon from Antares.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	′	″	9 P.M. °	′	″	Midnight. °	′	″
27	West	21	33	41	23	2	36	24	32	29
28	West	33	42	59	35	15	40	36	48	27
29	West	46	5	40	47	38	25	49	11	6
30	West	58	25	18	59	57	18	61	29	11

At the beginning of August, Cepheus, Cygnus, Vulpecula, Delphinus, and Capricornus south at midnight.

In Vulpecula is the famous "Dumb-bell" Nebula, generally considered irresolvable, although under the higher powers of Lord Rosse's telescope there seemed to be some trace of resolvability shown: it is nearly halfway between β Cygni and the Dolphin, close to the star 14 Vulpeculæ. The sky in the vicinity of this Nebula is very rich in stars and will well repay a complete examination. The best evenings in this month for observation are those about the 18th.

There is a small bright globular cluster below the Dolphin's tail, consisting of a mass of very small stars, not very easy for small telescopes; it is situated in R.A. 20h. 28m. 26s., and Decl. 7° 1′ N. This cluster is a good one, according to Sir John Herschel, for testing the space-penetrating power of telescopes. This though a small is yet a bright cluster, and may be observed easily in the evenings immediately before and after the 18th.

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun enters Libra 23*d.* 9*h.* m.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		Th	*St. Giles.* Partridge shooting commences.	5 14	6 46	244	121
2		F	Fire of London, 1666. Sedan capitulated, 1870.	5 15	6 44	245	120
3		S	Oliver Cromwell d. 1658. Ld. Halsbury b. 1824.	5 17	6 42	246	119
4		S	**Thirteenth Sun. aft. Trinity.** Lord Ashbourne	5 18	6 40	247	118
5		M	Malta taken by the British, 1800. [b. 1837.	5 20	6 37	248	117
6		Tu	Archbishop Sumner died, 1862.	5 22	6 35	249	116
7		W	*St. Enurchus.* Copenhagen taken, 1807.	5 23	6 33	250	115
8		Th	*Nativity B.V.M.* Coronation K. William IV. 1831.	5 25	6 30	251	114
9		F	Henri Conscience, Flemish novelist, d. 1883.	5 26	6 28	252	113
10		S	Duke of Buckingham and Chandos born, 1823.	5 28	6 26	253	112
11		S	**Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.**	5 30	6 24	254	111
12		M	Obelisk raised on Thames Embankment, 1878.	5 31	6 21	255	110
13		Tu	Death of General Wolfe at Quebec, 1759.	5 33	6 19	256	109
14		W	*Holy Cross.* D. Wellington d. 1852. St. Leger Day.	5 34	6 17	257	108
15		Th	Liverpool & Manchester Railway opened, 1830.	5 36	6 14	258	107
16		F	*St. Ninian.* Doncaster Races; Cup Day.	5 38	6 12	259	106
17		S	*St. Lambert.* John Payne Collier died, 1883.	5 39	6 10	260	105
18		S	**Fifteenth S. after Trinity.** Gen. Hoche d. 1797.	5 41	6 8	261	104
19		M	Battle of Poictiers, 1356. Pres. Garfield d. 1881.	5 43	6 5	262	103
20		Tu	Battle of the Alma, 1854. Ryswick Treaty, 1697.	5 44	6 3	263	102
21		W	**St. Matthew, Ap. Ev. Mart.** Sir W. Scott d. 1832.	5 46	6 1	264	101
22		Th	Battle of Zutphen, 1586. [Ember Day.	5 47	5 58	265	100
23		F	Battle of Assaye, 1803. Ember Day.	5 49	5 56	266	99
24		S	Marshal (French) Macdonald d. 1840. Emb. D.	5 50	5 54	267	98
25		S	**Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.**	5 52	5 51	268	97
26		M	*St. Cyprian.* Marshal Soult died, 1851.	5 54	5 49	269	96
27		Tu	Geo. Cruikshank born, 1792; died 1 Feb. 1878.	5 55	5 47	270	95
28		W	Eugène Clémenceau, French Minister, born, 1841.	5 57	5 44	271	94
29		Th	**S. Michael.** Michaelmas Q. Day. New Police, '29.	5 59	5 42	272	93
30		F	*St. Jerome.* George Whitefield died, 1770.	6 0	5 40	273	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	2*d.*	11*h.*	13*m.*	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	10	3	3	Afternoon.
● New Moon	17	2	0	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	24	5	4	Morning.

In Apogee 5*d.* 4*h.* A. | In Perigee 18*d.* 1*h.* A.

RAINFALL IN SEPTEMBER, 1886.

In this month rain fell on 10 days. The total fall for the month was 1·24 inches; *below* the average of ten years, 1871–80, by 1·19 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. On or before this day the lists of Lodgers and persons omitted from the list of Voters claiming to vote, with the particulars of the claims, to be published.—Overseers to make out Burgess Lists to be delivered to the Town Clerk, and lists of claims and objections for Counties to the Clerk of the Peace.—The lists of objections to County Electors, and claims and objections in Boroughs, to be affixed to church doors till the 15th.

6. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays.

29. Various parochial, union, and other local accounts made up to end of week nearest this day.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	s.	H. M. S.	s.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	0 4	0·79	10 41 16	9·07	8 18 48	54·4	10 41 20
2	0 23	0·80	10 44 54	9·06	7 56 58	54·7	10 45 16
3	0 42	0·81	10 48 31	9·05	7 35 0	55·1	10 49 13
4	1 2	0·82	10 52 8	9·04	7 12 55	55·4	10 53 10
5	1 21	0·83	10 55 45	9·03	6 50 43	55·6	10 57 6
6	1 41	0·84	10 59 21	9·02	6 28 24	55·9	11 1 3
7	2 2	0·84	11 2 58	9·01	6 5 58	56·2	11 4 59
8	2 22	0·85	11 6 34	9·00	5 43 26	56·4	11 8 56
9	2 43	0·86	11 10 10	9·00	5 20 49	56·7	11 12 52
10	3 3	0·86	11 13 46	8·99	4 58 6	56·9	11 16 49
11	3 24	0·87	11 17 21	8·99	4 35 18	57·1	11 20 45
12	3 45	0·87	11 20 57	8·98	4 12 25	57·3	11 24 42
13	4 6	0·87	11 24 33	8·98	3 49 27	57·5	11 28 38
14	4 27	0·88	11 28 8	8·98	3 26 26	57·6	11 32 35
15	4 48	0·88	11 31 44	8·98	3 3 20	57·8	11 36 32
16	5 9	0·88	11 35 19	8·97	2 40 11	57·9	11 40 28
17	5 30	0·88	11 38 55	8·97	2 16 59	58·0	11 44 25
18	5 51	0·88	11 42 30	8·97	1 53 44	58·2	11 48 21
19	6 12	0·88	11 46 6	8·98	1 30 26	58·3	11 52 18
20	6 33	0·88	11 49 41	8·98	1 7 7	58·3	11 56 14
21	6 54	0·87	11 53 17	8·98	0 43 46	58·4	12 0 11
22	7 15	0·87	11 56 52	8·98	0 20 23	58·4	12 4 7
23	7 36	0·87	12 0 28	8·99	South	58·5	12 8 4
24	7 57	0·86	12 4 4	8·99	0 26 25	58·5	12 12 1
25	8 17	0·86	12 7 40	9·00	0 49 50	58·5	12 15 57
26	8 38	0·85	12 11 16	9·00	1 13 14	58·5	12 19 54
27	8 58	0·84	12 14 52	9·01	1 36 39	58·5	12 23 50
28	9 18	0·83	12 18 28	9·02	2 0 2	58·4	12 27 47
29	9 38	0·82	12 22 5	9·03	2 23 24	58·4	12 31 43
30	9 58	0·81	12 25 42	9·04	2 46 45	58·3	12 35 40

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Day.	Temperature. Maximum.	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	Barom. Mean.	Rain-fall.	Sun-shine.	Wind. Directn.	Pressure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	87·7	57·9	59	29·922	0·00	10·4	WSW	0·2
2	67·1	55·1	59	29·896	0·04	..	NNE	2·4
3	70·6	55·2	58	29·908	0·02	2·7	ENE	5·0
4	80·2	59·7	58	29·825	0·19	4·0	E	3·0
5	74·1	54·0	58	29·735	0·04	4·7	SSW	5·3
6	73·8	54·2	58	29·810	0·00	10·0	SSW	3·0
7	73·1	50·2	58	29·837	0·03	6·5	SW	2·7
8	71·6	48·5	58	29·735	0·00	6·4	SW	6·4
9	72·2	60·0	58	29·731	0·03	2·5	SW	7·2
10	68·8	46·0	58	29·595	0·45	0·8	SSW	8·2
11	70·1	45·2	58	29·834	0·00	8·7	SW	2·5
12	68·2	53·1	58	29·869	0·00	2·5	SSW	5·1
13	77·4	58·3	57	29·898	0·00	8·8	S	1·2
14	77·5	54·7	57	29·919	0·00	9·2	V'r'ble	2·7
15	66·5	47·5	57	30·217	0·00	3·7	NE	8·4
16	63·2	45·2	57	30·274	0·00	2·2	ENE	5·6
17	68·8	40·3	57	30·065	0·00	9·3	E	4·5
18	68·8	40·7	57	29·947	0·00	8·4	ENE	3·6
19	69·3	42·0	56	29·853	0·00	7·6	NNE	0·3
20	66·0	51·1	56	29·677	0·00	2·7	N	1·5
21	67·9	50·5	56	29·467	0·00	1·8	NE	6·0
22	64·7	45·6	55	29·605	0·00	2·5	NE	7·0
23	60·4	47·9	55	29·875	0·00	4·5	NNE	3·8
24	58·4	45·9	55	29·964	0·00	0·1	N	1·0
25	61·4	47·3	55	29·943	0·00	..	SW	0·5
26	63·3	50·3	55	29·933	0·07	0·5	SSW	1·8
27	63·8	51·0	54	29·770	0·36	..	SW	12·0
28	64·8	49·3	54	29·937	0·01	4·2	WSW	5·0
29	71·0	57·5	54	29·857	0·00	4·6	SW	6·7
30	66·1	51·1	54	29·774	0·00	2·3	SW	3·4

MEMORANDA.

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THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 6h. 30m. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	6 38	3 40	11 42	22 1 35	12 58 58	54 49	14 58	13 6	O1234
2	7 3	4 54	mrn.	22 49 9	9 33 41	54 30	14 53	14 6	213O4
3	7 25	5 59	0 26	23 35 14	5 48 2	54 15	14 48	15 6	3O14●
4	7 46	7 4	1 9	0 20 18	1 50 38s	54 5	14 46	16 6	31O24
5	8 6	8 8	1 51	1 4 54	2 9 41n	54 1	14 45	17 6	32O14
6	8 28	9 10	2 33	1 49 37	6 4 36	54 3	14 45	18 6	21O43
7	8 52	10 13	3 15	2 35 3	9 46 5	54 14	14 48	19 6	4O123
8	9 18	11 15	3 58	3 21 47	13 5 57	54 33	14 53	20 6	4O23●
9	9 49	aft.	4 44	4 10 20	15 55 34	55 2	15 1	21 6	♃421O
10	10 27	1 21	5 31	5 1 4	18 5 36	55 40	15 12	22 6	432O1
11	11 13	2 22	6 22	5 54 8	19 26 19	56 26	15 24	23 6	431O2
12	mrn.	3 15	7 14	6 49 25	19 48 23	57 19	15 39	24 6	432O1
13	0 8	4 5	8 9	7 46 28	19 4 20	58 17	15 54	25 6	421O3
14	1 13	4 48	9 5	8 44 36	17 10 38	59 14	16 10	26 6	4O123
15	2 26	5 25	10 2	9 43 6	14 9 28	60 5	16 24	27 6	1O423
16	3 45	5 58	10 59	10 41 25	10 9 50	60 45	16 35	28 6	21O34
17	5 8	6 28	11 55	11 39 15	5 27 3	61 10	16 42	29 6	32O14
18	6 30	6 55	aft.	12 36 38	0 21 19n	61 15	16 43	0 22	31O24
19	7 54	7 24	1 45	13 33 46	4 45 08	61 2	16 39	1 22	♃3O14
20	9 18	7 54	2 41	14 30 56	9 29 58	60 31	16 31	2 22	21O34
21	10 37	8 26	3 36	15 28 17	13 34 34	59 48	16 19	3 22	O2134
22	11 53	9 5	4 32	16 25 47	16 44 17	58 59	16 6	4 22	1O243
23	aft.	9 50	5 27	17 23 7	18 50 3	58 6	15 52	5 22	♃24O3
24	2 4	10 40	6 22	18 19 45	19 48 20	57 16	15 38	6 22	432O1
25	2 54	11 36	7 14	19 15 7	19 40 35	56 30	15 25	7 22	431O2
26	3 37	mrn.	8 5	20 8 42	18 32 15	55 50	15 14	8 22	43O21
27	4 13	0 38	8 54	21 0 15	16 31 18	55 16	15 5	9 22	421O●
28	4 42	1 42	9 40	21 49 44	13 47 9	54 49	14 58	10 22	4O13●
29	5 6	2 45	10 24	22 37 22	10 29 29	54 27	14 52	11 22	41O23
30	5 30	3 49	11 7	23 23 29	6 47 57s	54 12	14 48	12 22	42O13

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
3	10 25 12	12 10 44	8 29 11	14 3 54	8 16 31
8	11 1 29	12 5 33	8 42 14	14 7 13	8 18 46
13	11 35 42	11 57 20	8 55 6	14 10 41	8 20 56
18	12 7 52	11 47 3	9 7 45	14 14 16	8 22 59
23	12 38 21	11 36 13	9 20 13	14 17 59	8 24 55
28	13 7 32	11 26 32	9 32 28	14 21 49	8 26 43

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
3	11 47 36n	9 2 9s	20 7 2n	11 30 50s	19 57 52n
8	8 7 38	9 16 32	19 22 9	11 49 21	19 51 4
13	4 12 54	8 56 31	18 34 18	12 8 22	19 44 28
18	0 16 4n	8 2 5	17 43 45	12 27 47	19 38 9
23	3 35 7s	6 39 17	16 50 44	12 47 32	19 32 9
28	7 15 48s	4 59 56s	15 55 33n	13 7 33s	19 26 31n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 8	6 6	27 7	3 8	1 5	0 9
15	8 8	6 3	30 5	3 9	1 5	0 9
25	8 8	6 4	31 3	4 0	1 4	0 9

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
15 55	2 5	26 0	2 4	15 2	7 6
15 57	2 4	28 6	2 5	15 0	7 7
16 0	2 4	29 4	2 5	14 8	7 8

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, September 1, 137° 41′ Ω.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks at 3*h.* 9*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 8*h.* 51*m. aft.*, the length of the day being 13*h.* 32*m.*

Sept. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·1*s.*

Sept. 10. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, 6*h. aft.*

Sept. 14. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 2*h. morn.* ♄ 1° 39′ N.

Sept. 14. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h. aft.* ♂ 1° 48′ N.

Sept. 17. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h. aft.* ♀ 12° 50′ S.

Sept. 17. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h. aft.* ☿ 2° 33′ S.

Sept. 20. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h. morn.* ♃ 4° 18′ S.

Sept. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 3·9*s.*

Sept. 21. Venus in inferior conjunction with the Sun, 4*h. aft.*

Sept. 23. Sun enters Libra: Autumn commences.

Sept. 25. Occultation of *f* Sagittarii: magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 11*h.* 27*m. aft.*, 125° from the vertex; at the reappearance the star will be below the horizon at Greenwich.

In this month the Mornings decrease 46*m.*, the Afternoons, 1*h.* 6*m.*

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star early in the month, and an evening star towards the end.

♂ MARS is a morning star: in Cancer till about the 19th, when it enters Leo.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star, situated between Virgo and Libra.

♄ SATURN in Cancer throughout the month.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Lond. Bridge. Morn.	Lond. Bridge. After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	1 12	1 34	10 47	11 6	6 37	6 58	5 44	6 4	11 39	12 0	1 51	2 10	10 28	10 45
2	F	1 55	2 13	11 25	11 43	7 18	7 37	6 24	6 43	..	0 20	2 28	2 46	11 2	11 19
3	S	2 29	2 46	..	0 0	7 54	8 10	7 0	7 17	0 38	0 55	3 2	3 17	11 36	11 52
4	☉	3 2	3 17	0 16	0 32	8 26	8 40	7 33	7 49	1 12	1 28	3 32	3 47	..	0 8
5	M	3 32	3 48	0 47	1 2	8 54	9 8	8 4	8 19	1 44	2 0	4 3	4 19	0 24	0 40
6	Tu	4 5	4 21	1 17	1 32	9 22	9 36	8 34	8 49	2 14	2 28	4 35	4 51	0 56	1 12
7	W	4 35	4 51	1 46	2 2	9 50	10 5	9 4	9 20	2 44	2 59	5 7	5 23	1 28	1 43
8	Th	5 6	5 20	2 18	2 34	10 20	10 35	9 37	9 54	3 15	3 31	5 40	5 58	2 1	2 19
9	F	5 37	5 56	2 50	3 11	10 51	11 11	10 12	10 33	3 47	4 7	6 18	6 40	2 38	2 59
10	S	6 17	6 39	3 33	3 58	11 32	11 57	11 0	11 30	4 29	4 53	7 4	7 33	3 23	3 50
11	☉	7 4	7 32	4 28	5 2	..	0 26	..	0 2	5 20	5 51	8 4	8 39	4 21	4 56
12	M	8 4	8 42	5 42	6 28	0 58	1 42	0 37	1 13	6 27	7 8	9 19	10 2	5 32	6 11
13	Tu	9 27	10 11	7 12	7 51	2 27	3 13	1 51	2 29	7 49	8 30	10 40	11 17	6 48	7 25
14	W	10 51	11 28	8 29	8 58	3 57	4 32	3 6	3 43	9 8	9 41	11 52	..	8 2	8 34
15	Th	..	0 1	9 25	9 48	5 3	5 31	4 13	4 41	10 9	10 36	0 21	0 46	9 3	9 31
16	F	0 29	0 54	10 11	10 34	5 59	6 24	5 5	5 28	11 2	11 26	1 10	1 34	9 55	10 15
17	S	1 18	1 42	10 57	11 20	6 49	7 14	5 51	6 14	11 52	..	1 57	2 19	10 34	10 57
18	☉	2* 3	2*24	11 43	..	7 37	7 59	6 37	7 0	0 14	0 38	2 41	3 1	11 19	11 41
19	M	2*46	3* 7	0 6	0 28	8 21	8 41	7 23	7 46	1 1	1 24	3 22	3 44	..	0 3
20	Tu	3*30	3*52	0 50	1 12	9 1	9 21	8 7	8 28	1 46	2 8	4 6	4 28	0 26	0 49
21	W	4*14	4*36	1 33	1 54	9 41	10 1	8 49	9 11	2 29	2 50	4 50	5 13	1 12	1 35
22	Th	4 57	5 19	2 15	2 36	10 21	10 42	9 33	9 55	3 11	3 32	5 36	6 0	1 58	2 21
23	F	5 42	6 5	2 58	3 24	11 3	11 27	10 20	10 48	3 55	4 20	6 26	6 53	2 46	3 12
24	S	6 30	6 58	3 51	4 22	11 52	..	11 21	11 55	4 47	5 14	7 25	7 58	3 42	4 15
25	☉	7 28	8 4	4 59	5 43	0 23	0 59	..	0 34	5 48	6 28	8 36	9 20	4 53	5 32
26	M	8 44	9 29	6 32	7 17	1 44	2 32	1 13	1 53	7 10	7 54	10 4	10 44	6 13	6 52
27	Tu	10 13	10 54	7 56	8 33	3 19	4 1	2 33	3 11	8 35	9 11	11 22	11 56	7 30	8 5
28	W	11 30	..	9 2	9 27	4 36	5 4	3 46	4 17	9 45	10 11	..	0 25	8 38	9 5
29	Th	0 3	0 31	9 47	10 7	5 28	5 51	4 43	5 3	10 34	10 55	0 48	1 8	9 28	9 49
30	F	0 53	1 12	10 24	10 41	6 12	6 31	5 22	5 40	11 15	11 34	1 28	1 47	10 7	10 22

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sths. h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Sths. h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Sths. h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sths. h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sths. h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
3	4 31M	11 36M	6 41A	8 3M	1 21A	6 39A	1 47M	9 40M	5 33A	10 10M	3 14A	8 18A	1 35M	9 28M	5 21A
10	5 22M	11 59M	6 36A	7 29M	0 46A	6 3A	1 44M	9 31M	5 18A	9 49M	2 51A	7 53A	1 11M	9 3M	4 55A
17	6 8M	0 17A	6 26A	6 43M	0 5A	5 27A	1 41M	9 21M	5 1A	9 29M	2 29A	7 29A	0 48M	8 39M	4 30A
24	6 51M	0 32A	6 13A	5 51M	11 22M	4 53A	1 38M	9 11M	4 44A	9 8M	2 6A	7 4A	0 24M	8 14M	4 4A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H.	R. A. M.	R. A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	18	29	6	88	42	16
10	1	18	35	0	88	42	19
19	1	18	38	8	88	42	22
28	1	18	42	1	88	42	25

Angular Distance of the Moon from α Arietis.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	6 P.M. ′	6 P.M. ″	9 P.M. °	9 P.M. ′	9 P.M. ″	Midnight. °	Midnight. ′	Midnight. ″
27	East	89	23	43	78	54	52	77	26	13
28	East	68	38	28	67	11	13	65	44	9
29	East	57	6	14	55	40	42	54	15	25
30	East	45	49	30	44	26	19	43	3	30

On the 1st of September, Cepheus, Pegasus, Aquarius, and Piscis Australis will be on the meridian at midnight.

In Pegasus, R.A. 21*h.* 24*m.* 26*s.*, and Decl. 11° 38′ N., is a very fine cluster of stars, between the mouths of Pegasus and Equuleus, much condensed towards the centre: there are many telescopic and several rather bright stars in the field. Aquarius contains a fine cluster of stars, condensed in the centre, and presenting a true globular form, consisting of very small stars very much compressed. It is situated in R.A. 21*h.* 27*m.* 26*s.*, and Decl. 1° 21′ S.

In the early evening, at the beginning of the month, the bright cluster in Capricornus, situated in R.A. 21*h.* 33*m.* 46*s.*, and Decl. 23° 41′ S., can be observed: it is rather bright, with a central condensation, and does not require great telescopic power to see it well. The best evenings for observation are those about the 17th.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN ENTERS SCORPIO 23d. 5h. A.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		S	*St. Remigius.* Paper Duty repealed, 1861.	6 2	5 38	274	91
2		**S**	**Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.**	6 4	5 35	275	90
3		M	Treaty of Limerick, 1691.	6 5	5 33	276	89
4		Tu	Lord Augustus Loftus born, 1817.	6 7	5 31	277	88
5		W	F. Thesiger, Lord Chelmsford, died, 1878.	6 9	5 29	278	87
6		Th	*St. Faith.* Sir P. Strzelecki, Austral. expl. d. 1873.	6 10	5 26	279	86
7		F	Edgar Allan Poe, American author, died, 1849.	6 12	5 24	280	85
8		S	Henry Fielding, novelist, died, 1754.	6 14	5 22	281	84
9		**S**	**Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.** *St. Denys.*	6 15	5 20	282	83
10		M	Oxford Michaelmas Term. Ugo Foscolo d. 1827.	6 17	5 17	283	82
11		Tu	Old Michaelmas. Newmarket Races; Cesarewitch.	6 19	5 15	284	81
12		W	*St. Wilfrid.* Pekin taken, 1860.	6 20	5 13	285	80
13		Th	*Tr. of K. Edward the Conf.* Murat shot, 1815.	6 22	5 11	286	79
14		F	Sir William Vernon-Harcourt born, 1827.	6 24	5 9	287	78
15		S	Prince Alfred of Edinburgh born, 1874.	6 25	5 6	288	77
16		**S**	**Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.**	6 27	5 4	289	76
17		M	*St. Etheldreda.* Austrians evac. Lombardy, 1866.	6 29	5 2	290	75
18		Tu	**St. Luke.** Last English lottery, 1826.	6 31	5 0	291	74
19		W	Battle of Leipzig, 1813. Sir C. Wheatstone d. 1875.	6 32	4 58	292	73
20		Th	Battle of Navarino, 1827. Thos. Hughes b. 1823.	6 34	4 56	293	72
21		F	Battle of Trafalgar; Nelson killed, 1805. Jenny	6 36	4 54	294	71
22		S	Capt. Mayne Reid died, 1883. [Lind b. 1821.	6 38	4 52	295	70
23		**S**	**Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.** [House 1874.	6 39	4 50	296	69
24		M	MICH. LAW SITTINGS. Wills removed to Somerset	6 41	4 48	297	68
25		Tu	*St. Crispin.* Battle of Agincourt, 1415.	6 43	4 46	298	67
26		W	Count Von Moltke b. 1800. W. Hogarth d. 1764.	6 45	4 44	299	66
27		Th	Lord Iddesleigh born, 1818.	6 46	4 42	300	65
28		F	**SS. Simon and Jude.** Jockey Club Cup Day.	6 48	4 40	301	64
29		S	John Leech, *Punch* artist, died, 1864.	6 50	4 38	302	63
30		**S**	**Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.**	6 52	4 36	303	62
31		M	John B. Buckstone d. 1879. Hallowmas Eve.	6 53	4 34	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon *	2d.	3h.	47m.	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	10	4	57	Morning.
● New Moon	16	10	35	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	23	5	46	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	31	9	31	Afternoon.

In Apogee 2d. 10h. A. | In Perigee 16d. 6h. A.
In Apogee 29d. 11h. A. * Harvest Moon.

RAINFALL IN OCTOBER, 1886.

In this month rain fell on 14 days. The total all for the month was 1·41 inches; *below* the average of ten years, 1871–80, by 1·53 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Corrections for next year's Whitaker's Almanack should be sent some time this month.

October 1. Mayor and Assessors to revise Burgess List some time between 1st and 15th.—Pheasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed this week.

6. Dividends payable. 10. Various Licences [expire.
12. Bankers' Licences to be taken out.
14. Fire Insurances must be paid.
17. Quarter Sessions begin this week.
27. Fast Day, Edinburgh.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	10 17	0·80	12 29 19	9·05	3 10 5	58·3	12 39 36
2	10 36	0·79	12 32 57	9·06	3 33 22	58·2	12 43 33
3	10 55	0·78	12 36 34	9·08	3 56 37	58·0	12 47 30
4	11 14	0·76	12 40 12	9·09	4 19 49	57·9	12 51 26
5	11 32	0·75	12 43 51	9·11	4 42 58	57·8	12 55 23
6	11 49	0·73	12 47 30	9·12	5 6 3	57·6	12 59 19
7	12 7	0·71	12 51 9	9·14	5 29 5	57·5	13 3 16
8	12 24	0·70	12 54 49	9·16	5 52 3	57·3	13 7 12
9	12 40	0·68	12 58 29	9·18	6 14 56	57·1	13 11 9
10	12 56	0·66	13 2 9	9·20	6 37 44	56·9	13 15 5
11	13 12	0·63	13 5 50	9·22	7 0 27	56·7	13 19 2
12	13 27	0·61	13 9 32	9·24	7 23 5	56·4	13 22 59
13	13 41	0·59	13 13 14	9·26	7 45 36	56·2	13 26 55
14	13 55	0·57	13 16 57	9·28	8 8 2	55·9	13 30 52
15	14 8	0·55	13 20 40	9·31	8 30 20	55·6	13 34 48
16	14 21	0·52	13 24 24	9·33	8 52 31	55·3	13 38 45
17	14 33	0·50	13 28 8	9·36	9 14 35	55·0	13 42 41
18	14 45	0·47	13 31 53	9·38	9 36 31	54·6	13 46 38
19	14 56	0·45	13 35 38	9·41	9 58 18	54·3	13 50 34
20	15 7	0·42	13 39 24	9·43	10 19 57	53·9	13 54 31
21	15 16	0·40	13 43 11	9·46	10 41 26	53·5	13 58 27
22	15 25	0·37	13 46 59	9·49	11 2 46	53·1	14 2 24
23	15 34	0·34	13 50 47	9·51	11 23 56	52·7	14 6 21
24	15 42	0·31	13 54 35	9·54	11 44 56	52·3	14 10 17
25	15 49	0·28	13 58 25	9·57	12 5 44	51·8	14 14 14
26	15 55	0·25	14 2 15	9·60	12 26 22	51·3	14 18 10
27	16 1	0·22	14 6 6	9·63	12 46 47	50·8	14 22 7
28	16 6	0·19	14 9 57	9·66	13 7 1	50·3	14 26 3
29	16 10	0·16	14 13 50	9·69	13 27 2	49·8	14 30 0
30	16 14	0·13	14 17 43	9·73	13 46 51	49·2	14 33 56
31	16 17	0·10	14 21 37	9·76	14 6 26	48·7	14 37 53

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1886.

Day.	Temperature. Maximum	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	Barom. Mean.	Rain-fall.	Sun-shine.	Wind. Directn.	Prssurc.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	77·7	51·0	54	29·436	0·01	4·6	S	4·8
2	67·9	47·9	54	29·798	0·00	7·9	SSW	11·6
3	68·6	45·3	54	29·844	0·00	1·2	ESE	0·7
4	79·2	55·0	54	29·765	0·00	5·8	SE	0·7
5	77·0	54·9	53	29·611	0·00	6·8	SSE	1·3
6	65·0	52·5	53	29·647	0·24	1·7	SW	2·0
7	62·3	52·1	52	29·644	0·20	..	ESE	2·0
8	58·7	50·9	52	29·775	0·00	..	S	0·0
9	63·2	51·5	52	29·568	0·08	1·8	SW	7·7
10	62·7	45·8	52	29·573	0·01	6·8	WSW	5·3
11	61·4	47·1	51	29·731	0·00	4·7	SW	2·5
12	60·4	51·0	51	29·283	0·31	..	SSW	9·6
13	58·0	43·5	51	29·247	0·00	2·7	WSW	5·6
14	58·9	40·3	51	29·527	0·00	4·2	WSW	2·3
15	58·1	49·3	50	28·835	0·34	..	SSW	16·5
16	55·6	47·9	50	28·593	0·02	..	SE	10·2
17	54·0	40·8	50	28·917	0·00	0·1	NW	4·4
18	55·6	38·7	50	29·265	0·01	..	Va'ble.	0·4
19	58·3	45·7	49	29·422	0·00	..	E	0·0
20	59·8	47·8	49	29·505	0·00	0·4	SE	0·0
21	52·9	44·4	49	29·735	0·00	..	WSW	0·0
22	58·9	38·0	49	29·814	0·00	6·1	S	0·0
23	53·6	43·7	49	29·880	0·06	..	E	2·4
24	55·4	45·0	48	30·040	0·01	2·3	ENE	15·0
25	51·8	48·3	48	30·014	0·05	..	ENE	7·7
26	48·9	45·6	48	29·902	0·00	..	NE	5·0
27	48·1	45·6	47	29·710	0·06	..	ENE	4·1
28	57·4	44·9	47	29·898	0·00	0·8	E	1·8
29	63·0	47·6	47	30·144	0·01	4·9	SW	2·0
30	58·6	47·6	47	30·129	0·00	..	SE	0·0
31	63·3	51·7	47	29·893	0·00	0·3	SSW	0·0

MEMORANDA.

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30. ☽.
31.

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites 5h. 30m. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	5 50	4 55	11 49	0 8 34	2 51 46S	54 2	14 45	13 22	234○●
2	6 11	5 58	mrn.	0 53 10	1 10 12n	53 57	14 44	14 22	31○42
3	6 33	7 2	0 31	1 37 49	5 9 18	53 58	14 44	15 22	3○124
4	6 55	8 5	1 13	2 23 2	8 57 1	54 4	14 45	16 22	213○4
5	7 20	9 8	1 56	3 9 21	12 24 46	54 16	14 49	17 22	2○134
6	7 49	10 11	2 41	3 57 11	15 23 46	54 35	14 54	18 22	1○234
7	8 25	11 14	3 27	4 46 49	17 45 4	55 1	15 1	19 22	2○134
8	9 6	aft.	4 16	5 38 24	19 19 52	55 35	15 10	20 22	231○4
9	9 56	1 9	5 6	6 31 50	19 59 54	56 18	15 22	21 22	4 3○24
10	10 55	1 59	5 59	7 26 49	19 38 30	57 7	15 35	22 22	34○12
11	mrn.	2 44	6 53	8 22 52	18 11 43	58 1	15 50	23 22	4231○
12	0 2	3 21	7 47	9 19 31	15 39 30	58 57	16 6	24 22	42○13
13	1 16	3 55	8 42	10 16 21	12 6 40	59 51	16 20	25 22	41○23
14	2 35	4 25	9 37	11 13 13	7 43 27	60 37	16 33	26 22	42○13
15	3 58	4 53	10 32	12 10 11	2 45 29n	61 10	16 42	27 22	4 421○
16	5 22	5 21	11 28	13 7 28	2 27 12S	61 25	16 46	28 22	43○12
17	6 46	5 50	aft.	14 5 22	7 31 46	61 20	16 44	0 13	34○2●
18	8 11	6 21	1 21	15 4 2	12 5 20	60 55	16 38	1 13	3214○
19	9 32	6 57	2 18	16 3 20	15 47 56	60 13	16 26	2 13	Satellites not visible owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun.
20	10 47	7 41	3 16	17 2 50	18 25 16	59 21	16 12	3 13	
21	11 54	8 31	4 13	18 1 44	19 50 16	58 24	15 56	4 13	
22	aft.	9 27	5 8	18 59 14	20 3 6	57 27	15 41	5 13	
23	1 37	10 28	6 1	19 54 37	19 9 37	56 34	15 26	6 13	
24	2 16	11 32	6 51	20 47 30	17 19 14	55 47	15 14	7 13	
25	2 46	mrn.	7 38	21 37 52	14 42 36	55 9	15 3	8 13	
26	3 13	0 38	8 23	22 25 58	11 30 20	54 39	14 55	9 13	
27	3 36	1 42	9 6	23 12 18	7 52 14	54 18	14 49	10 13	
28	3 56	2 46	9 48	23 57 25	3 57 21S	54 5	14 46	11 13	
29	4 17	3 49	10 30	0 41 55	0 5 52n	53 59	14 44	12 13	
30	4 38	4 54	11 12	1 26 25	4 9 2	53 59	14 44	13 13	
31	5 0	5 58	11 54	2 11 30	8 3 42n	54 5	14 46	14 13	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
3	13 35 48	11 19 31	9 44 32	14 25 45	8 28 23
8	14 3 20	11 16 3	9 56 25	14 29 46	8 29 55
13	14 30 13	11 16 24	10 8 7	14 33 53	8 31 18
18	14 56 13	11 20 20	10 19 37	14 38 3	8 32 31
23	15 20 43	11 27 26	10 30 57	14 42 18	8 33 33
28	15 42 22	11 37 10	10 42 7	14 46 35	8 34 26

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
3	10 42 38S	3 18 46S	14 58 24n	13 27 43S	19 21 18n
8	13 52 51	1 48 51	13 59 33	13 47 59	19 16 32
13	16 43 37	0 38 46S	12 59 14	14 8 17	19 12 16
18	19 11 36	0 7 40n	11 57 42	14 28 32	19 8 33
23	21 12 28	0 29 55	10 55 14	14 48 41	19 5 26
28	22 40 10S	0 29 16n	9 52 4n	15 8 38S	19 2 56n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 9	6 7	29 1	4 1	1 4	0 9
15	8 9	7 4	25 3	4 3	1 4	1 0
25	8 9	8 5	21 7	4 4	1 4	1 0

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 2	2 5	27 3	2 6	14 7	7 9
16 5	2 8	23 8	2 7	14 5	8 0
16 8	3 2	20 3	2 8	14 5	8 2

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, October 1, 136° 6′ Ω.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4*h.* 8*m.* *morn.*, and Twilight ends at 7*h.* 31*m.* *aft.*, the length of the Day being 12*h.* 36*m.*

Oct. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·4*s.*

Oct. 6. Occultation of θ^1 Tauri: magnitude 4½. The disappearance takes place at 10*h.* 54*m.* *aft.*, 350° from the vertex; the reappearance at 11*h.* 8*m.* *aft.*, 325° from the vertex.

Oct. 6. Occultation of B.A.C. 1391: magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 11*h.* 45*m.* *aft.*, 29° from the vertex; the reappearance on Oct. 7, at 0*h.* 40*m.* *morn.*, 295° from the vertex.

Oct. 7. Occultation of Aldebaran: magnitude 1. The disappearance takes place at 3*h.* 20*m.* *morn.*, 42° from the vertex; the reappearance at 4*h.* 2*m.* *morn.*, 354° from the vertex.

Oct. 11. Occultation of ζ^1 Cancri: magnitude 4½. The disappearance takes place at 3*h.* 48*m.* *morn.*, 343° from the vertex; the reappearance at 4*h.* 16*m.* *morn.*, 299° from the vertex.

Oct. 13. Occultation of Regulus: magnitude 1½. The disappearance takes place at 4*h.* 44*m.* *morn.*, 34° from the vertex; the reappearance at 5*h.* 50*m.* *morn.*, 225° from the vertex.

Oct. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 5·5*s.*

Oct. 24. Occultation of θ Capricorni: magnitude 4. The disappearance takes place at 4*h.* 32*m.* *aft.*, 78° from the vertex; the reappearance at 5*h.* 52*m.* *aft.* 277° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings decrease 51*m.*, the Afternoons, 1*h.* 4*m.*

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star in Virgo till the 11th, when it enters Libra.

♀ VENUS is a morning star: enters Virgo about the 25th.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star: situated in Libra.

♄ SATURN almost stationary in Cancer throughout the month.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Lond. Bridge. Morn.	Lond. Bridge. After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	1 32	1 50	10 58	11 15	6 50	7 8	5 58	6 16	11 52	..	2 3	2 19	10 37	10 52
2	S	2 5	2 20	11 31	11 47	7 24	7 40	6 33	6 48	0 10	0 26	2 35	2 50	11 7	11 22
3	M	2 35	2 49	..	0 2	7 55	8 10	7 3	7 18	0 42	0 58	3 4	3 18	11 37	11 52
4	Tu	3 3	3 18	0 17	0 32	8 25	8 39	7 33	7 48	1 14	1 29	3 33	3 48	..	0 8
5	W	3 33	3 49	0 47	1 2	8 53	9 7	8 3	8 18	1 43	1 58	4 3	4 19	0 24	0 40
6	Th	4 4	4 20	1 17	1 32	9 21	9 36	8 34	8 50	2 13	2 29	4 35	4 51	0 56	1 13
7	F	4 35	4 50	1 47	2 4	9 52	10 8	9 6	9 23	2 45	3 1	5 7	5 26	1 30	1 47
8	S	5 6	5 23	2 22	2 40	10 24	10 42	9 41	10 1	3 18	3 36	5 45	6 7	2 6	2 27
9	S	5 43	6 6	3 2	3 26	11 3	11 26	10 25	10 54	3 58	4 22	6 31	6 58	2 50	3 16
10	M	6 32	7 0	3 54	4 26	11 53	..	11 26	..	4 47	5 17	7 29	8 3	3 46	4 20
11	Tu	7 33	8 10	5 6	5 53	0 27	1 7	0 1	0 39	5 53	6 36	8 43	9 29	4 58	5 40
12	W	8 53	9 40	6 41	7 23	1 54	2 41	1 20	2 1	7 19	8 1	10 12	10 50	6 20	6 58
13	Th	10 23	11 0	8 1	8 33	3 28	4 5	2 38	3 15	8 40	9 14	11 26	11 57	7 34	8 7
14	F	11 36	..	9 0	9 23	4 38	5 5	3 48	4 16	9 45	10 11	..	0 23	8 38	9 5
15	S	0 5	0 30	9 46	10 9	5 31	5 57	4 39	5 2	10 36	11 0	0 46	1 9	9 30	9 52
16	S	0 53	1 16	10 32	10 55	6 22	6 47	5 25	5 48	11 24	11 48	1 32	1 54	10 11	10 32
17	M	1*38	1*59	11 18	11 41	7 11	7 34	6 11	6 34	..	0 12	2 16	2 37	10 54	11 16
18	Tu	2*22	2*44	..	0 4	7 57	8 20	6 57	7 20	0 36	1 0	2 58	3 20	11 39	..
19	W	3* 6	3*27	0 26	0 48	8 40	9 0	7 43	8 4	1 23	1 45	3 42	4 4	0 2	0 25
20	Th	3*50	4*12	1 10	1 31	9 19	9 40	8 26	8 49	2 6	2 28	4 27	4 50	0 48	1 11
21	F	4 34	4 57	1 53	2 16	10 1	10 22	9 12	9 35	2 50	3 12	5 13	5 38	1 35	1 59
22	S	5 19	5 43	2 39	3 4	10 44	11 6	9 59	10 26	3 35	4 0	6 5	6 33	2 25	2 52
23	S	6 8	6 35	3 29	3 59	11 31	11 59	10 57	11 33	4 25	4 53	7 1	7 35	3 19	3 52
24	M	7 5	7 39	4 32	5 16	..	0 34	..	0 8	5 23	6 1	8 10	8 53	4 26	5 6
25	Tu	8 16	8 58	6 1	6 44	1 14	1 57	0 47	1 26	6 42	7 22	9 36	10 14	5 46	6 22
26	W	9 43	10 23	7 24	7 59	2 42	3 26	2 3	2 39	8 1	8 38	10 51	11 24	6 58	7 32
27	Th	10 59	11 32	8 30	8 58	4 0	4 31	3 13	3 45	9 10	9 40	11 54	..	8 4	8 33
28	F	..	0 0	9 18	9 35	4 55	5 16	4 13	4 34	10 2	10 22	0 20	0 39	8 56	9 16
29	S	0 23	0 44	9 52	10 9	5 37	5 57	4 52	5 9	10 41	11 0	0 57	1 15	9 36	9 52
30	S	1 3	1 21	10 26	10 43	6 16	6 35	5 26	5 43	11 19	11 37	1 32	1 49	10 8	10 23
31	M	1 36	1 52	11 0	11 16	6 53	7 10	6 0	6 17	11 54	..	2 5	2 21	10 38	10 53

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury Sths. h. m.	Mercury Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus Sths. h. m.	Venus Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars Sths. h. m.	Mars Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter Sths. h. m.	Jupiter Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn Sths. h. m.	Saturn Sets h. m.
1	7 29M	0 45A	6 1A	5 0M	10 43M	4 26A	1 35M	9 0M	4 25A	8 49M	1 44A	6 39A	0 0M	7 49M	3 38A
8	4 0M	0 56A	5 48A	4 15M	10 9M	4 3A	1 32M	8 49M	4 6A	8 30M	1 22A	6 14A	11 31A	7 23M	3 12A
15	8 37M	1 6A	5 35A	3 40M	9 43M	3 46A	1 29M	8 38M	3 47A	8 12M	1 1A	5 50A	11 6A	6 58M	2 46A
22	9 4M	1 14A	5 24A	3 18M	9 24M	3 30A	1 26M	8 27M	3 28A	7 52M	0 39A	5 26A	10 40A	6 32M	2 20A
29	9 19M	1 16A	5 13A	3 4M	9 10M	3 16A	1 22M	8 15M	3 8A	7 33M	0 17A	5 1A	10 15A	6 6M	1 52A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H.	R. A. M.	R. A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	18	42 7	88	42	26
10	1	18	44 8	88	42	29
19	1	18	45 1	88	42	33
28	1	18	44 0	88	42	36

Angular Distance of the Moon from α Aquilæ.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	6 P.M. ′	6 P.M. ″	9 P.M. °	9 P.M. ′	9 P.M. ″	Midnight. °	Midnight. ′	Midnight. ″
25	West	38	17	28	39	18	23	40	20	47
26	West	46	59	40	48	9	23	49	19	49
27	West	56	34	45	57	48	54	59	3	26
28	West	66	37	11	67	53	43	69	10	28

On the 1st of October, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight; while Cancer and Orion are rising, and Hercules and Capricornus setting.

In Andromeda, just below the girdle, is a large and irresolvable Nebula. It is situated in R.A. 0*h.* 36*m.* 16*s.*, and Decl. 40° 35′ N. In Sept., 1885, a decided Stellar nucleus was observed in this Nebula in R.A. 0*h.* 36*m.* 31*s.*, Decl. 40° 38′ N.

A splendid group of stars may be observed in this month situated in the sword-handle of Perseus: it is a magnificent collection of stars, and on a fine night, without moonlight, such as the nights just before and after the 16th, affords one of the most brilliant telescopic objects in the heavens. One of the stars near the middle of the group is of a fine ruby colour; it is situated in R.A. 2*h.* 10*m.* 57*s.*, and Decl. 56° 35′ N.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun enters Sagittarius 22d. 2h. a.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		Tu	**All Saints' Day.** Sir J. M. Adye born, 1819.	6 55	4 32	305	60
2		W	*All Souls.* Sir George F. Bowen born, 1821.	6 57	4 30	306	59
3		Th	*St. Winifrede.* Wm. Enfield, philosopher, d. 1797.	6 59	4 29	307	58
4		F	George Peabody, American philanthro., d. 1869.	7 0	4 27	308	57
5		S	Gunpowder Plot, 1605. Battle of Inkerman, 1854.	7 2	4 25	309	56
6		S	**Twenty-second Sun. after Trinity.** *St. Leonard.*	7 4	4 23	310	55
7		M	Bank rate raised to 9 per cent. 1873.	7 6	4 22	311	54
8		Tu	John Milton died, 1674; born 9 Dec. 1608.	7 8	4 20	312	53
9		W	Lord Mayor's Day. Prince of Wales born, 1841.	7 9	4 18	313	52
10		Th	M. Luther b. 1483. Liverpool Races; Cup Day.	7 11	4 17	314	51
11		F	*St. Martin.* Martinmas. Half-Quarter Day.	7 13	4 15	315	50
12		S	Mrs. Elizabeth C. Gaskell died, 1865.	7 15	4 13	316	49
13		S	**Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.** *St. Brice.*	7 16	4 12	317	48
14		M	Samuel Seabury, first American bishop, d. 1797.	7 18	4 11	318	47
15		Tu	*St. Machutus.* Domesday Book completed, 1086.	7 20	4 10	319	46
16		W	John Bright born, 1811.	7 22	4 8	320	45
17		Th	*St. Hugh.* Queen Elizabeth's Day.	7 23	4 7	321	44
18		F	Duke of Wellington buried at St. Paul's, 1852.	7 25	4 5	322	43
19		S	Ferdinand de Lesseps (Suez Canal) born, 1805.	7 27	4 4	323	42
20		S	**Twenty-fourth Sun. after Trinity.** *St. Edmund.*	7 29	4 3	324	41
21		M	Sir John Hawkins, navigator, died, 1595.	7 30	4 2	325	40
22		Tu	*St. Cecilia.*	7 32	4 1	326	39
23		W	*St. Clement.* Fenians exec. at Manchester, 1867.	7 33	4 0	327	38
24		Th	Tasmania disc. 1642. Lord Melbourne d. 1848.	7 35	3 59	328	37
25		F	*St. Catherine.* Sir Francis Chantrey d. 1841.	7 37	3 58	329	36
26		S	Empress Dagmar, of Russia, born, 1847.	7 38	3 57	330	35
27		S	**First Sunday in Advent.** Duchess of Teck b.	7 40	3 56	331	34
28		M	*Times* first printed by steam, 1814. [1833.	7 41	3 55	332	33
29		Tu	First Metropolitan School Board elected, 1870.	7 43	3 54	333	32
30		W	**St. Andrew, Ap. and Mart.** Bp. London b. 1821.	7 44	3 53	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	8d.	5h.	2m.	Afternoon.
● New Moon	15	8	8	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	22	10	43	Morning.
○ Full Moon	30	3	20	Afternoon.

In Perigee 14d. 5h. M. | In Apogee 26d. 9h. M.

RAINFALL IN NOVEMBER, 1885.

In this month rain fell on 17 days. The total fall for the month was 2·83 inches; *above* the average of ten years, 1871–80, by 0·45 inch.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet = 100 tons upon an acre.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for Whitaker's Almanack.

1. Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends. Borough Councillors to be elected, to take the place of those who retire on this day. Holiday at Bank Transfer Office and Stock Exchange.

9. Mayors to be elected.

11. Martinmas: Scotch Quarter Day.

12. Sheriffs for next year nominated.

14. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. *See* Note, Dec. 15.

30. Tweed rod-fishing closes.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	16 18	0·06	14 25 31	9·79	14 25 48	48·1	14 41 50
2	16 20	0·03	14 29 27	9·83	14 44 56	47·5	14 45 46
3	16 20	0·00	14 33 23	9·86	15 3 49	46·9	14 49 43
4	16 19	0·04	14 37 20	9·90	15 22 28	46·3	14 53 39
5	16 18	0·07	14 41 18	9·93	15 40 51	45·7	14 57 36
6	16 16	0·11	14 45 17	9·97	15 58 59	45·0	15 1 32
7	16 13	0·14	14 49 16	10·00	16 16 52	44·3	15 5 29
8	16 9	0·18	14 53 17	10·04	16 34 27	43·7	15 9 25
9	16 4	0·22	14 57 18	10·07	16 51 47	43·0	15 13 22
10	15 58	0·25	15 1 20	10·11	17 8 49	42·2	15 17 19
11	15 52	0·29	15 5 23	10·15	17 25 33	41·5	15 21 15
12	15 45	0·33	15 9 27	10·18	17 41 59	40·7	15 25 12
13	15 36	0·36	15 13 32	10·22	17 58 8	40·0	15 29 8
14	15 27	0·40	15 17 38	10·25	18 13 57	39·2	15 33 5
15	15 17	0·43	15 21 44	10·29	18 29 27	38·4	15 37 1
16	15 6	0·47	15 25 51	10·33	18 44 38	37·5	15 40 58
17	14 55	0·50	15 30 0	10·36	18 59 29	36·7	15 44 54
18	14 42	0·54	15 34 9	10·39	19 13 59	35·8	15 48 51
19	14 29	0·57	15 38 18	10·43	19 28 9	35·0	15 52 48
20	14 15	0·60	15 42 29	10·46	19 41 57	34·1	15 56 44
21	14 0	0·64	15 46 40	10·49	19 55 24	33·2	16 0 41
22	13 45	0·67	15 50 53	10·53	20 8 29	32·3	16 4 37
23	13 28	0·70	15 55 6	10·56	20 21 11	31·3	16 8 34
24	13 11	0·73	15 59 19	10·59	20 33 32	30·4	16 12 30
25	12 53	0·76	16 3 34	10·62	20 45 29	29·4	16 16 27
26	12 34	0·79	16 7 49	10·65	20 57 2	28·4	16 20 23
27	12 15	0·82	16 12 5	10·68	21 8 12	27·4	16 24 20
28	11 55	0·85	16 16 22	10·71	21 18 59	26·4	16 28 17
29	11 34	0·88	16 20 39	10·74	21 29 21	25·4	16 32 13
30	11 13	0·91	16 24 57	10·77	21 39 18	24·4	16 36 10

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1885.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum	TEMPERATURE. Minimum	TEMPERATURE. Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM.* Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. Directn.	WIND. Pressure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	50·1	35·5	46	29·782	0·01	4·5	N	9·3
2	55·8	37·0	46	29·961	0·00	2·4	WSW	0·3
3	52·4	45·3	46	29·855	0·09	..	SW	3·6
4	52·9	38·5	46	29·684	0·35	..	SW	3·3
5	47·5	38·7	46	29·506	0·02	0·2	SW	5·5
6	46·1	31·6	45	30·071	0·00	..	WSW	0·8
7	52·0	36·0	45	30·166	0·00	..	SSE	0·0
8	45·5	30·1	45	30·147	0·00	..	ENE	0·1
9	45·4	42·8	45	30·111	0·02	..	ENE	0·5
10	47·0	42·8	44	30·125	0·09	..	ENE	1·0
11	44·2	41·1	44	30·085	0·04	..	ENE	0·8
12	43·2	41·1	44	29·997	0·00	..	SSE	0·0
13	49·7	41·1	44	29·785	0·00	..	SW	0·3
14	47·5	39·6	43	29·526	0·14	..	WSW	3·7
15	42·1	30·3	43	29·979	0·00	5·6	NNE	4·3
16	43·4	28·1	43	30·210	0·01	5·8	ESE	3·3
17	42·0	29·7	42	30·035	0·00	6·6	ESE	7·4
18	41·5	30·8	42	29·749	0·00	2·4	ENE	2·6
19	46·0	31·8	42	29·773	0·00	..	ENE	4·4
20	44·8	39·2	42	29·713	0·01	..	ESE	4·4
21	43·6	33·9	42	29·435	0·00	2·8	ESE	1·4
22	48·0	39·1	42	29·287	0·00	..	ENE	1·4
23	43·0	38·4	42	29·328	0·00	..	NE	1·0
24	43·3	38·6	42	29·283	0·39	..	ESE	1·1
25	48·1	39·6	41	29·171	0·25	..	ESE	1·1
26	53·4	45·2	41	29·181	0·53	..	SE	5·3
27	52·2	46·3	41	29·390	0·10	1·0	WSW	11·7
28	57·1	41·8	41	29·205	0·16	..	WSW	14·7
29	57·1	38·7	41	29·459	0·28	..	SW	9·5
30	58·2	42·5	41	29·627	0·34	..	W	10·3

* The barometer is 159 feet above the mean sea-level.

MEMORANDA.

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The Moon.

Day of the Month.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.
1	5 25	7 0	..	2 57 40	11 40 56n	54 15	14 48	15 13
2	5 52	8 4	0 39	3 45 19	14 51 27	54 31	14 53	16 13
3	6 24	9 8	1 25	4 34 43	17 25 46	54 50	14 58	17 13
4	7 3	10 9	2 13	5 25 54	19 14 37	55 15	15 5	18 13
5	7 50	11 7	3 3	6 18 43	20 9 53	55 45	15 13	19 13
6	8 45	11 58	3 54	7 12 45	20 5 24	56 21	15 23	20 13
7	9 49	aft.	4 47	8 7 30	18 57 55	57 1	15 34	21 13
8	10 58	1 22	5 40	9 2 31	16 47 40	57 46	15 46	22 13
9	mrn.	1 55	6 33	9 57 28	13 38 40	58 34	15 59	23 13
0	0 13	2 23	7 25	10 52 18	9 38 43	59 21	16 12	24 13
1	1 30	2 51	8 18	11 47 13	4 59 24n	60 4	16 24	25 13
2	2 50	3 18	9 11	12 42 36	0 3 55s	60 38	16 33	26 13
3	4 13	3 46	10 6	13 38 57	5 12 17	60 59	16 39	27 13
4	5 36	4 15	11 1	14 36 40	10 4 7	61 3	16 40	28 13
5	7 0	4 49	11 59	15 35 51	14 17 15	60 48	16 36	0 4
6	8 21	5 30	aft.	16 36 14	17 32 3	60 16	16 27	1 4
7	9 34	6 17	1 57	17 36 58	19 34 51	59 30	16 15	2 4
8	10 39	7 11	2 55	18 36 57	20 20 16	58 36	16 0	3 4
9	11 32	8 13	3 51	19 35 3	19 51 24	57 40	15 44	4 4
0	aft.	9 18	4 44	20 30 29	18 17 32	56 44	15 29	5 4
1	0 49	10 24	5 33	21 22 56	15 51 1	55 55	15 16	6 4
2	1 19	11 30	6 20	22 12 32	12 44 29	55 13	15 4	7 4
3	1 42	mrn.	7 4	22 59 48	9 9 25	54 41	14 56	8 4
4	2 3	0 35	7 46	23 45 22	5 15 39	54 19	14 50	9 4
5	2 25	1 39	8 28	0 29 58	1 11 49s	54 7	14 46	10 4
6	2 43	2 43	9 9	1 14 17	2 54 11n	54 4	14 45	11 4
7	3 5	3 46	9 52	1 59 3	6 54 28	54 8	14 47	12 4
8	3 29	4 50	10 36	2 44 52	10 40 34	54 20	14 50	13 4
9	3 53	5 54	11 21	3 32 16	14 3 17	54 36	14 54	14 4
30	4 24	7 0	mrn.	4 21 33	16 52 35n	54 57	15 0	15 4

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites.

Satellites not visible owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun.

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	15 58 32	11 49 8	10 53 6	14 50 56	8 35 7
7	16 4 51	12 2 53	11 3 54	14 55 18	8 35 38
12	15 56 9	12 18 8	11 14 33	14 59 41	8 35 57
17	15 33 11	12 34 34	11 25 2	15 4 5	8 36 5
22	15 10 37	12 52 0	11 35 20	15 8 29	8 36 1
27	15 3 26	13 10 19	11 45 28	15 12 53	8 35 46

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
2	23 25 31s	0 7 45n	8 48 24n	15 28 21s	19 1 5n	
7	23 13 30	0 32 12s	7 44 30	15 47 46	18 59 54	
12	21 42 11	1 28 0	6 40 33	16 6 49	18 59 26	
17	18 48 30	2 37 2	5 36 51	16 25 28	18 59 40	
22	15 52 10	3 56 49	4 33 36	16 43 39	19 0 38	
27	14 39 18s	5 25 18	3 31 4n	17 1 18s	19 2 17n	

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 9	10 7	18 4	4 6	1 4	1 0
15	8 9	13 0	16 0	4 8	1 4	1 0
25	9 0	11 4	14 1	5 1	1 4	1 0

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 11	4 0	17 3	2 9	14 4	8 4
16 13	4 9	15 0	3 1	14 4	8 5
16 15	4 3	13 3	3 2	14 4	8 7

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, November 1, 134° 27′ Ω.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

November 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 1*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 6*h.* 27*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 9*h.* 37*m.*

Nov. 1. Occultation of μ Ceti: magnitude 4. The disappearance takes place at 2*h.* 34*m. morn.*, 109° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3*h.* 38*m. morn.*, 355° from the vertex.

Nov. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·28.

Nov. 8. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 0*h. morn.* ♄ 1° 1′ N.

Nov. 10. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h. aft.* ♂ 1° 5′ S.

Nov. 18. Occultation of 33 Sagittarii: magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 4*h.* 23*m.*, *aft.*, 38° from the vertex; the reappearance at 4*h.* 50*m.*, *aft.*, 1° from the vertex.

Nov. 18. Occultation of ξ^2 Sagittarii: magnitude 4. The disappearance takes place at 6*h.* 2*m. aft.*, 103° from the vertex; the reappearance at 7*h.* 5*m. aft.*, 330° from the vertex.

Nov. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 9·08.

Nov. 21. Mercury at least distance from the Sun, 1*h. morn.*

In this month the Mornings decrease 49*m.*, the Afternoons 39*m.*

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star in the last week of the month.

♀ Venus is a morning star throughout the month: situated in Virgo.

♂ Mars in Leo till about the 22nd, when it enters Virgo.

♃ Jupiter is a morning star: situated in Libra.

♄ Saturn in Cancer throughout the month.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Lond. Bridge. Morn.	Lond. Bridge. After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	2 7	2 22	11 34	11 48	7 26	7 42	6 33	6 49	0 11	0 28	2 36	2 51	11 8	11 23
2	W	2 36	2 50	..	0 5	7 58	8 14	7 5	7 22	0 43	1 0	3 5	3 20	11 39	11 56
3	Th	3 7	3 22	0 21	0 37	8 29	8 44	7 37	7 53	1 17	1 33	3 36	3 52	..	0 13
4	F	3 38	3 54	0 53	1 9	8 59	9 14	8 9	8 26	1 49	2 5	4 9	4 26	0 30	0 47
5	S	4 11	4 27	1 25	1 42	9 31	9 49	8 43	9 1	2 21	2 39	4 44	5 2	1 5	1 24
6	S	4 44	5 2	2 1	2 21	10 7	10 25	9 20	9 40	2 58	3 17	5 23	5 45	1 44	2 6
7	M	5 23	5 47	2 41	3 6	10 45	11 8	10 4	10 30	3 38	4 2	6 9	6 35	2 29	2 54
8	Tu	6 12	6 40	3 32	4 5	11 35	..	11 1	11 38	4 28	4 58	7 5	7 41	3 22	3 58
9	W	7 12	7 47	4 42	5 26	0 7	0 42	..	0 17	5 31	6 11	8 19	9 3	4 36	5 15
10	Th	8 26	9 9	6 11	6 54	1 24	2 7	0 56	1 34	6 51	7 31	9 45	10 22	5 54	6 30
11	F	9 52	10 29	7 31	8 5	2 53	3 32	2 11	2 46	8 9	8 43	10 57	11 28	7 5	7 37
12	S	11 4	11 37	8 34	8 59	4 7	4 36	3 18	3 49	9 16	9 43	11 57	..	8 9	8 37
13	S	..	0 3	9 23	9 46	5 4	5 30	4 15	4 39	10 9	10 34	0 21	0 44	9 4	9 27
14	M	0 27	0 50	10 9	10 32	5 56	6 22	5 1	5 24	10 59	11 24	1 7	1 30	9 49	10 11
15	Tu	1 13	1*37	10 55	11 19	6 48	7 13	5 48	6 11	11 49	..	1 53	2 16	10 33	10 56
16	W	2* 0	2*24	11 43	..	7 37	8 0	6 36	7 0	0 14	0 38	2 39	3 1	11 19	11 42
17	Th	2*47	3* 9	0 6	0 29	8 22	8 43	7 24	7 46	1 2	1 26	3 22	3 45	..	0 5
18	F	3*31	3 54	0 51	1 13	9 4	9 24	8 7	8 30	1 48	2 10	4 8	4 31	0 28	0 52
19	S	4 16	4 39	1 35	1 57	9 45	10 6	8 53	9 16	2 32	2 54	4 54	5 17	1 16	1 40
20	S	5 0	5 22	2 19	2 43	10 27	10 48	9 39	10 4	3 16	3 39	5 43	6 10	2 4	2 30
21	M	5 47	6 13	3 8	3 33	11 10	11 34	10 32	11 2	4 4	4 29	6 38	7 6	2 56	3 23
22	Tu	6 40	7 9	4 2	4 35	..	0 2	11 36	..	4 56	5 26	7 38	8 12	3 55	4 29
23	W	7 40	8 13	5 12	5 53	0 32	1 7	0 10	0 45	5 59	6 34	8 49	9 28	5 4	5 39
24	Th	8 49	9 29	6 32	7 9	1 43	2 24	1 19	1 52	7 10	7 46	10 3	10 36	6 12	6 44
25	F	10 6	10 40	7 41	8 11	3 3	3 38	2 25	2 56	8 19	8 49	11 7	11 35	7 15	7 43
26	S	11 11	11 39	8 37	9 0	4 8	4 34	3 24	3 52	9 18	9 43	..	0 1	8 11	8 36
27	S	..	0 3	9 21	9 39	4 59	5 20	4 17	4 35	10 5	10 25	0 22	0 41	8 59	9 19
28	M	0 25	0 44	9 56	10 13	5 40	6 0	4 53	5 11	10 44	11 3	0 59	1 17	9 38	9 56
29	Tu	1 2[illegible]	1 21	10 30	10 47	6 20	6 40	5 29	5 47	11 22	11 41	1 35	1 53	10 10	10 28
30	W	1 38	1 55	11 5	11 23	6 59	7 17	6 5	6 23	..	0 0	2 10	2 27	10 44	11 0

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sths. h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Sths. h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Sths. h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sths. h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sths. h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
5	9 13M	1 6A	4 59A	2 57M	9 0M	3 3A	1 17M	8 2M	2 47A	7 14M	11 56M	4 38A	9 48A	5 39M	1 26A
12	8 26M	0 31A	4 36A	2 57M	8 53M	2 49A	1 13M	7 50M	2 27A	6 55M	11 34M	4 13A	9 21A	5 12M	0 59A
19	6 59M	11 30M	4 1A	3 2M	8 49M	2 36A	1 7M	7 37M	2 7A	6 36M	11 13M	3 50A	8 53A	4 44M	0 31A
26	5 56M	10 43M	3 30A	3 9M	8 46M	2 23A	1 0M	7 23M	1 46A	6 18M	10 52M	3 26A	8 26A	4 17M	0 4A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. h.	R. A. m.	R. A. s.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	18	43	4	88	42 38
10	1	18	40	7	88	42 41
19	1	18	37	4	88	42 44
28	1	18	32	1	88	42 47

Angular Distance of the Moon from Aldebaran.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	6 P.M. ′	6 P.M. ″	9 P.M. °	9 P.M. ′	9 P.M. ″	Midnight. °	Midnight. ′	Midnight. ″
24	East	70	28	23	68	59	28	67	30	38
25	East	58	38	39	57	10	5	55	41	31
26	East	46	49	52	45	21	8	43	52	22
27	East	34	58	24	33	29	7	31	59	45

On the 1st of November, Perseus, Aries, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight.

An irresolvable Nebula on the right foot of Andromeda may be observed in this month. It was discovered by Miss Herschel, with a small reflecting telescope only twenty-seven inches in focal length. It is a very elongated Nebula, dark in the centre, and suggests the idea of a flat ring seen very obliquely. It is in R.A. 2*h.* 15*m.* 17*s.*, and Decl. 41° 47′ N. The best evenings are those about the 14th.

Neptune can be well observed in this month: on the 18th it passes the meridian, or souths, at 0*h.* 1*m.* morn., in R.A. 3*h.* 47*m.* 44*s.*, and Decl. 18° 11′ N.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun enters Capricornus 22*d.* 3*h.* m.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		Th	Princess of Wales born, 1844.	7 46	3 53	335	30
2		F	Q. Adelaide d. 1849. Coup d'État in Paris, 1851.	7 47	3 52	336	29
3		S	Lord Chief Justice Coleridge born, 1820.	7 48	3 51	337	28
4		S	**Second Sun. in Advent.** Thos. Carlyle b. 1795.	7 50	3 51	338	27
5		M	Alexandre Dumas, *père*, French novelist, d. 1870.	7 51	3 50	339	26
6		Tu	*St. Nicholas.* Battle of Cawnpore, 1857.	7 52	3 50	340	25
7		W	Maj.-Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, VC, born, 1839.	7 54	3 50	341	24
8		Th	*Conception B. V. M.* Sir Geo. Birdwood b. 1832.	7 55	3 49	342	23
9		F	Sierra Leone founded, 1786. John Milton b.	7 56	3 49	343	22
10		S	King Leopold, H. M.'s uncle, died, 1865. [1608.	7 57	3 49	344	21
11		S	**Third Sunday in Advent.** Achd. Denison b. 1805.	7 58	3 49	345	20
12		M	Wm. Lloyd Garrison b. 1804; d. 23 May, 1879.	7 59	3 49	346	19
13		Tu	*St. Lucy.* Lord John Manners born, 1818.	8 0	3 49	347	18
14		W	Prince Albert d. 1861. Pss. Alice d. 1878. Emb. D.	8 1	3 49	348	17
15		Th	Izaak Walton died, 1683.	8 2	3 49	349	16
16		F	George Scharf, F.S.A., b. 1820. Ember Day.	8 2	3 49	350	15
17		S	Milan Decree issued, 1807. Ember Day.	8 3	3 49	351	14
18		S	**Fourth Sunday in Advent.** A. Chatrian b. 1826.	8 4	3 49	352	13
19		M	Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.	8 5	3 50	353	12
20		Tu	Alfred Bunn, dramatist, d. 1860. [field b. 1804.	8 6	3 50	354	11
21		W	Mich. Sittings end. **St. Thomas.** Ld. Beacons-	8 6	3 50	355	10
22		Th	Martin J. Routh d. 1854; born 15 Sept. 1755.	8 7	3 51	356	9
23		F	Hon. Justice Denman born, 1819.	8 7	3 51	357	8
24		S	William Makepeace Thackeray died, 1863.	8 7	3 52	358	7
25		S	**Christmas Day.**	8 8	3 53	359	6
26		M	**St. Stephen, Martyr.** [d. 1814.	8 8	3 53	360	5
27		Tu	**St. John, Ap. and Evan.** Joanna Southcott	8 8	3 54	361	4
28		W	**Innocents' Day.** Childermas. Earl Grey b. 1802.	8 8	3 55	362	3
29		Th	Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone born, 1809.	8 9	3 56	363	2
30		F	Richard Brunck, philologist, born, 1729.	8 9	3 57	364	1
31		S	*S. Silvester.* Wycliffe d. 1384. L. Gambetta d. '82.	8 10	3 58	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	8*d.*	3*h.*	11*m.*	Morning.
● New Moon	14	7	21	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	22	7	1	Morning.
○ Full Moon	30	8	14	Morning.

In Perigee 12*d.* 10*h.* m. | In Apogee 24*d.* 3*h.* m.

RAINFALL IN DECEMBER, 1885.

In this month rain fell on 15 days. The total all for the month was 1·13 inches; *below* the verage of ten years, 1871-80, by 0·94 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

December 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.

15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.

21. Election of Common Councilmen in the City of London. Shortest day.

24. Christmas Law Vacation commences.

25. Bills of exchange falling due this day must be provided for on the 24th.

26. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of exchange falling due this day are not payable till the 27th.

31. Various Licences expire.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	10 50	0·94	16 29 16	10·79	21 48 51	23·4	16 40 6
2	10 28	0·96	16 33 35	10·82	21 57 58	22·3	16 44 3
3	10 4	0·99	16 37 55	10·85	22 6 41	21·2	16 47 59
4	9 40	1·01	16 42 16	10·87	22 14 57	20·2	16 51 56
5	9 16	1·04	16 46 37	10·90	22 22 48	19·1	16 55 52
6	8 50	1·06	16 50 59	10·92	22 30 13	18·0	16 59 49
7	8 25	1·08	16 55 21	10·94	22 37 11	16·9	17 3 46
8	7 58	1·10	16 59 44	10·96	22 43 43	15·8	17 7 42
9	7 32	1·12	17 4 7	10·98	22 49 48	14·7	17 11 39
10	7 5	1·14	17 8 31	11·00	22 55 26	13·5	17 15 35
11	6 37	1·16	17 12 55	11·02	23 0 37	12·4	17 19 32
12	6 9	1·18	17 17 19	11·04	23 5 21	11·3	17 23 28
13	5 41	1·19	17 21 44	11·05	23 9 37	10·1	17 27 25
14	5 12	1·20	17 26 10	11·06	23 13 25	8·9	17 31 21
15	4 43	1·21	17 30 35	11·07	23 16 46	7·8	17 35 18
16	4 14	1·22	17 35 1	11·08	23 19 39	6·6	17 39 15
17	3 44	1·23	17 39 27	11·09	23 22 4	5·4	17 43 11
18	3 14	1·24	17 43 53	11·10	23 24 1	4·3	17 47 8
19	2 45	1·24	17 48 20	11·10	23 25 29	3·1	17 51 4
20	2 15	1·25	17 52 46	11·11	23 26 30	1·9	17 55 1
21	1 45	1·25	17 57 13	11·11	23 27 2	0·7	17 58 57
22	1 15	1·25	18 1 39	11·11	23 27 5	0·4	18 2 54
23	0 45	1·25	18 6 6	11·11	23 26 41	1·6	18 6 50
24	0 15	1·25	18 10 32	11·11	23 25 48	2·8	18 10 47
25	after	1·24	18 14 59	11·10	23 24 27	4·0	18 14 44
26	0 45	1·24	18 19 25	11·10	23 22 37	5·1	18 18 40
27	1 14	1·23	18 23 51	11·09	23 20 19	6·3	18 22 37
28	1 44	1·22	18 28 17	11·08	23 17 34	7·5	18 26 33
29	2 13	1·22	18 32 43	11·08	23 14 20	8·7	18 30 30
30	2 42	1·21	18 37 9	11·07	23 10 38	9·8	18 34 26
31	3 11	1·19	18 41 34	11·05	23 6 29	11·0	18 38 23

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1885.

Day.	Temperature. Maximum	Temperature. Minimum.	Temperature. Avge. 50 Yrs.	Barom. Mean.	Rain-fall.	Sun-shine.	Wind. Directn.	Wind. Pressure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	47·8	37·5	41	30·056	0·00	..	WSW	3·0
2	46·6	33·5	41	30·046	0·00	3·1	SW	1·8
3	50·0	43·5	41	29·844	0·10	..	SW	9·4
4	49·6	37·7	41	29·500	0·11	1·0	WSW	13·7
5	41·9	34·7	41	29·477	0·31	..	SW	3·5
6	40·5	34·8	41	29·405	0·01	..	NE	2·0
7	39·6	33·2	41	29·707	0·04	..	ENE	3·3
8	34·8	27·0	41	29·941	0·00	3·1	NNE	5·2
9	35·3	25·2	41	30·115	0·01	1·3	NNW	6·2
10	33·0	27·5	41	30·223	0·00	4·1	N	7·7
11	32·9	23·3	41	30·296	0·00	..	NW	0·4
12	38·0	23·8	40	30·150	0·00	..	WSW	0·9
13	43·1	35·7	40	30·092	0·01	..	WSW	1·3
14	46·4	41·3	40	30·230	0·00	..	WSW	0·2
15	50·2	34·7	40	30·295	0·00	3·6	SSW	0·1
16	46·5	32·9	40	30·297	0·00	3·4	SW	3·5
17	49·1	44·0	40	30·315	0·00	..	NW	2·8
18	47·3	40·1	40	30·291	0·03	..	E	2·0
19	40·1	37·1	39	30·069	0·00	..	SE	2·0
20	46·0	37·9	39	29·966	0·00	..	S	0·7
21	48·2	41·8	39	29·954	0·00	..	S	0·3
22	45·8	39·8	39	30·150	0·01	..	N	4·1
23	42·5	31·6	38	30·378	0·00	..	N	3·0
24	39·4	28·0	38	30·294	0·00	1·2	E	0·0
25	39·8	26·7	38	30·179	0·01	..	WSW	0·4
26	41·2	37·7	37	30·246	0·00	..	NNE	0·2
27	39·4	30·8	37	30·303	0·00	..	SW	1·4
28	47·7	35·4	37	29·705	0·24	..	SW	15·7
29	38·3	29·5	37	29·723	0·03	1·2	WSW	7·2
30	40·5	27·7	37	29·933	0·22	..	WSW	5·2
31	47·9	40·5	37	29·781	0·00	..	W	3·3

MEMORANDA.

1.
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THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 7h. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	5 1	8 2	0 9	5 12 50	18 58 17n	55 22	15 7	16 4	
2	5 46	9 2	0 59	6 5 54	20 10 57	55 48	15 14	17 4	4 1 O 2 3
3	6 39	9 56	1 51	7 0 16	20 23 25	56 16	15 22	18 4	4 O 2 1 3
4	7 40	10 44	2 44	7 55 15	19 32 0	56 46	15 30	19 4	4 2 1 O 3
5	8 47	11 25	3 37	8 50 11	17 37 15	57 18	15 38	20 4	4 3 O 1 ●
6	10 0	11 59	4 29	9 44 36	14 43 55	57 51	15 47	21 4	4 3 O 2 ●
7	11 15	aft.	5 21	10 38 21	11 0 12	58 24	15 56	22 4	3 4 2 1 O
8	mrn.	0 55	6 12	11 31 39	6 37 6	58 57	16 5	23 4	2 3 4 O 1
9	0 31	1 22	7 3	12 24 56	1 47 49n	59 27	16 14	24 4	1 O 2 4 3
0	1 51	1 47	7 55	13 18 50	3 12 15s	59 53	16 21	25 4	O 2 1 3 4
1	3 11	2 14	8 48	14 14 0	8 5 30	60 9	16 25	26 4	2 1 O 3 4
2	4 31	2 43	9 42	15 10 53	12 32 36	60 15	16 27	27 4	2 3 O 1 4
3	5 51	3 19	10 39	16 9 37	16 13 54	60 6	16 24	28 4	3 1 O 2 4
4	7 9	4 3	11 38	17 9 49	18 5s 6	59 44	16 18	29 4	♃ 3 2 O 4
5	8 20	4 53	aft.	18 10 31	20 15 40	59 10	16 9	0 17	2 3 O 1 4
6	9 20	5 52	1 35	19 10 24	20 21 18	58 26	15 57	1 17	1 O 2 3 4
7	10 8	6 58	2 31	20 8 14	19 14 9	57 37	15 44	2 17	4 O 1 2 3
8	10 48	8 4	3 23	21 3 14	17 5 29	56 47	15 30	3 17	4 2 1 O 3
9	11 19	9 13	4 12	21 55 8	14 9 11	56 9	15 17	4 17	4 2 O 3 1
0	11 46	10 19	4 58	22 44 12	10 38 55	55 19	15 6	5 17	4 3 1 O 2
1	aft.	11 25	5 42	23 30 59	6 46 38	54 47	14 57	6 17	♃ 4 3 O 1
2	0 29	mrn.	6 24	0 16 13	2 42 17s	54 24	14 51	7 17	4 2 3 O 1
3	0 49	0 29	7 6	1 0 40	1 25 44n	54 12	14 48	8 17	4 1 O 2 3
4	1 11	1 34	7 48	1 45 9	5 29 49	54 11	14 47	9 17	4 O 1 2 3
5	1 32	2 37	8 31	2 30 23	9 22 21	54 19	14 50	10 17	2 1 4 O 3
6	1 57	3 41	9 15	3 17 3	12 54 58	54 36	14 54	11 17	2 O 3 1 4
7	2 23	4 45	10 2	4 [illegible] 40	15 58 17	55 0	15 1	12 17	3 1 O 2 4
8	2 58	5 50	10 52	4 56 31	18 21 55	55 28	15 8	13 17	3 O 2 1 4
9	3 41	6 53	11 44	5 49 34	19 55 18	56 0	15 17	14 17	3 2 O 4 ●
0	4 31	7 50	mrn.	6 44 24	20 29 9	56 32	15 26	15 17	1 O 3 2 4
1	5 29	8 41	0 37	7 40 19	19 57 29n	57 4	15 35	16 17	O 1 2 3 4

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	15 12 21	13 29 23	11 55 25	15 17 15	8 35 19
7	15 31 39	13 49 10	12 5 11	15 21 34	8 34 41
12	15 56 51	14 9 38	12 14 45	15 25 51	8 33 53
17	16 25 26	14 30 44	12 24 7	15 30 4	8 32 54
22	16 56 11	14 52 27	12 33 15	15 34 13	8 31 47
27	17 28 26	15 14 47	12 42 8	15 38 16	8 30 30

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
2	15 16 13s	6 59 28s	2 29 25n	17 18 24s	19 4 36n
7	16 53 45	8 38 1	1 28 53	17 34 54	19 7 39
12	18 51 0	10 18 36	0 29 43n	17 50 45	19 11 18
17	20 44 23	11 59 4	0 27 52s	18 5 56	19 15 31
22	22 21 13	13 37 26	1 23 36	18 20 26	19 20 16
27	23 34 11s	15 11 45s	2 17 17s	18 34 10s	19 25 29n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	9 0	8 7	12 6	5 4	1 4	1 0
5	9 0	7 3	11 3	5 7	1 4	1 1
5	9 0	6 6	10 4	6 1	1 4	1 1

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 16	3 3	11 8	3 4	14 6	8 8
16 17	2 8	10 6	3 6	14 7	9 0
16 18	2 5	9 8	3 8	14 9	9 1

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, December 1, 132° 52′ Ω.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 41*m.* *morn.*, and Twilight ends at 5*h.* 57*m.* *aft.*, the length of the Day being 8*h.* 7*m.*

Dec. 2. Venus at greatest elongation West (46° 47′), 9*h.* morn.

Dec. 5. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* *morn.*, ♄ 0° 51′ N.

Dec. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 10·48.

Dec. 9. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* *morn.* ♂ 0° 10′ S.

Dec. 11. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h.* *morn.* ♀ 2° 37′ S.

Dec. 12. Venus at least distance from the Sun, 11*h.* *morn.*

Dec. 12. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* *aft.* ♃ 4° 16′ S.

Dec. 13. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h.* *morn.* ☿ 3° 24′ S.

Dec. 18. Occultation of ι Capricorni: magnitude 4½. The disappearance takes place at 5*h.* 58*m.* *aft.*, 103° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h.* 59*m.* *aft.*, 350° from the vertex.

Dec. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 11·18.

Dec. 22. Sun enters Capricornus, Winter commences, 3*h.* *morn.*

Dec. 26. Mars at greatest distance from the Sun, 8*h.* *morn.*

In this month the Mornings decrease 24*m.*, the Afternoons increase 5*m.*

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star throughout the month.

♀ VENUS is a morning star enters Libra about the 14th.

♂ MARS situated n Virgo throughout the month.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star.

♄ SATURN almost stationary in Cancer.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Lond. Bridge. Morn.	Lond. Bridge. After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	2 11	2 28	11 41	11 59	7 35	7 52	6 40	6 58	0 18	0 36	2 43	2 59	11 17	11 34
2	F	2 44	3 0	..	0 17	8 9	8 26	7 16	7 34	0 54	1 12	3 15	3 32	11 52	..
3	S	3 18	3 37	0 35	0 53	8 43	9 1	7 52	8 10	1 30	1 48	3 50	4 8	0 10	0 29
4	S	3 54	4 13	1 11	1 30	9 19	9 39	8 28	8 47	2 7	2 26	4 28	4 49	0 49	1 10
5	M	4 32	4 52	1 50	2 12	9 59	10 19	9 9	9 31	2 47	3 8	5 10	5 33	1 32	1 55
6	Tu	5 12	5 36	2 34	2 56	10 39	11 2	9 53	10 18	3 29	3 53	5 57	6 24	2 18	2 44
7	W	6 2	6 28	3 23	3 50	11 26	11 52	10 47	11 21	4 19	4 46	6 52	7 23	3 11	3 41
8	Th	6 58	7 29	4 22	4 56	..	0 21	11 56	..	5 15	5 45	7 58	8 33	4 15	4 49
9	F	8 2	8 38	5 33	6 15	0 50	1 27	0 31	1 5	6 18	6 56	9 10	9 50	5 23	5 59
10	S	9 16	9 53	6 57	7 30	2 10	2 51	1 39	2 13	7 34	8 8	10 25	10 57	6 33	7 5
11	S	10 28	11 0	8 3	8 31	3 31	4 3	2 45	3 17	8 42	9 13	11 27	11 55	7 36	8 6
12	M	11 32	..	8 59	9 25	4 36	5 5	3 46	4 15	9 43	10 10	..	0 21	8 36	9 4
13	Tu	0 1	0 27	9 50	10 15	5 33	6 1	4 40	5 5	10 37	11 4	0 46	1 11	9 32	9 56
14	W	0 53	1 19	10 40	11 4	6 29	6 56	5 30	5 55	11 31	11 58	1 36	2 0	10 20	10 43
15	Th	1 44	2 8	11 28	11 52	7 22	7 47	6 20	6 45	..	0 23	2 24	2 48	11 6	11 29
16	F	2*32	2*55	..	0 16	8 10	8 31	7 9	7 33	0 48	1 12	3 10	3 32	11 52	..
17	S	3 18	3 41	0 39	1 1	8 52	9 13	7 55	8 17	1 35	1 58	3 54	4 16	0 15	0 38
18	S	4 2	4 25	1 22	1 43	9 33	9 53	8 39	9 1	2 19	2 40	4 38	5 1	1 1	1 24
19	M	4 46	5 7	2 4	2 25	10 12	10 31	9 22	9 43	3 0	3 21	5 24	5 47	1 46	2 8
20	Tu	5 28	5 49	2 46	3 7	10 49	11 8	10 5	10 28	3 42	4 3	6 11	6 35	2 31	2 54
21	W	6 13	6 37	3 30	3 53	11 28	11 49	10 55	11 22	4 25	4 48	6 59	7 25	3 18	3 43
22	Th	7 1	7 26	4 18	4 47	..	0 14	11 51	..	5 11	5 37	7 54	8 24	4 11	4 41
23	F	7 53	8 24	5 19	5 54	0 40	1 9	0 21	0 52	6 6	6 37	8 56	9 30	5 11	5 42
24	S	8 55	9 29	6 30	7 6	1 43	2 19	1 23	1 53	7 9	7 43	10 3	10 34	6 12	6 42
25	S	10 4	10 36	7 38	8 8	2 56	3 33	2 23	2 53	8 15	8 47	11 5	11 33	7 12	7 41
26	M	11 7	11 36	8 37	9 1	4 5	4 34	3 22	3 50	9 15	9 43	..	0 0	8 9	8 36
27	Tu	..	0 3	9 24	9 44	5 1	5 24	4 16	4 38	10 8	10 30	0 24	0 45	9 1	9 24
28	W	0 25	0 47	10 4	10 22	5 46	6 8	4 58	5 18	10 52	11 13	1 5	1 25	9 46	10 5
29	Th	1 9	1 28	10 41	11 1	6 30	6 52	5 38	5 58	11 34	11 55	1 45	2 4	10 23	10 41
30	F	1 48	2 7	11 21	11 41	7 14	7 35	6 18	6 38	..	0 16	2 23	2 42	10 59	11 18
31	S	2 26	2 45	..	0 1	7 55	8 15	6 58	7 18	0 37	0 57	3 1	3 18	11 37	11 57

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sths. h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Sths. h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Sths. h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sths. h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sths. h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
3	5 45M	10 28M	3 11A	3 19M	8 45M	2 11A	0 54M	7 10M	1 26A	5 58M	10 30M	3 2A	7 57A	3 49M	11 37M
10	6 3M	10 31M	2 59A	3 32M	8 46M	2 0A	0 48M	6 56M	1 4A	5 39M	10 9M	2 39A	7 28A	3 20M	11 8M
17	6 30M	10 42M	2 54A	3 46M	8 48M	1 50A	0 39M	6 41M	0 43A	5 20M	9 47M	2 14A	6 59A	2 51M	10 39M
24	7 1M	10 58M	2 55A	4 2M	8 51M	1 40A	0 32M	6 26M	0 20A	5 0M	9 25M	1 50A	6 29A	2 22M	10 11M
31	7 29M	11 17M	3 5A	4 17M	8 55M	1 33A	0 23M	6 11M	11 59M	4 39M	9 3M	1 27A	5 59A	1 53M	9 43M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H.	R. A. M.	R. A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	18	30	5	88	42
10	1	18	23	7	88	42
19	1	18	16	7	88	42
28	1	18	8	9	88	42

Angular Distance of the Moon from α Pegasi.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	6 P.M. ′	6 P.M. ″	9 P.M. °	9 P.M. ′	9 P.M. ″	Midnight. °	Midnight. ′	Midnight. ″
24	West	44	13	18	45	27	32	46	42	30
25	West	54	25	14	55	44	13	57	3	41
26	West	65	9	15	66	31	32	67	54	9
27	West	76	16	47	77	41	38	79	6	46

On the 1st of December, at midnight, the constellations Camelopardus, Taurus, and Eridanus will be on the meridian.

In Taurus is a fine Nebula of a pearly white colour on the tip of the Bull's southern horn, in R.A. 5*h.* 27*m.* 37*s.*, and Decl. 21° 56′ N. This Nebula is the one known as the "Crab."

About the middle of the month Orion souths at midnight, and can be best observed in this month, although favourably situated in both November and January. This magnificent constellation contains the grandest of all the Nebulæ, situate in the Sword-Scabbard. A line drawn from α Orionis through ζ, the third star of the belt, will pass over θ Orionis and the Nebula. It can be seen with the naked eye. Evenings about the 14th are the best.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Festivals, Phenomena, etc.	The Sun Rises H. M.	The Sun Sets H. M.	The Sun After Clock M. S.	The Moon Rises. Aft. H. M.	The Moon Sets. Morn H. M.	High Water at London Bridge.* Morn. H. M.	High Water at London Bridge.* Aft. H. M.
1		S	**First Sunday after Christmas.**	8 8	3 59	3 39	6 37	9 25	3 4	3 23
2		M		8 8	4 0	4 8	7 49	10 2	3 42	4 3
3		Tu		8 8	4 1	4 36	9 5	10 35	4 23	4 45
4		W	☿ Sets 3*h.* 13*m.* *aft.*	8 8	4 2	5 3	10 21	11 2	5 5	5 27
5		Th		8 8	4 3	5 30	11 37	11 28	5 50	6 14
6		F	**Epiphany.** ☾ Last Quarter 11*h.*	8 7	4 4	5 57	mrn.	11 52	6 40	7 8
7		S	[43*m.* *morn.*	8 7	4 6	6 23	0 55	aft.	7 36	8 7
8		S	**First Sunday after Epiphany.**	8 7	4 7	6 49	2 14	0 44	8 40	9 16
9		M		8 6	4 8	7 14	3 31	1 16	9 54	10 30
10		Tu	♀ Rises 4*h.* 39*m.* *morn.*	8 5	4 10	7 39	4 48	1 54	11 7	11 41
11		W		8 5	4 11	8 3	5 59	2 39	..	0 14
12		Th		8 4	4 12	8 27	7 4	3 34	0 43	1 10
13		F	● New Moon 8*h.* 38*m.* *morn.*	8 4	4 14	8 50	7 58	4 37	1 37	2 1
14		S		8 3	4 15	9 12	8 43	5 42	2 25	2 47
15		S	**Second Sunday after Epiphany.**	8 2	4 17	9 34	9 18	6 51	3 7	3 29
16		M		8 1	4 19	9 55	9 47	8 1	3 48	4 9
17		Tu	♂ Rises 11*h.* 55*m.* *aft.*	8 0	4 20	10 16	10 12	9 8	4 29	4 46
18		W	* To find the time of High Water at the following	7 59	4 22	10 35	10 34	10 14	5 4	5 23
19		Th	ports: *add* for Bristol 5*h.* 15*m.*, Hull 4*h.* 31*m.*, Leith	7 58	4 23	10 54	10 55	11 18	5 41	6 0
20		F	6*h.* 19*m.*, and for Dublin *sub.* 2*h.* 46*m.*, Greenock	7 57	4 25	11 12	11 13	mrn.	6 20	6 39
21		S	1*h.* 50*m.*, Liverpool 2*h.* 35*m.* ☽ First Quarter 4*h.* 49*m.* *morn.*	7 56	4 27	11 30	11 36	0 22	7 0	7 22
22		S	**Third Sunday after Epiphany.**	7 55	4 28	11 46	11 58	1 26	7 47	8 14
23		M		7 54	4 30	12 2	aft.	2 29	8 46	9 20
24		Tu		7 53	4 32	12 17	0 55	3 34	10 0	10 36
25		W	♃ Rises 3*h.* 25*m.* *morn.*	7 51	4 34	12 31	1 32	4 36	11 11	11 44
26		Th	♄ Souths 11*h.* 58*m.* *aft.*	7 50	4 35	12 45	2 19	5 36	..	0 14
27		F		7 49	4 37	12 57	3 15	6 31	0 41	1 4
28		S	○ Full Moon 11*h.* 19*m.* *aft.*	7 47	4 39	13 9	4 20	7 19	1 27	1 49
29		S	**Septuagesima Sunday.**	7 46	4 41	13 20	5 31	8 1	2 10	2 31
30		M		7 44	4 42	13 30	6 48	8 36	2 49	3 9
31		Tu		7 43	4 44	13 39	8 6	9 6	3 29	3 48

Common Notes for the Year 1888 (Bissextile, or Leap Year).

Golden Number	viii
Epact	17
Solar Cycle	21
Roman Indiction	1
Dominical Letters	A G
Julian Period	6601
Sundays after Trinity	26
Russian New Year	Jan. 6
Prince Albert Victor's Birthday (1864)	,, 8
Septuagesima Sunday	,, 29
Queen Victoria married (1840)	Feb. 10
Ash Wednesday	,, 15
Spring Commences	March 20
Good Friday	,, 30
Easter Sunday	April 1
Rogation Sunday	May 6
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	May 10
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	,, 20
Birth of Queen Victoria (1819)	,, 24
Trinity Sunday	,, 27
Corpus Christi	,, 31
Accession of Queen Victoria (1837)	June 20
Summer Commences	,, 21
Queen's Coronation (1838)	,, 28
Jewish New Year, 5649	Sept. 6
Mohammedan New Year, 1306	,, 7
Autumn Commences	,, 22
Birth of Prince of Wales (1841)	Nov. 9
First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 2
Winter Commences	,, 21
Christmas Day—Tuesday	,, 25

Tidal Constants,

WITH THE RISE OF TIDE AT SPRINGS AND NEAPS.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER *at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the Time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed.*

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.		SPNGS.	NEAPS.
		h. m.	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen Bar	*sub.*	6 58	12	10
Aberdovey	*add*	6 2	15	
Aberystwith	*add*	5 33	13½	10
Aldborough	*sub.*	3 13	8	6½
Antwerp	*add*	2 27	15	
Arundel Bar	*sub.*	2 23	16	11½
Banff	*sub.*	1 30	10½	8
Bantry Harbour	*add*	1 49	10	7½
Barnstaple Bridge	*add*	4 30	10½	
Barrow (Piel Harbour)	*sub.*	2 53	28	21
Beachy Head	*sub.*	2 38	20	15
Beaumaris	*sub.*	3 30	22½	15½
Belfast	*sub.*	3 15	9½	8
Berwick	*add*	0 20	15	11½
Boulogne	*sub.*	2 30	25¼	19½
Brest Harbour	*add*	1 49	19	13¾
Bridgewater Bar	*add*	4 52	35	26½
Bridport	*add*	4 7	11¼	7¾
Brielle, port for Rotterdam	*add*	1 2	5	
Brighton	*sub.*	2 43	19¾	16
Calais	*sub.*	2 9	21	17
Cardiff (Penarth)	*add*	4 58	37½	29
Cardigan	*add*	5 3	12	9
Carnarvon	*sub.*	4 31	15¾	12
Cherbourg	*add*	5 51	17	12¾
Chichester Harbour	*sub.*	2 28	14	11
Christchurch Harbour	*sub.*	4 58	5	
Cowes (West)	*sub.*	3 13	12½	9½
Cromer	*add*	5 2	14¾	11
Dartmouth Harbour	*add*	4 18	14¼	10½
Deal	*sub.*	2 43	16	12½
Devonport Dockyard	*add*	3 45	15½	11½
Dieppe	*sub.*	2 52	27	20½
Dingle Bay	*add*	1 53	10¾	7¾
Douglas Harbour	*sub.*	2 46	20¾	16
Dover	*sub.*	2 46	18¾	15
Dundalk Bar	*sub.*	3 2	15	11½
Dundee	*add*	0 34	14½	11½
Dungeness	*sub.*	3 13	21¾	19
Dunkerque	*sub.*	1 50	16¾	13½
Eddystone (off Plymouth)	*add*	3 27		
Exmouth	*add*	4 23	12¼	8½
Falmouth	*add*	2 59	16	12
Flamborough Head	*add*	2 32	16	12
Fleetwood	*sub.*	2 47	27	20½
Flushing	*sub.*	1 4	15	11
Folkestone	*sub.*	2 51	20	16½
Fowey	*add*	3 16	15	11¾
Galway Bay	*add*	2 37	14¾	11
Granville	*add*	4 15	37	27¼
Gravesend	*sub.*	0 48	17½	14
Guernsey, St. Peter Port	*add*	4 39	26	18¾
Hartlepool	*add*	1 30	15	11¾

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.		SPNGS.	NEAPS.
		h. m.	ft.	ft.
Harwich	*sub.*	1 52	11½	9¾
Hâvre	*sub.*	4 40	22	18
Holyhead	*sub.*	3 47	16	12½
Holy Island Harbour	*add*	0 32	15	11½
Honfleur Harbour	*sub.*	4 29	23	18
Ipswich	*sub.*	1 23	13½	
Jersey (St. Helier)	*add*	4 31	31½	23
King's Road (Bristol)	*add*	5 15	40	31
Kingstown Harbour	*sub.*	2 46	11¼	8¾
Kinsale Harbour	*add*	2 45	11½	9
Lerwick Harbour	*sub.*	3 28	6	4
Lynn Deep, Longsand	*add*	4 2	23	16¼
Margate Pier	*sub.*	2 13	15½	13
Milford Haven Entrance	*add*	3 58	24	18
Minehead Pier	*add*	4 26	32¼	24½
Needles Point	*sub.*	4 12	7½	5
Newcastle	*add*	1 48	10¼	
Newhaven	*sub.*	2 7	20	15
Newport (Bristol Channel)	*add*	5 12	38	29
Nore Light	*sub.*	1 28	15½	13
Ostend	*sub.*	1 33	15	11
Padstow	*add*	3 15	20½	16¼
Pembroke Dockyard	*add*	4 14	22	17
Penzance	*add*	2 32	16¼	12½
Peterhead	*sub.*	1 24	10¾	8½
Poole	*sub.*	5 8	6½	4¾
Portland Breakwater	*add*	5 3	6¾	4½
Portsmouth Dockyard	*sub.*	2 17	13½	10¾
Queenstown	*add*	3 3	11¾	9
Ramsgate Harbour	*sub.*	2 14	15	12
Salcombe	*add*	3 43	15	11½
Scarborough	*add*	2 13	15¾	12½
Scilly Islands (St. Mary)	*add*	2 29	16	12
Selsea Bill	*sub.*	2 13	16½	12½
Sheerness Dockyard	*sub.*	1 21	16	13¼
Shoreham Harbour	*sub.*	2 24	18	13¼
Southampton	*sub.*	3 28	13	9½
Spithead (Anchorage)	*sub.*	2 38		
Spurn Point	*add*	3 28	18¾	15
St. Ives	*add*	2 46	21	15
St. Malo	*add*	4 7	35	26
Stromness	*sub.*	4 58	10	7½
Sunderland	*add*	1 24	14½	11
Swansea Bay	*add*	4 3	27¼	20¼
Tees River Bar	*add*	1 47	15	12¼
Torbay	*add*	4 2	13½	10
Tynemouth Bar	*add*	1 22	14¾	11¼
Valentia	*add*	1 44	11	8
Waterford Harbour	*add*	4 8	13½	10¾
Wexford	*add*	5 23	5	3½
Whitby	*add*	1 47	15	11½
Wisbech	*add*	5 32	15¼	
Yarmouth Road	*sub.*	4 43	6	4½

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on *January 15th*:—

Time of high water at London Bridge	5*h.* 40*m.*	Morn.
Subtract tide interval	0 58	
Time of high water at Aberdeen	4 42	Morn.

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on *January 15th*:—

Time of high water at London Bridge	5*h.* 40*m.*	Morn.
Add tide interval	2 13	
Time of high water at Scarborough	7 53	Morn.

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be taken, in which case 12 hours must be added to the London Bridge time; the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the London morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at London Bridge" + "tide interval" will exceed 12 hours; in this case, the excess will be the time of high water after the noon or midnight following, according as the London high water was either morning or afternoon.

EXAMPLE 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, *January 7th, aft.*:—

Time of high water at London Bridge on *January 8th* + 12 hours	19*h.* 19*m.*	Morn.
Subtract tide interval	0 58	
Time of high water at Aberdeen, *Jan. 7th*	11 21	After.

To use this Table, take the Sun's declination in the left-hand column, and under the required latitude on the horizontal line will be found the apparent time of Sunset. Subtract the quantity found as above from 12h., and the remainder will be the apparent time of Sunrise.

This Table is arranged for Northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for Southern latitudes by changing the declination from North to South, and vice versâ.

Declination.	Latitude. 1°	14°	26°	35°	43°	49°	53°	56°	58°	60°	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°
°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
24 N	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13	..
23	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 12
22	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35
21	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10
20	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49
19	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32
18	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16
17	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1
16	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48
15	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35
14	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23
13	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11
12	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0
11	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49
10	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39
9	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29
8	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19
7	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 6	7 10
6	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0
5	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51
4	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41
3	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32
2	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23
1 N	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14
0	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5
1 S	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56
2	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47
3	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38
4	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 33	5 32	5 31	5 29
5	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20
6	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11
7	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1
8	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52
9	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42
10	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32
11	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22
12	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12
13	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1
14	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50
15	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39
16	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27
17	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14
18	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0
19	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46
20	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 43	2 30
21	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 12
22	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52
23	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27
24 S	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 49	1 26	..

Should the Sunrise and Sunset be required for any latitude and declination not in the Table, the required times may be easily found by interpolation.

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I.

Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Sidereal Time.	Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Sidereal Time.	Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Sidereal Time.
H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.
0 0	−1 13 38+	12 0	4 0	−0 59 5+	16 0	8 0	+0 14 33−	20 0
0 10	−1 14 42+	12 10	4 10	−0 56 49+	16 10	8 10	+0 17 53−	20 10
0 20	−1 15 36+	12 20	4 20	−0 54 26+	16 20	8 20	+0 21 10−	20 20
0 30	−1 16 22+	12 30	4 30	−0 51 56+	16 30	8 30	+0 24 26−	20 30
0 40	−1 16 59+	12 40	4 40	−0 49 21+	16 40	8 40	+0 27 38−	20 40
0 50	−1 17 28+	12 50	4 50	−0 46 40+	16 50	8 50	+0 30 47−	20 50
1 0	−1 17 47+	13 0	5 0	−0 43 54+	17 0	9 0	+0 33 53−	21 0
1 10	−1 17 58+	13 10	5 10	−0 41 3+	17 10	9 10	+0 36 55−	21 10
1 20	−1 18 0+	13 20	5 20	−0 38 7+	17 20	9 20	+0 39 53−	21 20
1 30	−1 17 53+	13 30	5 30	−0 35 7+	17 30	9 30	+0 42 46−	21 30
1 40	−1 17 37+	13 40	5 40	−0 32 2+	17 40	9 40	+0 45 34−	21 40
1 50	−1 17 12+	13 50	5 50	−0 28 54+	17 50	9 50	+0 48 17−	21 50
2 0	−1 16 38+	14 0	6 0	−0 25 43+	18 0	10 0	+0 50 55−	22 0
2 10	−1 15 55+	14 10	6 10	−0 22 29+	18 10	10 10	+0 53 27−	22 10
2 20	−1 15 4+	14 20	6 20	−0 19 12+	18 20	10 20	+0 55 52−	22 20
2 30	−1 14 5+	14 30	6 30	−0 15 53+	18 30	10 30	+0 58 11−	22 30
2 40	−1 12 57+	14 40	6 40	−0 12 32+	18 40	10 40	+1 0 24−	22 40
2 50	−1 11 40+	14 50	6 50	−0 9 10+	18 50	10 50	+1 2 30−	22 50
3 0	−1 10 15+	15 0	7 0	−0 5 47+	19 0	11 0	+1 4 29−	23 0
3 10	−1 8 43+	15 10	7 10	−0 2 23+	19 10	11 10	+1 6 20−	23 10
3 20	−1 7 2+	15 20	7 20	+0 1 1−	19 20	11 20	+1 8 3−	23 20
3 30	−1 5 14+	15 30	7 30	+0 4 25−	19 30	11 30	+1 9 39−	23 30
3 40	−1 3 18+	15 40	7 40	+0 7 49−	19 40	11 40	+1 11 7−	23 40
3 50	−1 1 15+	15 50	7 50	+0 11 12−	19 50	11 50	+1 12 27−	23 50
4 0	−0 59 5+	16 0	8 0	+0 14 33−	20 0	12 0	+1 13 38−	0 0

TABLE II.

Sidereal Time.	Altitude. 0°	5°	10°	15°	20°	25°	30°	35°	40°	45°	50°	55°	60°	65°	70°	Sidereal Time.
H.M.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	H.M.
0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 16	12 0
0 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	12 30
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	13 0
1 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	13 30
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	14 0
2 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14	14 30
3 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 28	15 0
3 30	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 44	15 30
4 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 11	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 32	0 39	0 48	1 2	16 0
4 30	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 35	0 42	0 51	1 3	1 21	16 30
5 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 52	1 3	1 18	1 40	17 0
5 30	0 0	0 4	0 7	0 11	0 15	0 20	0 24	0 30	0 35	0 42	0 50	1 0	1 13	1 31	1 56	17 30
6 0	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 13	0 17	0 22	0 27	0 33	0 40	0 47	0 56	1 8	1 22	1 42	2 10	18 0
6 30	0 0	0 4	0 9	0 14	0 19	0 24	0 29	0 36	0 43	0 51	1 1	1 13	1 28	1 49	2 20	18 30
7 0	0 0	0 5	0 9	0 14	0 19	0 25	0 30	0 37	0 44	0 53	1 3	1 16	1 31	1 54	2 25	19 0
7 30	0 0	0 5	0 9	0 14	0 19	0 25	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 53	1 3	1 16	1 32	1 54	2 25	19 30
8 0	0 0	0 4	0 9	0 14	0 19	0 24	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 51	1 1	1 13	1 29	1 50	2 21	20 0
8 30	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 13	0 17	0 22	0 28	0 34	0 40	0 48	0 57	1 8	1 23	1 43	2 12	20 30
9 0	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 16	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 51	1 2	1 15	1 33	1 59	21 0
9 30	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 53	1 4	1 20	1 42	21 30
10 0	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 18	0 21	0 26	0 31	0 36	0 44	0 53	1 6	1 24	22 0
10 30	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 28	0 34	0 41	0 51	1 5	22 30
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 36	0 46	23 0
11 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 30	23 30
[illegible]	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 16	0 0

The local mean time of the observed altitude, when reduced to the corresponding Greenwich mean time, may be converted into sidereal time by means of the table on next page. It will be observed that the sign on the left-hand side of the *correction* in Table I. is to be used when the argument is on the left, and *vice versâ*; + means that the correction is to be added to, and − that it is to be subtracted from the reduced altitude. The corrections derived from the double-entry Tables II. and III. are always added. From the reduced altitude should be subtracted 1′, as 1′ has been included in Table III. to render it always positive.

TABLE III. (1887.)

Sidereal Time.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 31.
H.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
0	1 40	1 36	1 29	1 19	1 11	1 7	1 9	1 15	1 25	1 36	1 47	1 55	1 58
2	1 32	1 34	1 31	1 23	1 13	1 6	1 2	1 4	1 10	1 19	1 31	1 41	1 49
4	1 16	1 23	1 24	1 20	1 12	1 3	0 55	0 51	0 52	0 57	1 6	1 16	1 26
6	0 56	1 6	1 11	1 12	1 7	0 59	0 50	0 41	0 37	0 36	0 39	0 47	0 56
8	0 37	0 47	0 55	1 1	1 1	0 55	0 47	0 36	0 27	0 21	0 18	0 21	0 28
10	0 24	0 31	0 40	0 49	0 54	0 53	0 47	0 38	0 27	0 17	0 9	0 6	0 8
12	0 20	0 24	0 31	0 41	0 49	0 53	0 51	0 45	0 35	0 24	0 13	0 5	0 2
14	0 23	0 26	0 29	0 37	0 47	0 54	0 58	0 56	0 50	0 41	0 29	0 19	0 11
16	0 44	0 37	0 36	0 40	0 48	0 57	1 5	1 9	1 8	1 3	0 54	0 44	0 34
18	1 4	0 54	0 49	0 48	0 53	1 1	1 10	1 19	1 23	1 24	1 21	1 13	1 4
20	1 23	1 13	1 5	0 59	0 59	1 5	1 13	1 24	1 33	1 39	1 42	1 39	1 32
22	1 36	1 29	1 20	1 11	1 6	1 7	1 13	1 22	1 33	1 43	1 51	1 54	1 52
0	1 40	1 36	1 29	1 19	1 11	1 7	1 9	1 15	1 25	1 36	1 47	1 55	1 58

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME.

Hours of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.	Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.	Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.	Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.	Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.
	H. M. S.		M. S.		M. S.		S.		S.
1	1 0 9·86	1	1 0·16	31	31 5·09	1	1·00	31	31·08
2	2 0 19·71	2	2 0·33	32	32 5·26	2	2·01	32	32·09
3	3 0 29·57	3	3 0·49	33	33 5·42	3	3·01	33	33·09
4	4 0 39·43	4	4 0·66	34	34 5·59	4	4·01	34	34·09
5	5 0 49·28	5	5 0·82	35	35 5·75	5	5·01	35	35·10
6	6 0 59·14	6	6 0·99	36	36 5·91	6	6·02	36	36·10
7	7 1 9·00	7	7 1·15	37	37 6·08	7	7·02	37	37·10
8	8 1 18·85	8	8 1·31	38	38 6·24	8	8·02	38	38·10
9	9 1 28·71	9	9 1·48	39	39 6·41	9	9·02	39	39·11
10	10 1 38·56	10	10 1·64	40	40 6·57	10	10·03	40	40·11
11	11 1 48·42	11	11 1·81	41	41 6·74	11	11·03	41	41·11
12	12 1 58·28	12	12 1·97	42	42 6·90	12	12·03	42	42·12
13	13 2 8·13	13	13 2·14	43	43 7·06	13	13·04	43	43·12
14	14 2 17·99	14	14 2·30	44	44 7·23	14	14·04	44	44·12
15	15 2 27·85	15	15 2·46	45	45 7·39	15	15·04	45	45·12
16	16 2 37·70	16	16 2·63	46	46 7·56	16	16·04	46	46·13
17	17 2 47·56	17	17 2·79	47	47 7·72	17	17·05	47	47·13
18	18 2 57·42	18	18 2·96	48	48 7·89	18	18·05	48	48·13
19	19 3 7·27	19	19 3·12	49	49 8·05	19	19·05	49	49·13
20	20 3 17·13	20	20 3·29	50	50 8·21	20	20·05	50	50·14
21	21 3 26·99	21	21 3·45	51	51 8·38	21	21·06	51	51·14
22	22 3 36·84	22	22 3·61	52	52 8·54	22	22·06	52	52·14
23	23 3 46·70	23	23 3·78	53	53 8·71	23	23·06	53	53·15
24	24 3 56·56	24	24 3·94	54	54 8·87	24	24·07	54	54·15
		25	25 4·11	55	55 9·04	25	25·07	55	55·15
		26	26 4·27	56	56 9·20	26	26·07	56	56·15
		27	27 4·44	57	57 9·36	27	27·07	57	57·16
		28	28 4·60	58	58 9·53	28	28·08	58	53·16
		29	29 4·76	59	59 9·69	29	29·08	59	59·16
		30	30 4·93	60	60 9·86	30	30·08	60	60·16

The Sidereal Time required is equal to the Sidereal Time at the preceding Noon, added to the Equivalent to the given Mean Time.

Let it be required to find the sidereal time corresponding to the mean time 21*h.* 15*m.* 30·5*s.* on November 2:—

			H. M. S.
Sidereal Time at Noon on November 2			14 45 46
Mean Time intervals and equivalents from table above	21*h.*	=	21 3 26·99
	15*m.*	=	15 2·46
	30*s.*	=	30·08
	0·5	=	0·50
Corresponding Sidereal time		=	12 4 46·03

This table may also be used to show the acceleration of sidereal on mean solar intervals, by subtracting the mean time arguments from their sidereal equivalents.

Calendar of Proper and Second Lessons,

APPOINTED FOR SUNDAYS AND OTHER HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked *.		Morning Prayer: First Lesson.	Morning Prayer: Second Lesson.	Evening Prayer: First Lesson.	Evening Prayer: Second Lesson.
Jan. 1	Circumcision....	Genesis .. 17, *v.* 9	Romans.. 2, *v.* 17	Deuteron. 10, *v.* 12	.....
,, 2	II. S. afterXmas	Isaiah 42	Matthew.. 1, *v.* 18	Isaiah 43	*Or* Isaiah..... 44
,, 6	*Epiphany.....	Isaiah 60	Luke 3, *v.* 15 to 23	Isa. 49, *v.* 13 to 24	.....
,, 9	I. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 51	Matthew..5, *v.* 23	Isa. 52, *v.* 13, & 53	*Or* Isaiah..... 54
,, 16	II. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 55	Matthew..9, *v.* 18	Isaiah 57	*Or* Isaiah..... 61
,, 23	III. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 62	Matt.13, *v.*24, to 53	Isaiah 65	*Or* Isaiah..... 66
,, 25	Conv. of St. Paul	Isaiah 49, to *v.* 13	Galatians..1, *v.* 11	Jerem. 1, to *v.* 11	.....
,, 30	IV. S. aft. Epiph.	Job..... 27	Matt. 16, *v.* 24 to [17, *v.* 14	Job..... 28	*Or* Job 29
Feb. 2	Purification	Exodus 13, to *v.* 17	Mat.18, *v*21, to 19	Haggai 2, to *v.* 10	.....
,, 6	Septuagesima ..	Genesis 1, & 2 to *v.* 4	Rev.. 21, to *v.* 9	Genesis.... 2, *v.* 4	*Or* Job..... 38
,, 13	Sexagesima.....	Genesis 3	Matt. .. 24, *v.* 29	Genesis..... 6	*Or* Genesis 8
,, 20	Quinquagesima	Genesis 9, to *v.* 29	Matt. 27, *v.* 27 to 57	Genesis 12	*Or* Genesis.... 13
,, 23	Ash Wednesday	Isaiah 58, to *v.* 10	Mk. 2, *v.* 13 to 23	Jonah..... 3	.....
	Proper Psalms	Psalm .. 6, 32, 38	.....	Psalm 102, 130, 142	.....
,, 24	*St. Matthias....	1 Sam. 2, *v.* 27 to 36	Mark ..... 1, *v.* 21	Isaiah .. 22, *v.* 15	Romans 8, to *v.* 18
,, 27	I. Sun. in Lent.	Gen. 19, *v.* 12 to 30	Mark .... 3, *v.* 13	Genesis 22, to *v.* 20	*Or* Genesis.. 23	Romans .. 9, *v.* 19
Mar. 6	II. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 27, to *v.* 41	Mark.. 7, to *v.* 24	Genesis 28	*Or* Genesis.... 32	Romans .. 15, *v.* 8
,, 13	III. Sun. in Lent	Genesis..... 37	Mark 11, to *v.* 27	Genesis 39	*Or* Genesis.... 40	1 Corinthians.. 6
,, 20	IV. Sun. in Lent	Genesis..... 42	Mark ....14, *v.* 53	Genesis 43	*Or* Genesis.... 45	1 Cor..... 11, *v.* 17
,, 25	Annunciation ..	Genesis 3, to *v.* 16	Luke .... 1, *v.* 46	Isa...52, *v.* 7 to 13	.....	1 Cor...15, to *v.* 35
,, 27	V. Sun. in Lent	Exodus 3	Luke .... 2, *v.* 21	Exodus..... 5	*Or* Exod. 6, to *v.* 14	1 Corinthians..16
April 3	Palm Sunday....	Exodus 9	Matthew 26	Exodus..... 10	*Or* Exodus.... 11	Luke 19, *v.* 28, *or* [Lk. 20, *v.* 9 to 21
,, 4	Mon. bef. Easter	Lament. 1, to *v.* 15	John..14, to *v.* 15	Lament...2, *v.* 13	.....	John .... 14, *v.* 15
,, 5	Tues. bef. Easter	Lament. 3, to *v.* 34	John..15, to *v.* 14	Lament...3, *v.* 34	.....	John .... 15, *v.* 14
,, 6	Wed. bef. Easter	Lament. 4, to *v.* 21	John..16, to *v.* 16	Daniel....9, *v.* 20	.....	John .... 16, *v.* 16
,, 7	Thur. bef. Easter	Hosea 13, to *v.* 15	John..... 17	Hosea 14	.....	John..13, to *v.* 36
,, 8	Good Friday	Genesis 22, to *v.* 20	John..... 18	Isa. 52, *v.* 13, & 53	.....	1 Peter 2
	Proper Psalms	Psalm ..22, 40, 54	.....	Psalm..... 69, 88	.....	.....
,, 9	Easter Even.....	Zechariah 9	Luke.... 23, *v.* 50	Hos. 5, *v.* 8 to 6, *v.* 4	.....	Rom. ..6, to *v.* 14
,, 10	*Easter Day	Exodus 12, to *v.* 29	Rev. 1, *v.* 10 to 19	Exodus..12, *v.* 29	*Or* Exodus.... 14	John 20, *v.* 11 to 19, [*or* Rev. 5
	Proper Psalms	Psalm ..2, 57, 111	.....	Psalm 113, 114, 118	.....	.....
,, 11	Mon. in East. Wk.	Exodus 15, to *v.* 22	Luke..24, to *v.* 13	Canticles 2, *v.* 10	.....	Matt. 28, to *v.* 10
,, 12	Tues. in East. Wk.	2 Kgs. 13, *v.* 14 to 22	John..21, to *v.* 15	Ezek. 37, to *v.* 15	.....	John .... 21, *v.* 15
,, 17	Low Sunday	Num. 16, to *v.* 36	1 Cor. 15, to *v.* 29	Numbers 16, *v.* 36	*Or* Num. 17, to *v.* 12	John 20, *v.* 24 to 30
,, 24	II. S. aft. Easter	Num. 20, to *v.* 14	Luke..18, to *v.* 31	Num. 20, *v*14 to 21, *v*10	*Or* Num. 21, *v.* 10	Philippians.... 1
,, 25	St. Mark	Isaiah.... 62, *v.* 6	Luke 18, *v.*31 to 19, [*v.* 11	Ezekiel 1, to *v.* 15	.....	Philippians.... 2
May 1	SS. Philip & James	Isaiah 61	John..... 1, *v.* 43	Zechariah 4	.....	Coloss. 3, to *v.* 18
,, 1	III. S. aft. Easter	Numbers 22	.....	Numbers..... 23	*Or* Numbers... 24	Coloss. 3, to *v.* 18
,, 8	IV. S. aft. Easter	Deuter. 4, to *v.* 23	Luke.... 24, *v.* 13	Deut. 4, *v.* 23 to 41	*Or* Deuteron... 5	1 Thessalonians 5
,, 15	Rogation Sunday	Deuteronomy ..6	John..... 4, *v.* 31	Deuteronomy.. 9	*Or* Deuteron...10	1 Timothy..... 4
,, 19	*Ascension Day	Dan. 7, *v.* 9 to 15	Luke .... 24, *v.* 44	2 Kings 2, to *v.* 16	.....	Hebrews 4
	Proper Psalms	Psalm .. 8, 15, 21	.....	Psalm 24, 47, 108	.....	.....
,, 22	S. aft. Ascension	Deuteronomy 30	John..... 7, *v.* 25	Deuteronomy 34	*Or* Joshua..... 1	Titus 1
,, 29	*Whit Sunday ..	Deut. 16, to *v.* 18	Romans 8, to *v.* 18	Isaiah 11	*Or* Ezek. 36, *v.* 25	Gal. 5, *v.* 16, *or* Acts [18, *v.* 24 to 19, *v.* 21
	Proper Psalms	Psalm 48, 68	.....	Psalm.....104, 145	.....	
,, 30	Mon. in Whit Wk.	Genesis 11, to *v.* 10	1 Cor. 12, to *v.* 14	Num. 11, *v.* 16 to 31	.....	1 Cor. 12, *v.* 27, & 13
,, 31	Tues. in Whit Wk.	Joel ..... 2, *v.* 21	1 Thes. 5, *v.* 12 to 24	Micah.. 4, to *v.* 8	.....	1 John 4, to *v.* 14
June 5	*Trinity Sunday	Isaiah..6, to *v.* 11	Rev. ....1, to *v.* 9	Genesis 18	*Or* Gen. 1, & 2 to *v.* 4	Eph. 4, to *v.* 17, *or* [Mat. 3
,, 11	St. Barnabas	Deut. 33, to *v.* 12	Acts..... 4, *v.* 31	Nahum..... 1	.....	Acts..... 14, *v.* 8
,, 12	I. S. after Trin.	Josh. 3, *v.* 7 to 4, *v.* 15	John .... 19, *v.* 25	Josh. 5, *v.* 13 to 6, *v.* 21	*Or* Joshua.... 24	James..... 3
,, 19	II. S. after Trin.	Judges 4	Acts 3	Judges 5	*Or* Judges 6, *v.* 11	1 Peter .... 4, *v.* 7
,, 20	Queen's Accession	Joshua..1, to *v.* 10	Romans 13	.....	.....	.....
	Proper Psalms	Psalm..20, 21, 101	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, 24	*St. John Baptist	Malachi 3, to *v.* 7	Matthew 3	Malachi..... 4	.....	Matt. 14, to *v.* 13
,, 26	III. S. after Trin.	1 Sam. 2, to *v.* 27	Acts 7, *v.* 35 to 8, *v.* 5	1 Samuel 3	*Or* 1 Sam. 4, to *v.* 19	1 John..2, to *v.* 15
,, 29	St. Peter	Ezek. 3, *v.* 4 to 15	John 21, *v.* 15, to 23	Zechariah..... 3	.....	Acts..4, *v.* 8 to 23
July 3	IV. S. aft. Trin.	1 Samuel 12	Acts .... 10, *v.* 24	1 Samuel 13	*Or* Ruth 1	2 John.
,, 10	V. S. aft. Trin.	1 Sam. 15, to *v.* 24	Acts 15, *v.* 30, to 16, [*v.* 16	1 Samuel 16	*Or* 1 Samuel.. 17	Matt...4, *v.* 23, to [5, *v.* 13
,, 17	VI. S. aft. Trin.	2 Samuel 1	Acts.. 20, to *v.* 17	2 Sam. 12, to *v.* 24	*Or* 2 Samuel.. 18	Matthew.. 8, *v.* 18
,, 24	VII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Chronicles .. 21	Acts 24	1 Chronicles .. 22	*Or* 1 Chr. 28, to *v.* 21	Matthew 12, *v.* 22
,, 25	*St. James	2 Kings 1, to *v.* 16	Luke 9, *v.* 51 to 57	Jerem. 26, *v.* 8 to 16	.....	Matt. 13, to *v.* 24
,, 31	VIII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Chron. 29, *v.* 9 to 29	Romans 1	2 Chronicles.... 1	*Or* 1 Kings 3	Matt. 16, to *v.* 24
Aug. 7	IX. S. after Trin.	1 Kings 10, to *v.* 25	Romans..... 7	1 Kings 11, to *v.* 15	*Or* 1 Kings 11, *v.* 26	Matthew 20, *v.* 17
,, 14	X. S. after Trin.	1 Kings..... 12	Romans..11, *v.* 25	1 Kings 13	*Or* 1 Kings.... 17	Matt. 24, to *v.* 29
,, 21	XI. S. after Trin.	1 Kings..... 18	1 Cor. 1, *v.* 26, & 2	1 Kings 19	*Or* 1 Kings.... 21	Matt. 27, to *v.* 27
,, 24	*St. Bartholomew	Gen. 28, *v.* 10 to 18	1 Cor. 4, *v.* 18, & 5	Deut.... 18, *v.* 15	.....	Matthew 28
,, 28	XII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 22, to *v.* 41	1 Corinthians.. 8	2 Kings 2, to *v.* 16	*Or* 2 Ks. 4, *v.* 8 to 38	Mk. 2, *v.* 23, to 3, *v.* 13
Sept. 4	XIII. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings..... 5	1 Cor. 14, to *v.* 20	2 Kings 6, to *v.* 24	*Or* 2 Kings 7	Mark .... 6, *v.* 30
,, 11	XIV. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings..... 9	2 Cor. 2, *v.* 14, & 3	2 Kings 10, to *v.* 32	*Or* 2 Kings.... 13	Mark.... 10, *v.* 32
,, 18	XV. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings..... 18	2 Corinthians..10	2 Kings 19	*Or* 2 Kgs. 23, to *v.* 31	Mark 14, *v.* 27 to 53
,, 21	*St. Matthew....	1 Kings..19, *v.* 15	2 Cor. 12, *v.* 14, & 13	1 Chron. 29, to *v.* 20	.....	Mark 15, *v.* 42, & 16
,, 25	XVI. S. aft. Trin.	2 Chronicles .. 36	Gal..... 4, to *v.* 21	Nehem. 1, & 2 to *v.* 9	*Or* Nehemiah.. 8	Luke ..2, to *v.* 21
,, 29	St. Mich. & All An.	Genesis..... 32	Acts 12, *v.* 5 to 18	Daniel....10, *v.* 4	.....	Rev. .... 14, *v.* 14

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked *.		Morning Prayer.		Evening Prayer.		
		First Lesson.	*Second Lesson.*	*First Lesson.*		*Second Lesson.*
Oct. 2	XVII. S.aft.Trin.	Jeremiah..... 5	Ephesians.....3	Jeremiah.....22	*Or* Jeremiah.. 35	Luke .... 5, *v.* 17
„ 9	XVIII.S.af. Trin.	Jeremiah.....30	Philippians.... 3	Ezekiel..... 2	*Or* Ezek. 13, to *v.* 17	Luke .. 9, to *v.* 28
„ 16	XIX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel.....14	1 Thessalonians 1	Ezekiel.....18	*Or* Ezek. 24, *v.* 15	Luke .... 12, *v.* 35
„ 18	St. Luke	Isaiah 55	1 Thessalonians 3	Eccles. 38, to *v.* 15	.....	Luke .... 13, *v.* 18
„ 23	XX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel.....34	2 Thessalonians 3	Ezekiel.....37	*Or* Daniel.....1	Luke ..17, to *v.* 20
„ 28	*SS. Simon&Jude	Isa. 28, *v.* 9 to 17	1 Timothy.....5	Jer. 3, *v.* 12 to 19	.....	Luke .... 19, *v.* 28
„ 30	XXI. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel 3	2 Timothy.....1	Daniel 4	*Or* Daniel..... 5	Luke 20, *v.* 27, to 21, *v.* 5
Nov. 1	All Saints' Day	Wisdom 3, to *v.* 10	Hb. 11, v.33&12. to v7	Wisdom 5, to *v.* 17	.....	Rev...19, to *v.* 17
„ 6	XXII.S.af.Trin.	Daniel.....6	Titus 3	Daniel .... 7, *v.* 9	*Or* Daniel 12	Luke 23, *v.* 26 to 50
„ 13	XXIII.S.af.Trin.	Hosea 14	Hebrews 7	Joel..... 2, *v.* 21	*Or* Joel.... 3, *v.* 9	John.....3, *v.* 22
„ 20	XXIV.S.af.Trin.	Eccles.....11 & 12	Hebrews 12	Haggai 2, to *v.* 10	*Or* Malachi 3 & 4	John.....6, *v.* 41
„ 27	Advent Sunday	Isaiah 11	Peter 1, to *v.* 22	Isaiah.....2	*Or* Isaiah..4, *v.* 2	John.... 10, *v.* 22
„ 30	*St. Andrew	Isaiah 54	John 1, *v.* 35 to 43	Isaiah 65, to *v.* 17	.....	John 12, *v.* 20 to 42
Dec. 4	II. Sun.in Advt.	Isaiah 5	2 Peter 1	Isaiah 11, to *v.* 11	*Or* Isaiah 24	John.... 13, *v.* 21
„ 11	III. Sun.in Advt.	Isaiah 25	1 Jhn.3, *v.*16 to 4, *v.*7	Isaiah 26	*Or* Isa. 28, *v.* 5 to 19	John.... 18, *v.* 28
„ 18	IV. Sun.in Advt.	Isaiah 30, to *v.* 27	Rev. 2, *v.*18 to 3, *v.*7	Isaiah 32	*Or* Isa. 33, *v.* 2 to 23	Rev. ..... 3, *v.* 7
„ 21	St. Thomas	Job.... 42, to *v.* 7	John 20, *v.* 19 to 24	Isaiah 35	.....	John....14, to *v.* 8
„ 25	*Christmas Day.	Isaiah.. 9, to *v.* 8	Luke.. 2, to *v.* 15	Isaiah 7, *v.* 10 to 17	.....	Titus..3, *v.* 4 to 9
	Proper Psalms	Psalm.. 19, 45, 85,	.....	Psalm 89, 110, 132	.....	.....
„ 26	St. Stephen.....	Genesis 4, to *v.* 11	Acts.....6	2 Chr. 24, *v.* 15 to 23	.....	Acts.... 8, to *v.* 9
„ 27	St. John Evan...	Exodus .. 33, *v.* 9	John 13, *v.* 23 to 36	Isaiah.....6	.....	Revelation 1
„ 28	Innocents' Day..	Jerem. 31, to *v.* 18	Revelation.... 16	Baruch 4, *v.* 21 to 31	.....	Revelation 18

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1888.

January.
1 Sunday. i. aft. Christmas.
6 Epiphany.
8 i. Sunday after Epiph.
15 ii. Sunday „ „
22 iii. Sunday „ „
29 Septuagesima.

February.
1 Wednesday.
5 Sexagesima.
12 Quinquagesima.
15 Ash Wednesday.
19 i. Sunday in Lent.
26 ii. Sunday „

March.
1 Thursday.
4 iii. Sunday in Lent.
11 iv. Sunday „
18 v. Sunday „
25 Palm Sunday.
30 Good Friday.

April.
1 Easter Sunday.
8 Low Sunday.
15 ii. Sunday after Easter.
22 iii. Sunday „ „
29 iv. Sunday „ „

May.
1 Tuesday.
6 Rogation Sunday.
10 Ascension Day.
13 Sunday after Ascension.
20 Whitsun Day.
27 Trinity Sunday.

June.
1 Friday.
3 i. Sunday after Trinity.
10 ii. Sunday „ „
17 iii. Sunday „ „
20 Queen's Accession.
24 iv. Sunday after Trinity.

July.
1 v. Sunday aft. Trinity.
8 vi. Sunday „ „
15 vii. Sunday „ „
22 viii. Sunday „ „
29 ix. Sunday „ „

August.
1 Wednesday.
5 x. Sunday aft. Trinity.
12 xi. Sunday „ „
19 xii. Sunday „ „
26 xiii. Sunday „ „

September.
1 Saturday.
xiv. Sunday aft. Trinity.
9 xv. Sunday „ „
16 xvi. Sunday „ „
23 xvii. Sunday „ „
29 Michaelmas Day.
30 xviii. Sunday aft. Trinity.

October.
1 Monday.
7 xix. Sunday aft. Trinity.
14 xx. Sunday „ „
21 xxi. Sunday „ „
28 xxii. Sunday „ „

November.
1 Thursday.
4 xxiii. Sunday aft. Trinity.
11 xxiv. Sunday „ „
18 xxv. Sunday „ „
25 xxvi. Sunday „ „
30 St. Andrew's Day.

December.
1 Saturday.
2 Advent Sunday.
9 ii. Sunday in Advent.
16 iii. Sunday „ „
23 iv. Sunday „ „
25 Christmas Day. Tuesday.

MOON'S PHASES FOR 1888.

January.
Lst. Quart 6d. 11h. 43m. Morn.
New Moon 13 8 39 Morn.
Fst. Quart 21 4 49 Morn.
Full Moon 28 11 19 Aft.

February.
Lst. Quart 4d. 7h. 26m. Aft.
New Moon 11 11 52 Aft.
Fst. Quart 20 1 59 Morn.
Full Moon 27 11 58 Morn.

March.
Lst. Quart 5d. 3h. 26m. Morn.
New Moon 12 4 21 Aft.
Fst. Quart 20 8 43 Aft.
Full Moon 27 10 7 Aft.

April.
Lst. Quart 3d. 0h. 41m. Aft.
New Moon 11 9 8 Morn.
Fst. Quart 19 11 52 Morn.
Full Moon 26 6 22 Morn.

May.
Lst. Quart 2d. 11h. 47m. Aft.
New Moon 11 1 24 Morn.
Fst. Quart 18 11 5 Aft.
Full Moon 25 1 40 Aft.

June.
Lst. Quart 1d. 0h. 53m. Aft.
New Moon 9 4 34 Aft.
Fst. Quart 17 6 50 Morn.
Full Moon 23 9 8 Aft.

July.
Lst. Quart 1d. 3h. 53m. Morn.
New Moon 9 6 17 Morn.
Fst. Quart 16 0 13 Aft.
Full Moon 23 5 45 Morn.
Lst. Quart 30 8 30 Aft.

August.
New Moon 7d. 6h. 21m. Aft.
Fst. Quart 14 4 44 Aft.
Full Moon 21 4 20 Aft.
Lst. Quart 29 2 18 Aft.

September.
New Moon 6d. 4h. 56m. Morn.
Fst. Quart 12 10 0 Aft.
Full Moon 20 5 24 Morn.
Lst. Quart 28 8 30 Morn.

October.
New Moon 5d. 2h. 34m. Aft.
Fst. Quart 12 5 29 Morn.
Full Moon 19 9 9 Aft.
Lst. Quart 28 1 56 Morn.

November.
New Moon 4d. 0h. 2m. Morn.
Fst. Quart 10 4 16 Aft.
Full Moon 18 3 16 Aft.
Lst. Quart 26 5 21 Aft.

December.
New Moon 3d. 10h. 6m. Morn.
Fst. Quart 10 6 46 Morn.
Full Moon 18 10 41 Morn.
Lst. Quart 26 6 0 Morn.

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, AT GREENWICH MEAN TIME, AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCK IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

	H.	M.			H.	M.			H.	M.	
Boston, U. S.	7	18	A.M.	Berlin	0	54	P.M.	Moscow	2	30	P.M.
Dublin	11	35	A.M.	Berne	0	30	P.M.	Munich	0	46	P.M.
Edinburgh	11	47	A.M.	Bombay	4	52	P.M.	Paris	0	9	P.M.
Glasgow	11	43	A.M.	Brussels	0	17	P.M.	Pekin	7	46	P.M.
Lisbon	11	43	A.M.	Calcutta	5	54	P.M.	Prague	0	58	P.M.
Madrid	11	45	A.M.	Capetown	1	14	P.M.	Rome	0	50	P.M.
New York, City Hall	7	4	A.M.	Constantinople	1	56	P.M.	Rotterdam	0	18	P.M.
Penzance	11	38	A.M.	Copenhagen	0	50	P.M.	St. Petersburg	2	1	P.M.
Philadelphia	6	59	A.M.	Florence	0	45	P.M.	Suez	2	10	P.M.
Quebec	7	15	A.M.	Jerusalem	2	21	P.M.	Sydney	10	5	P.M.
Adelaide	9	14	P.M.	Madras	5	21	P.M.	Stockholm	1	12	P.M.
Amsterdam	0	20	P.M.	Malta	0	58	P.M.	Stuttgardt	0	37	P.M.
Athens	1	35	P.M.	Melbourne, Australia	9	40	P.M.	Vienna	1	6	P.M.

Present Days of the Month.	March, May, July, October, have thirty-one days.	January, August, December, have thirty-one days.	April, June, September, November, have thirty days.	February has twenty-eight days and in Leap Year twenty-nine.
1	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.
2	VI. } Ante	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante
3	V. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.
4	IV. }	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5	III. }	Nonis.	Nonis.	Nonis.
6	Pridie Nonas.	VIII. }	VIII. }	VIII. }
7	Nonis.	VII. }	VII. }	VII. }
8	VIII. }	VI. } Ante	VI. } Ante	VI. } Ante
9	VII. }	V. } Idus.	V. } Idus.	V. } Idus.
10	VI. } Ante	IV. }	IV. }	IV. }
11	V. } Idus.	III. }	III. }	III. }
12	IV. }	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	III. }	Idibus.	Idibus.	Idibus.
14	Pridie Idus.	XIX. }	XVIII. }	XVI. }
15	Idibus.	XVIII. }	XVII. }	XV. }
16	XVII. }	XVII. }	XVI. }	XIV. }
17	XVI. }	XVI. }	XV. }	XIII. }
18	XV. }	XV. }	XIV. }	XII. }
19	XIV. }	XIV. }	XIII. }	XI. }
20	XIII. }	XIII. }	XII. }	X. }
21	XII. }	XII. }	XI. }	IX. }
22	XI. }	XI. }	X. }	VIII. }
23	X. }	X. }	IX. }	VII. }
24	IX. }	IX. }	VIII. }	VI. }
25	VIII. }	VIII. }	VII. }	V. }
26	VII. }	VII. }	VI. }	IV. }
27	VI. }	VI. }	V. }	III. }
28	V. }	V. }	IV. }	Pridie Kalendas Martias.
29	IV. }	IV. }	III. }	
30	III. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	III. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	Ante Kalendas Martias.
31	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	

The Greek, or Russian Calendar.

Old Style Calendar.		Corresponding New Style.
January 1 ..	*Circumcision*	13 January
,, 6 ..	*Epiphany*	18 ,,
February 1..	.....	13 February
March 1	*St. Eudacia*	13 March
,, 10....	*Ash Wednesday* ..	22 ,,
,, 25....	*Annunciation*	6 April
(Anniversary of Greek Rising for Independence in 1821.)		
April 1.....	*St. Mary of Egypt*	13 April
,, 8.....	*Good Friday*	20 ,,
,, 10	*Easter Day*	22 ,,
,, 23	*St. George*	5 May
May 1	*St. Jeremy*	13 ,,
,, 19.....	*Ascension*	31 ,,
,, 29.....	*Whit Sunday*	10 June
June 1.....	.....	13 ,,
,, 5.....	*Trinity Sunday* ..	17 ,,
,, 9.....	*Corpus Christi*....	21 ,,
July 1	.....	13 July
August 1 ..	.....	13 August
,, 15 ..	*Assumption*	27 ,,
September 1	*St. Simeon*.....	13 September
,, 8	*Nativity B. V. M.*	20 ,,
,, 14	*Holy Cross*	26 ,,
,, 29	*St. Michael*	11 October
October 1 ..	.....	13 ,,
November 1	.....	13 November
December 1	*Nahum*	13 December
,, 6	*St. Nicholas*.....	18 ,,
,, 25	*Christmas*	6 January

The Days of the Roman Month.

In the Roman (Julian) calendar the months corresponded exactly with our own, excepting that down to the time of the great Emperor Augustus, the fifth and sixth months of the year—which, with the Romans, began with March—were called Quintilis and Sextilis; afterwards they were named in honour of the emperors, Julius and Augustus.

In reckoning the days of each month three fixed points were taken, and any particular day was said to be so many days *before* the next coming fixed day. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones, which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and the Ides, which always fell eight days after the Nones.

For example, the 1st of January was the Kalends of January (*Kalendis Januariis*), the 31st of December was the day before the Kalends of January (*pridie Kalendas Januarias*); but Dec. 30th was the third day before the Kalends of January (*die tertio ante Kalendas Januarias*), in this case both Jan. 1st and Dec. 31st being included in the reckoning. And so on back to Dec. 14th, which was the nineteenth day before the January Kalends (*die undevicesimo ante Kal. Jan.*), Dec. 13th being *Idibus Decembribus*, the Ides of December. In Leap-year, both Feb. 24th and Feb. 25th were known as the sixth day before the March Kalends, being distinguished respectively as *prior* and *posterior*.

A Table of Easter Days and Sunday Letters

FROM THE YEAR 1500 TO 2000.

	1500—1599.	1600—1699.	1700—1799.	1800—1899.	1900—2000.	
d Mar. 22	1573	**1668**	1761	1818	.....	d Mar. 22
e ,, 23	1505-**16**	**1600**	**1788**	1845-**56**	1913	e ,, 23
f ,, 24	.....	1611-95	1706-99	.....	**1940**	f ,, 21
g ,, 25	1343-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-**44**	1883-94	1951	g ,, 25
A ,, 26	1559-70-81-**92**	1654-65-**76**	1749-58-69-**80**	1815-26-37	1967-78-89	**A** ,, 26
b Mar. 27	1502-13-**24**-97	**1608**-87-**92**	1785-**96**	1842-53-**64**	1910-21-**32**	b Mar. 27
c ,, 28	1529-35-**40**	1619-**24**-30	1703-14-25	1869-75-**80**	1937-**48**	c ,, 28
d ,, 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41-**52**	1807-**12**-91	1959-**64**-70	d ,, 29
e ,, 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-**84**	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1902-75-86-97	e ,, 30
f ,, 31	1510-21-**32**-83-94	1605-**16**-78-89	**1700**-71-82-93	1839-50-61-**72**	1907-18-29-91	f ,, 31
g April 1	1526-37-**48**	1621-**32**	1711-**16**	**1804**-66-77-**88**	1923-34-45-**56**	g April 1
A ,, 2	1553-**64**	1643-**48**	1727-38-52(NS)	1809-**20**-93-99	1961-**72**	**A** ,, 2
b ,, 3	1575-**80**-86	1659-70-81	1743-63-**68**-74	1825-31-**36**	**1904**-83-**88**-94	b ,, 3
c ,, 4	1507-18-34-91	1602-13-75-86-97	**1708**-79-90	1847-58	1915-**20**-26-99	c ,, 4
d ,, 5	1523-34-45-56	1607-18-29-**40**	1702-13-**24**-95	1801-63-74-85-**96**	1931-42-53	d ,, 5
e April 6	1539-50-61-**72**	1634-45-**56**	1729-35-**40**-60	1806-17-**28**-90	1947-58-69-**80**	e April 6
f ,, 7	**1504**-77-**88**	1667-**72**	1751-65-76	1822-33-**44**	1901-**12**-85-**96**	f ,, 7
g ,, 8	1509-15-**20**-99	**1604**-10-83-94	1705-87-**92**-98	1849-55-**60**	1917-**28**	g ,, 8
A ,, 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99	1710-21-**32**-52	1871-82	1939-**44**-50	**A** ,, 9
b ,, 10	1547-58-69	1631-42-53-**64**	1726-37-**48**-57	1803-14-87-98	1955-66-77	b ,, 10
c April 11	1501-**12**-63-74-85-**96**	1658-69-**80**	1762-73-**84**	1819-30-41-**52**	1909-71-82-93	c April 11
d ,, 12	1506-17-**28**	1601-12-91-**96**	1789	1846-57-**68**	1903-14-25-**36**-98	d ,, 12
e ,, 13	1533-44	1623-28	1707-18	1800-73-79-**84**	1941-**52**	e ,, 13
f ,, 14	1555-**60**-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-**16**-95	1963-**68**-74	f ,, 14
g ,, 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-**88**	1750-59-70-81	1827-38	1900-06-79-90	g ,, 15
A April 16	1503-14-25-**36**-87-98	1609-**20**-82-93	**1704**-75-86-97	1843-54-65-**76**	1911-22-33-95	**A** April 16
b ,, 17	1530-41-**52**	1625-36	1715-**20**	**1808**-70-81-**92**	1927-38-49-**60**	b ,, 17
c ,, 18	1557-**68**	1647-**52**	1731-42-**56**	1802-13-**24**-97	1954-65-**76**	c ,, 18
d ,, 19	**1500**-79-**84**-90	1663-74-85	1747-67-**72**-78	1829-35-**40**	**1908**-81-87-**92**	d ,, 19
e ,, 20	1511-22-95	1606-17-79-90	1701-**12**-83-94	1851-62	1919-**24**-30	e ,, 20
f April 21	1527-38-49	1622-33-**44**	1717-**28**	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f April 21
g ,, 22	1565-**76**	**1660**	1739-53-**64**	1810-21-**32**	1962-73-**84**	g ,, 22
A ,, 23	**1508**	1671	.....	**1848**	1905-**16**-**2000**	**A** ,, 23
b ,, 24	1519	1603-14-98	1709-91	1859	.....	b ,, 24
c ,, 25	1546	1641	**1736**	1886	1943	c ,, 25

Previous to 1752 the above dates are computed from the Old Style. Those printed in heavier type are leap-years. **1752** had E D up to September 2, but **A** from September 14 to December 31, the intermediate days being dropped for the change of Style. Its Easter was the last in Old Style. Until then also the years were considered to begin on March 25; but that, as it did not affect the date of Easter, is not noticed in this Table. The Table of Moveable Feasts in the Prayer-Book gives all the others after finding Easter in this. The Sunday Letters in the Calendar then enable any one to count the days of the week from Sunday. The tables in the Prayer Book before the change of style are erroneous.

The French Republican Calendar.

This, although reckoned from the 22nd September, 1792, was not introduced until the 22nd November, 1793. It remained in use only till the 31st December, 1805. The Gregorian Calendar was restored January 1st, 1806 (Nivôse 10, Year XIV.). The months varied in different years, thus Nivôse 1 commenced December 21st in 1793, December 22nd in 1795, December 21st in 1796, December 22nd in 1799, December 23rd in 1803, and December 22nd in 1804 and 1805. The following are the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of the Calendar:—

Vendémaire	(*Vintage*),	23 Sept. to Oct. 22	Germinal	(*Budding*),	22 Mar. to Apr. 21
Brumaire	(*Foggy*),	23 Oct. to Nov. 22	Floréal	(*Flowery*),	21 April to May 20
Frimaire	(*Sleety*),	22 Nov. to Dec. 21	Prairial	(*Pasture*),	21 May to June 20
Nivôse	(*Snowy*),	22 Dec. to Jan. 21	Messidor	(*Harvest*),	20 June to July 19
Pluviôse	(*Rainy*),	21 Jan. to Feb. 20	Thermidor	(*Hot*),	20 July to Aug. 19
Ventôse	(*Windy*),	20 Feb. to Mar. 19	Fructidor	(*Fruit*),	19 Aug. to Sept. 18

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365, five were added at the end of September; (*Primidi*), dedicated to Virtue; (*Duodi*) to Genius; (*Tridi*), to Labour; (*Quartidi*), to Opinion; and the 5th (*Quintidi*) to Rewards. To Leap Year, called *Olympic*, a sixth day, the 22nd or 23rd September (*Sextidi*), "Jour de la Révolution," was added. This variation of dates has led to considerable confusion, but those who may wish to trace the fourteen years will find some very elaborate tables in the English ed. of Bourienne's "Life of Napoleon": Bentley.

The time given throughout this Almanack, with the one exception of that of High Water at Dublin, is Greenwich Mean Time, or the time which should be shown by a well-regulated clock; the column headed "Sun before or after Clock" gives the difference between this and apparent time, or the time as shown by the Sun.

In all cases where Noon is used, mean Noon is to be understood.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈	Aries	The Ram.
♉	Taurus	The Bull.
♊	Gemini	The Twins.
♋	Cancer	The Crab.
♌	Leo	The Lion.
♍	Virgo	The Virgin.
♎	Libra	The Balance.
♏	Scorpio	The Scorpion.
♐	Sagittarius	The Archer.
♑	Capricornus	The Goat.
♒	Aquarius	The Water-Bearer.
♓	Pisces	The Fishes.

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS.

☉	Sun.	♂	Mars.
☿	Mercury.	♃	Jupiter.
♀	Venus.	♄	Saturn.
♁	⊖ or ⊕ The Earth.	♅	Uranus.
☽	Moon.	♆	Neptune.

N. North. S. South. E. East. W. West.
☊ Ascending Node. ☋ Descending Node.

Conjunction ☌.	Opposition ☍.
h. Hours.	° Deg. of Arc, or Ther.
m. Minutes of time.	′ Minutes of Arc.
s. Seconds of time.	″ Seconds of Arc.

Conjunction.—A Planet is in Conjunction with another body when it has the same longitude, and is seen in the same direction in the heavens. This state may happen to all the Planets; those whose orbits lie between the Sun and Earth, as well as those whose orbits are exterior to that of the Earth—the former class being called *inferior*, and the latter *superior* Planets. It is obvious that in the case of the inferior Planets this Conjunction will be of two kinds: the one when the Planet is between the Earth and the Sun, called *inferior* Conjunction; and the other when at the opposite point of its orbit, with the Sun between the Planet and the Earth, called *superior* Conjunction. The latter is the only kind of Conjunction that can happen to the *superior* Planets, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; the *inferior* Planets, Mercury and Venus, being subject to both positions.

Opposition.—A Planet is said to be in Opposition when it is distant from the Sun 180° of longitude, at which time it is most brilliant, souths about midnight, and is, generally, at its least distance from the earth. This can only be said of Planets whose orbits are exterior to that of the Earth.

Elongation.—The inferior Planets, in their revolutions round the Sun, appear to an observer on the Earth to swing pendulum-like from side to side, being alternately east and west of the Sun; the greatest Elongation is the termination of one of the swings, either east or west; and at these times the Planet appears, when viewed through a telescope, like the Moon in her first quarter if the Elongation be in the east, and like her last quarter if west. Both Mercury and Venus exhibit these phases, passing from new to full while moving from inferior to superior Conjunction, and from full to new again while passing from superior to inferior Conjunction.

Occultation.—It often happens that the Moon in her orbital motion passes before, and hides from a spectator on the Earth, some of the Fixed Stars, and occasionally one or other of the Planets; these occurrences are called *Occultations.* Among the "Celestial Phenomena" are given the times at which certain of these Occultations take place, as well as the exact point on the Moon's limb where the observer is to look for the phenomenon; this point is reckoned from the vertex, or highest upper portion of the Moon's image, towards the right hand, as seen in an inverting telescope, counting continuously from 0° up to 360°. The disappearance always takes place on the right-hand side of the moon, and the reappearance on the left, when viewed through an inverting or astronomical telescope. Stars to the fifth magnitude only have been included in this work. Should the instrument used be of the non-inverting kind, the vertex may still be used as the point to count from, and in the same direction, only adding 180° to the distance given from vertex for the inverting telescope if the number be less than 180°, and subtracting 180° if greater; bearing in mind, in this case, that the disappearances will take place on the left-hand side of the Moon's image, and the reappearances on the right.

Southing.—The *Time of Southing* is the time at which the heavenly bodies pass the Meridian, and is so called because they are then due south. The Meridian being a great circle passing through the Pole and Zenith of the place, the southing will also be the time when they attain their greatest altitude above the horizon.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1887 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, Feb. 8, invisible at Greenwich. First contact with the shadow takes place at 9*h.* 14*m.* morn., Mean Time at Greenwich, 52° from the most northern point of the Moon's limb counting towards the East; the last contact takes place at 11*h.* 30*m.* morn., Mean Time at Greenwich, 27° from the most northern point of the Moon's limb counting towards the West. Magnitude of the Eclipse 0·43 (Moon's diameter = 1).

II. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, February 22, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 6*h.* 41*m.*, aft., Greenwich Mean Time, in longitude 165° East of Greenwich, and latitude 38° South. Central Eclipse at noon 9*h.* 13*m.* aft., in longitude 135° West of Greenwich, and latitude 49° South. Ends on Earth generally on Feb. 23, 0*h.* 25*m.* morn., in longitude 92° West of Greenwich, and latitude 7° South.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, August 3, visible at Greenwich.

First contact with the Penumbra	6*h.* 12*m.* aft.
First contact with the shadow	7*h.* 36*m.* aft.
Middle of the Eclipse	8*h.* 49*m.* aft.
Last contact with the shadow	10*h.* 2*m.* aft.
Last contact with the Penumbra	11*h.* 26*m.* aft.

Magnitude of the Eclipse 0·42 (Moon's diameter = 1).

The first contact with the shadow takes place at 130° from the most northern point of the Moon's limb, counting towards the East; the last contact with the shadow at 151° from the same point, counting towards the West.

At Greenwich, the first contact with the Shadow occurs as the Moon is rising.

IV. A total Eclipse of the Sun, August 19, partly visible as a partial Eclipse at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 3*h.* 5*m.* morn., Mean Time at Greenwich, in longitude 34° East of Greenwich, and latitude 37° North. Central Eclipse begins generally at 4*h.* 11*m.*, morn., in longitude 11° East of Greenwich, and latitude 52° North. Ends on Earth generally at 7*h.* 59*m.* morn., in longitude 153° East of Greenwich, and latitude 10° North.

At Greenwich the Sun rises partially eclipsed at 4*h.* 53*m.* morn., and Eclipse ends at 5*h.* 7*m.* morn., Mean Time at Greenwich.

At Edinburgh the Sun rises partially eclipsed at 4*h.* 40*m.* morn., and the Eclipse ends at 4*h.* 59*m.* mean time at Edinburgh.

MAGNETIC ELEMENTS.

Instead of predicting the values of the magnetic elements for the current year of the Almanack, it appears that it would be a more useful arrangement to give, as in the following table, the actually observed values of these elements for the last six years, leaving our readers to draw from them their own inferences as to the values for the current year.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West.	Annual Variation.	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.	Annual Variation.
	° ′	′	° ′	′
1880	18 32·6	7·9	67 35·6	1·3
1881	18 27·1	5·5	67 34·6	1·0
1882	18 22·3	4·8	67 34·1	0·5
1883	18 15·0	7·3	67 31·6	2·5
1884	18 8·0	7·0	67 30·0	1·6
1885	18 1·7	6·3	67 27·8	2·2

As regards the amount of accuracy which may be expected in assuming a value for the magnetic declination at any place and time, we cannot do better than quote the opinion of Mr. Ellis, the Superintendent of the Magnetical and Meteorological Department at Greenwich, as expressed in a letter to the editor of the *Colliery Guardian* of June 2, 1882. After speaking of the disturbance of the needle by magnetic storms, he goes on to say, that "at any particular hour of the day the value of the magnetic declination at that hour, through a month, may vary at times as much as from 5′ to 10′. Besides which, the mean value of magnetic declination for any particular place in England at which no magnetic observations are made can in general only be inferred from the map prepared by the late Sir F. Evans, R.N., Hydrographer to the Admiralty, and given in vol. 162 of the *Philosophical Transactions*, making allowance for the change which has since occurred (the map is for the year 1872), according to the best available data. Values found in this way are therefore approximations only."

The diurnal variation of magnetic declination at Greenwich is about 12′ in summer and 7′ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position about 10*h.* A.M., and again about 6*h.* P.M., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position at about 2*h.* P.M., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning, according to the season of the year.

THE TIDES.

In order to understand the action of the Moon on our Earth as a Tide-producing body, we will suppose that the Earth consists of a smooth sphere, covered all over with water of a uniform depth, and that both bodies are at rest with respect to each other; then, the attraction of the Moon on the water nearest to her will be greater than her attraction on the solid Earth, and will cause a heaping-up of the water towards her. This appears natural enough; but, at first sight, it does seem somewhat paradoxical that the water should also be heaped-up in a direction opposite to the Moon. This is explained by the fact that the water, on the side away from the Moon, is attracted less than the solid ball of the Earth; and the latter is, as it were, drawn away from the water; thus causing the liquid to be swelled up, although not quite to the same extent as on the other side; because, its distance being greater than in the first case, the moon-attraction is less.

Although the Sun is at a much greater distance from the Earth than the Moon, yet, from its very much greater mass, it exerts a considerable influence in producing the tides of the Ocean, and acts on the water in precisely the same manner as does the Moon, producing another spheroid of equilibrium, with its major axis in a line joining the Earth and Sun. The heaping-up of the waters, due to the Sun, is two-fifths of that due to the Moon; and if the Sun and Moon, as seen from the Earth, were separated by an angle of 90°, the axes of the wave spheroids would be separated by that quantity, and (if the three bodies were at rest with respect to each other) so they would remain. But since these conditions do not obtain in Nature, and the Earth, Moon, and Sun, instead of being at rest with regard to each other, are constantly changing their relative positions and distances (the Earth at the same time revolving on her axis), these motions never give the water time to assume the spheroidal shape. Instead of this, an imperfect form of it travels round the globe in a lunar day, which being on an average about 50 minutes more than the solar day, causes the Tides to come later, each successive day, by about that quantity. It will be seen, from what has been already said, that when the Sun, Moon, and Earth are in the same straight line, the solar and lunar waves are coincident—that is, the Sun and Moon are acting in concert; and the consequence will be, that the Tides about this time will rise higher, and fall lower, than they do when the Sun and Moon are at right angles to each other. When this latter condition obtains, their action is antagonistic, and we have a Tide that never rises so high, nor falls so low, as in the former case: that is to say, the highest, or *spring* Tides, happen at the full and new moons; the lowest, or *neap*, at the first and last quarters.

The rise of water which takes place in tidal rivers is not due to the direct action of the Moon on their waters, but is, in consequence of the change of level in the surface of the Ocean, caused by the tidal wave passing the mouth of the river.

It remains to be noticed that the direction of strong winds, as well as the varying pressure of

the atmosphere, considerably affects both the times and the heights of high water. Thus, in the North Sea a strong N.N.W. gale and a low barometer raise the surface 2 or 3 feet, and cause the tide to flow all along the coast from the Pentland Firth to London half an hour longer than the time set forth in the Tables. Easterly, S.E. and S.W. winds produce opposite effects, which will be felt as far down the Channel as Dungeness. On the contrary, at the entrance of the Channel, at Plymouth, and as far up as Portland, south-westerly winds, with a low barometer, raise the surface of the water; and north-easterly winds and a high barometer always lower it.

OUR SEASONS.

The revolution of the Earth in its annual orbit round the Sun has the effect of causing the latter body, seemingly, to describe a complete revolution among the Stars in the course of the year; and this would give rise to no other phenomenon if the plane of this apparent path had been parallel to the Earth's Equator: the Sun would simply appear to occupy different positions among the Stars from day to day; the Days and Nights would be equal all over the Globe, and each place on the Earth would have one constant Season, the character of which would depend on its geographical latitude. Instead of this coincidence of planes, the Equator and Ecliptic (as this apparent path of the Sun is called) are mutually inclined to each other at 23½°; consequently, the Sun is alternately seen above and below the Equator by this amount, causing varying Seasons on the Globe, and Days and Nights of very unequal duration; long days and Summer to the Northern hemisphere when the Sun is North of the Equator, and *vice versâ* when South of it.

This inclination of the two planes will cause the Sun to cross the Equator twice in the year, viz., once in the Spring, and again in the Autumn, at which times the Days and Nights are equal all over the world; and we experience for a day or two what would be the constant state of our climate if the Sun moved in a plane coincident with the Equator.

From Spring, through Summer to Autumn, the Sun traverses exactly one half of the Ecliptic, and from Autumn, through Winter to Spring, the other half; but that these halves are not travelled over in equal times will be seen by an inspection of the times at which the different Seasons commence. It appears that the Sun is longer in performing the Summer than the Winter half; this is caused by the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit, and the Law of Areas, as it is called by Astronomers—a law which requires that an imaginary line, joining the Earth and Sun, shall sweep over equal areas in equal times. To do this, the Earth when nearer to the Sun, as at the Winter Solstice, must move more quickly than when farther away, at the Summer Solstice; because then the line joining the two bodies is shorter than in the latter case; the effect is to detain the Sun about eight days longer in the Northern than in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Earth's atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably very much farther, but becoming, at only a few miles from the surface, of too great a tenuity to support human life. The condition and motions of this vast aërial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the Sun; and when laden with clouds, hindering the Earth from radiating its acquired heat into space. The amount of heat absorbed in its passage through the atmosphere will depend upon the thickness of the stratum which the rays have to penetrate, and this on the meridian altitude of the Sun.

If the surface of the Globe were smooth, and consisted entirely of land or water, the mean temperature of our Seasons would depend solely on our geographical latitude, and we should then find that all places on the same parallel would enjoy the same temperatures; but being, as it is, made up of water and land, very unequally distributed, the former occupying two-thirds of the entire surface of the Globe, we have the temperature of the Seasons of places on the same parallel of latitude greatly modified by the surrounding masses of land and water. The great capacity of water for heat, and its low power of radiation, make the great Ocean, extending from Pole to Pole, the reservoir which stores up for us the heat it has received from the Sun; while the land, radiating again its heat very quickly, would soon grow cold. The principal medium by which this heat is conveyed to the land is that of the Winds, which, receiving their warmth and moisture from the water, pass over the land, and compensate for the loss of heat which the latter suffers from radiation. From this cause it is that islands enjoy more equable Seasons than inland countries, being neither so cold in Winter nor so hot in Summer; since the same clouded skies that retard the cooling of the land by radiation, also shield it from the rays of the Sun in Summer. But in the interior of continents where the winds have been robbed of their moisture on their passage from the coast, the fiercest extremes are known to prevail between the Summer and Winter temperatures. Moscow has a difference between its Summer heat and Winter cold of 82°, London of 57°, while in the Shetland Islands, and at Penzance, in Cornwall, the differences are only 46° and 48° respectively. Beyond the fact of the presence of water, we must not forget that the oceans and seas are traversed by currents of warm water from the Equatorial regions, which greatly promote the distribution of heat. The chief of these prevail in the North Atlantic Ocean, and it is to one of them—the Gulf Stream—that we in a great measure owe the mildness of the western coasts of Europe. This remarkable current, issuing from the Gulf of Mexico, flows in a north-easterly direction along the shores of America, and on encountering the Banks of Newfoundland, splits into two branches, one of which proceeds to the Azores, and the other to the British Isles.

THE ASTEROIDS, OR SMALL PLANETS.

Besides the Planets whose Risings, Settings, &c., are given in this Almanack, there are a vast number of small bodies revolving round the Sun, whose orbits lie between those of Mars and Jupiter.

The mean distances of the Planets from the Sun all increase, outwards, in a certain progression; excepting that between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter there exists a greater gap than, according to this law, there should be. Kepler suggested that there was, perhaps, another Planet between Mars and Jupiter, not at that time discovered. This idea, at the be-

ginning of the present century, was warmly taken up by the German astronomers, and they formed themselves into a society for the purpose of searching for the suspected Planet. The Planet was found very soon after, although not by one of the newly-formed Society, but by the Italian astronomer Piazzi, who gave it the name of Ceres.

As far as its orbit and position in space were concerned, this addition to the planetary family agreed very well with the predicted Planet; but it was extremely small, having a linear diameter of little more than 150 miles! About a year after this another was discovered by Olbers, who gave to it the name of Pallas. This was a still smaller body, its linear diameter being some 50 miles less than that of Ceres. Two years later, while constructing Star Charts, Harding, of Lilienthal, discovered the third of the series, on which he conferred the name of Juno, a Planet still smaller than Pallas. After some three years spent in searching the heavens, Olbers discovered his second member of the now immense family, and Gauss gave it the name of Vesta. No more were found until Hencke, at the end of 1845, discovered Astræa; then, with but little intermission up to the present time, each year has seen several new members added to the system, making at this time, November 1, 1886, a total of 260. For a complete list of these bodies see p. 79.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the Stars generally shine with uniform brightness, there are among them some remarkable exceptions to this general rule. The earliest known and the most remarkable amongst this class of Stars is one situated in the constellation Cetus, and known by the name of o Ceti, or Mira Ceti. It has a period of nearly 331 days; that is to say, it goes through its cycle of variations in that length of time, continuing for about twelve or fourteen days at its maximum brightness, which has, at some of its maxima, reached to the second order of magnitude; it then goes on decreasing for some three months, until it becomes invisible, in which condition it remains for five more months, when it again goes on increasing to the end of the period, when the maximum is again reached; but the order of magnitude is not always the same at successive maxima. It is recorded, in Lalande's "Astronomy," that between the years 1672 and 1676 this Star was not visible at all. The month of October is the best time for observing it. It passes the meridian at midnight about the 24th, and will be found in R. A. 2*h.* 13*m.* 34*s.* and South Declination 3° 33′.

Another remarkable variable Star is Algol, β Persei. This has a very short period, not quite three days—and ranges from the second to the fourth magnitude. It continues at its maximum for two days and a half, then begins to decrease very suddenly, and in rather more than three hours is reduced to a star of the fourth magnitude; after remaining at this magnitude for a quarter of an hour, it again attains to its maximum, in the same time that it took in passing from it to the minimum. This Star will be found in Right Ascension 3*h.* 0*m.* 41*s.* and North Declination 40° 31′. It can be well observed in October and November. It souths about midnight on November 5.

The variable Star β Lyræ is remarkable in having a double period, viz., two maxima and two minima—the double period being very nearly equal to thirteen days; the difference between the maximum and minimum is only one degree of magnitude. There is another peculiarity in the changes of this Star—that, although the two maxima are equal, the minima are unequal. It is situated in R. A. 18*h.* 45*m.* 50*s.* and North Declination 33° 14′. The best time for observing it is in the months of June and July.

The Star δ Cephei is also subject to considerable variations in magnitude, passing from the third to the fifth with a period of 5⅓ days. In passing from the minimum to the maximum, it occupies less time than that required for it to reach the minimum again—in the proportion of 38 hours to 91. It is to be found in R. A. 22*h.* 24*m.* 54*s.* and North Declination 57° 50′. August and September are the best months in which to observe it.

There are two hypotheses suggested to explain the phenomena exhibited by the variable or periodical Stars; one of which endeavours to account for the variations in magnitude by supposing that opaque bodies are revolving around these particular Stars, and that at certain times they are interposed between the Earth and the Star, and so cut off from us a portion of the luminous rays of the latter. The other hypothesis suggests that the Stars themselves may have portions of their surface of unequal reflecting power, and that in their revolutions they present to us in turns these more or less bright parts, and so cause the variations that we observe. This theory fails to explain the changes observed in the stars of the Algol type, and is only applicable to such as are quite regular in their fluctuations. Professor Pickering has shown that none of the theories put forward to account for the variability of the light of such stars as Algol will satisfy the observed changes, except that of an opaque satellite. Adopting this theory in his paper on Algol, he finds theoretically such a satellite whose position and movements would agree with the observed facts.

The above-mentioned "variables" are but a very small portion of the Stars which are *known* to experience fluctuations of magnitude, but they are the most celebrated examples of their class. In this department of Astronomy much valuable work has been done by amateurs, and it is one which yet offers a field for farther exertions.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

Magnetism is that property possessed by certain bars of steel, called Magnets, of attracting pieces of iron and also other magnets; beyond this idea very little, if any, meaning is popularly attached to the term Magnetism.

Every magnet has two poles, each pole having, as the term implies, exactly opposite properties, such that if we suspend one magnet by a thread free to move in any direction, it will be found that on bringing another magnet, held in the hand, near to one end of the suspended magnet, if the poles of each are of like properties, they will repel each other, but if of unlike, they will be attracted towards each other. By placing the magnet held in the hand in the proper position, the movable magnet may be made to take up any required direction, as long as the magnetism in the magnets and their relative positions remain the same. In the Mariner's

Compass we have a case of this kind, where the compass-needle is so suspended as to be free to move in the horizontal direction, the Earth itself being the other magnet, with its South Pole near to the Earth's North Pole, and its North Pole near to the Earth's South Pole; so that the North Pole of the compass will always point to the Magnetic North Pole of the Earth, differing from the true or Astronomical North by a quantity called the "Variation." It is this property of magnets which renders the compass so valuable an instrument in navigation. The Variation of the compass is not only different for different places on the Earth, but is moreover liable to slow variation from year to year, causing it in the course of centuries to oscillate from East to West of the Astronomical meridian. In 1580, at London, the needle had an Eastern declination of about 11½°; between 1657 and 1662, its direction coincided with the plane of the Astronomical meridian; that is to say, the declination was zero; since then it travelled westwards, and reached the maximum Western declination in 1815, and is at the present time (1887) approaching the zero, previously to again becoming Easterly.

The compass-needle being constructed to move in a horizontal direction only, exhibits that component of the total magnetic force which determines the declination; but if the needle had been mounted on a horizontal axis placed in the magnetic meridian, and being left free to move in a vertical plane, it would have been found to *Dip*, as it is technically called, or be inclined at an angle to the horizontal plane, the North Pole of the needle being depressed. The value of this *inclination* or *dip* varies also in different places on the globe, increasing towards the Poles, so that in the Northern Hemisphere, at the Magnetic Pole, we shall have the north end of the needle pointing directly downwards.

This North Magnetic Pole was found by Sir James Ross to be situate in 97° West longitude and 70° North latitude. The South Magnetic Pole is situated about 168° East longitude and 76° South latitude. Between these points there are found places of no *dip*; all such places are said to be situated on the Magnetic Equator, a plane not far removed from the terrestrial Equator. The *dip*, like the declination, is subject to secular and other variations, the true laws of which are not yet understood, but for the investigation of which Observatories have been established all over the world, and elaborate series of observations made on the motions of variously suspended magnets (their movements in many Observatories being automatically recorded by photography), furnishing a continuous record from hour to hour, and year to year, of the forces acting upon them.

FORECASTING THE WEATHER.

The great bearing which the weather has on human pursuits very early led mankind to study it with a view, if possible, of predicting its nature, and obtaining warning of those violent atmospheric disturbances which not only strew our narrow seas with wrecks, but also render nugatory, in a greater or less degree, the labours of the farmer.

The bases on which the earlier meteorologists founded their predictions were various, the phases of the Moon being generally supposed to have much to do with it. An examination of the Greenwich Observations for more than half a century proved the complete fallacy of this theory. Such weather prophets as Moore and Zadkiel, in their almanacks, claimed to be able to predict the weather, day by day, for a whole year; but meteorological science, as far as it goes at the present time, has shown that, in the British Isles, the weather cannot with any certainty be forecast for more than three or four days at farthest.

Depressions on the surface of the great aërial ocean surrounding the globe are marked by the barometer, and observation shows that the winds always blow towards the place of the lowest barometer reading; now, if an observer could see at one glance all the barometer readings over a large area of country, he would be enabled to trace the march of the storm, and, by means of the telegraph, give warnings to those places where the storm may be expected. This was the method adopted some years ago by the late Admiral Fitzroy, and is found to be the most trustworthy method on which weather predictions can be based. Our nearness to the Atlantic Ocean greatly interfered, for want of more westerly barometer readings, with the power of forecasting for more than two or three days, and generally for a much shorter time than this, as most of the storms that visit the western coasts of Europe travel from the south-west towards the north-east, with a greater or less velocity, varying from 20 to 40 miles an hour.

As might have been expected, the connection of the Old and New Worlds by means of electric cables has given much greater facilities for storm-warnings. Many of the great storms which burst upon our coasts appear to have had their origin in the American continent. The great area from which the United States' signal service can collect their data enables the American meteorologists to predict with very considerable certainty the time when such storms may be expected here; and not only that one may be looked for, but also the particular character of the visitation.

It may sometimes happen that they do not exhibit quite such features as we were led to expect; may not, in fact, be the *identical* storms; but the wonder rather is, that they should traverse 3,000 miles and not differ greatly from what they were some four or five days earlier, when leaving the coasts of America.

In some cases the predicted storms do not present themselves to us at all: they seem to have spent their force in the course of their journey over the Atlantic Ocean; while, on the other hand, we have the testimony of the captains of some of the Transatlantic steamers, that they have experienced heavy gales on the American coast, which have travelled with them all the way to Europe with unabated force. Great as has been the progress made in late years by meteorologists concerning the science of storms, very much yet remains to be done before we can call meteorology an exact science.

RIGHT ASCENSION.

The Right Ascension of any heavenly body is its angular distance measured along the Equator from the point of intersection of the Equator and Ecliptic. In the time of the ancient astronomers, this point was situated in the constellation of Aries, and called by them the "First Point of Aries," but it has since then retrograded considerably behind that constellation. Modern

astronomers, however, still speak of this zero point, whence Right Ascensions are measured, as the "First Point of Aries." The Right Ascension and Declination are the two co-ordinates which define the position of any point on the celestial sphere with regard to the Equator as a fundamental plane, just as those of longitude and latitude define the position of any place on the terrestrial globe; the meridian of Greenwich being taken as the starting-point by geographers from which to reckon their longitudes, while the astronomer reckons his from the meridian of the first Point of Aries.

Since a well-regulated astronomical clock should show *0h. 0m. 0s.* when the first Point of Aries is on the Meridian, the Right Ascension may be called the Sidereal time of Southing, and the approximate mean time corresponding to it may be easily found for any object whose Right Ascension is given in this Almanack by means of the column headed Sidereal Time at Mean Noon. The rule may be thus stated:—*From the given Right Ascension subtract the Sidereal Time at the preceding Noon, and further diminish the result at the rate of 10 secs. an hour.* If the Right Ascension should be smaller than the Sidereal time to be subtracted, then 24 hours must be added to it. As an example:—At what time will Regulus South on March 15?

R. A. of Regulus + 24*h.*	34*h.* 2*m.* 21*s.*
Sidereal Time at Mean Noon (sub.)	23*h.* 31*h.* 6*s.*
Diminish by the Acceleration for 10*h.* 31*m.* 15*s.* at 10*s.* per hour	10*h.* 31*m.* 15*s.*
	1*m.* 45*s.*
Approximate mean time of Southing, March 15	10*h.* 29*m.* 30*s.*

In a similar manner the Sidereal time corresponding to any mean time may be found. Suppose, for instance, that we wish to know approximately what the Sidereal time would be at 9·30 P.M. on November 5, we have merely to add Greenwich time to the time given in the column headed Sidereal Time at Mean Noon of that date:—

Sidereal time at mean noon	14*h.* 57*m.* 36*s.*
Greenwich time (add)	9*h.* 30*m.* —
	0*h.* 27*m.* 36*s.*
Add for acceleration for 9*h.* 30*m.* at 10*s.* per hour	1*m.* 35*s.*
Sidereal time November 5 at 9*h.* 30*m.* P.M.	0*h.* 29*m.* 11*s.*

To observers who are not furnished with a Sidereal Clock the Sidereal times at Mean Noon will be found very useful for easily finding the approximate mean times of Southing of the Stars, and also for ascertaining with equal readiness the Sidereal time corresponding to any required moment of mean time. If greater accuracy is desired, use the table on page 65.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

The accompanying Table contains *all* the Eclipses of the first Satellite, and *those only which are visible at Greenwich* of the second, third, and fourth Satellites. The Roman numerals indicate the Satellite eclipsed; the letters D and R signifying respectively, Disappearance and Reappearance. Those Eclipses of the Satellites which are visible at Greenwich have an asterisk after the D or R in the second column.

From January until April 20 the Disappearances and Reappearances will take place on the Western side of the Planet, and from April 20 till October 18 on the Eastern side; and from December 1 to the end of the year on the Western side. But if an inverting telescope be used to observe them, these positions will be reversed in the field of view—the phenomena taking place on the Western side of the planet appearing on the left hand, and those on the Eastern side on the right hand.

The mean time of Eclipse for any other place than Greenwich may be easily found, by simply applying to the times given in the table the difference of longitude between Greenwich and the place for which the time is required, adding the difference if the longitude of the place is East of Greenwich, and subtracting if West.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites in 1887.

JANUARY.

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.
2	I. D.*	4	32	35 morn.
3	I. D.	11	9	59 aft.
5	II. D.*	2	44	52 morn.
5	I. D.	5	29	16 aft.
7	I. D.	11	57	38 morn.
9	I. D.*	6	25	56 morn.
11	I. D.	0	54	19 morn.
12	II. D.*	5	18	16 morn.
12	I. D.	7	22	35 aft.
14	I. D.	1	50	57 aft.
16	I. D.	8	19	14 morn.
18	I. D.*	2	47	36 morn.
19	II. D.*	7	51	46 morn.
19	I. D.	9	15	52 aft.
20	III. D.*	1	18	13 morn.
20	III. R.*	3	17	54 morn.
21	I. D.	3	44	12 aft.
23	I. D.	10	12	29 morn.
25	I. D.*	4	40	51 morn.
26	I. D.	11	9	6 aft.
27	III. D.*	5	16	2 morn.
27	III. R.*	7	14	37 morn.
28	I. D.	5	37	26 aft.
30	I. D.	0	5	42 aft.

FEBRUARY.

1	I. D.*	6	34	3 morn.
3	I. D.*	1	2	18 morn.
4	I. D.	7	30	38 aft.
6	II. D.*	2	15	59 morn.
6	I. D.	1	58	54 aft.
8	I. D.	8	27	15 morn.
10	I. D.*	2	55	30 morn.
11	I. D.	9	23	49 aft.
13	II. D.*	4	50	0 morn.
13	I. D.	3	52	5 aft.
15	I. D.	10	20	26 morn.
17	I. D.*	4	48	42 morn.
18	I. D.	11	17	1 aft.
20	I. D.	5	45	17 aft.
22	I. D.	0	13	38 aft.
24	I. D.*	6	41	54 morn.
24	III. R.*	11	0	48 aft.
26	I. D.*	1	10	13 morn.
27	I. D.	7	38	29 aft.

MARCH.

Day.	Satellite & Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
1	I. D.	2	6	51	aft.
2	II. D.*	11	16	12	aft.
3	I. D.	8	35	7	morn.
4	III. D.*	1	4	15	morn.
4	III. R.*	2	57	29	morn.
5	I. D.*	3	3	27	morn.
6	I. D.	9	31	44	aft.
8	I. D.	4	0	6	aft.
10	II. D.*	1	50	59	morn.
10	I. D.	10	28	23	morn.
11	III. D.*	5	2	40	morn.
12	I. D.*	4	56	43	morn.
13	I. D.*	11	25	1	aft.
15	I. D.	5	53	24	aft.
17	II. D.*	4	26	1	morn.
17	I. D.	0	21	42	aft.
19	I. D.	6	50	3	morn.
21	I. D.*	1	18	22	morn.
22	I. D.	7	46	46	aft.
24	I. D.	2	15	5	aft.
26	I. D.	8	43	27	morn.
28	I. D.*	3	11	47	morn.
29	I. D.*	9	40	12	aft.
31	I. D.	4	8	33	aft.

APRIL.

Day.	Satellite & Phase.	H.	M.	S.	
2	I. D.	10	36	56	morn.
3	II. D.*	10	54	12	aft.
4	I. D.*	5	5	18	morn.
5	I. D.*	11	33	43	aft.
7	I. D.	6	2	6	aft.
8	III. D.*	8	54	32	aft.
9	I. D.	0	30	30	aft.
11	II. D.*	1	30	3	morn.
11	I. D.	6	58	53	morn.
13	I. D.*	1	27	20	morn.
14	I. D.*	7	55	45	aft.
16	III. D.*	0	52	39	morn.
16	I. D.	2	24	10	aft.
18	II. D.*	4	6	9	morn.
18	I. D.	8	52	35	morn.
20	I. D.*	3	21	3	morn.
21	II. R.*	7	55	58	aft.
21	I. R.*	11	57	4	aft.
23	I. R.	6	25	30	aft.
25	I. R.	0	53	56	aft.
27	I. R.	7	22	24	morn.
28	II. R.*	10	32	16	aft.
29	I. R.*	1	50	51	morn.
30	I. R.*	8	19	19	aft.

MAY.

Day.	Satellite & Phase.	H.	M.	S.	
2	I. R.	2	47	46	aft.
4	I. R.	9	16	16	morn.
6	II. R.*	1	8	47	morn.
6	I. R.*	3	44	45	morn.
7	I. R.*	10	13	14	aft.
9	I. R.	4	41	43	aft.
11	I. R.	11	10	15	morn.
13	I. R.	5	38	46	morn.
15	I. R.	0	7	16	morn.
16	I. R.	6	35	47	aft.
18	I. R.	1	4	20	aft.
20	I. R.	7	32	52	morn.
21	III. D.*	8	46	12	aft.
21	III. R.*	10	28	55	aft.
22	I. R.*	2	1	24	morn.

MAY—*continued.*

Day.	Satellite & Phase.	H.	M.	S.	
23	I. R.*	8	29	57	aft.
25	I. R.	2	58	31	aft.
27	I. R.	9	27	5	morn.
29	III. D.*	0	44	44	morn.
29	III. R.*	2	26	37	morn.
29	I. R.	3	55	38	morn.
30	II. R.*	10	17	19	aft.
30	I. R.*	10	24	12	aft.

JUNE.

Day.	Satellite & Phase.	H.	M.	S.	
1	I. R.	4	52	47	aft.
3	I. R.	11	21	23	morn.
5	I. R.	5	49	58	morn.
7	I. R.*	0	18	33	morn.
7	II. R.*	0	54	29	morn.
8	I. R.	6	47	10	aft.
10	I. R.	1	15	47	aft.
12	I. R.	7	44	23	morn.
14	I. R.	2	12	59	morn.
15	I. R.*	8	41	36	aft.
17	I. R.	3	10	15	aft.
19	I. R.	9	38	51	morn.
21	I. R.	4	7	29	morn.
22	I. R.*	10	36	7	aft.
24	I. R.	5	4	46	aft.
26	I. R.	11	33	24	morn.
28	I. R.	6	2	2	morn.
30	I. R.	0	30	41	morn.

JULY.

Day.	Satellite & Phase.	H.	M.	S.	
1	I. R.	6	59	21	aft.
1	II. R.*	10	5	29	aft.
3	I. R.	1	27	59	aft.
3	III. D.*	8	40	56	aft.
3	III. R.*	10	18	54	aft.
5	I. R.	7	56	38	morn.
7	I. R.	2	25	17	morn.
8	I. R.*	8	53	59	aft.
10	I. R.	3	22	37	aft.
12	I. R.	9	51	17	morn.
14	I. R.	4	19	57	morn.
15	I. R.*	10	48	39	aft.
17	I. R.	5	17	18	aft.
19	I. R.	11	45	38	morn.
21	I. R.	6	14	38	morn.
23	I. R.	0	43	21	morn.
24	I. R.	7	12	0	aft.
26	I. R.	1	40	41	aft.
28	I. R.	8	9	20	morn.
30	I. R.	2	38	3	morn.
31	I. R.*	9	6	43	aft.

AUGUST.

Day.	Satellite & Phase.	H.	M.	S.	
2	I. R.	3	35	24	aft.
2	II. R.*	9	52	7	aft.
4	I. R.	10	4	3	morn.
6	I. R.	4	32	47	morn.
7	I. R.	11	1	26	aft.
9	I. R.	5	30	8	aft.
11	I. R.	11	58	47	morn.
13	I. R.	6	27	31	morn.
15	I. R.	0	56	10	morn.
15	III. D.*	8	36	16	aft.
16	I. R.	7	24	52	aft.
18	I. R.	1	53	31	aft.
20	I. R.	8	22	15	morn.

AUGUST—*continued.*

Day.	Satellite & Phase.	H.	M.	S.	
22	I. R.	2	50	54	morn.
23	I. R.	9	19	36	aft.
25	I. R.	3	48	14	aft.
27	I. R.	10	16	58	morn.
27	II. R.*	7	0	45	aft.
29	I. R.	4	45	37	morn.
30	I. R.	11	14	18	aft.

SEPTEMBER.

Day.	Satellite & Phase.	H.	M.	S.	
1	I. R.	5	42	57	aft.
3	I. R.	0	11	40	aft.
5	I. R.	6	40	19	morn.
7	I. R.	1	9	0	morn.
8	I. R.*	7	37	38	aft.
10	I. R.	2	6	21	aft.
12	I. R.	8	34	59	morn.
14	I. R.	3	3	40	morn.
15	I. R.	9	32	17	aft.
17	I. R.	4	1	0	aft.
19	I. R.	10	29	38	morn.
20	III. R.*	6	2	55	aft.
21	I. R.	4	58	18	morn.
22	I. R.	11	26	55	aft.
24	I. R.*	5	55	38	aft.
26	I. R.	0	24	15	aft.
28	I. R.	6	52	55	morn.
28	II. R.*	6	42	1	aft.
30	I. R.	1	21	31	morn.

OCTOBER.

Day.	Satellite & Phase.	H.	M.	S.	
1	I. R.	7	50	13	aft.
3	I. R.	2	18	49	aft.
5	I. R.	8	47	29	morn.
7	I. R.	3	16	4	morn.
8	I. R.	9	44	45	aft.
10	I. R.	4	13	21	aft.
12	I. R.	10	42	0	morn.
14	I. R.	5	10	34	morn.
15	I. R.	11	39	15	aft.
17	I. R.	6	7	49	aft.

Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun, the Satellites will not be visible until December 1.

DECEMBER.

Day.	Satellite & Phase.	H.	M.	S.	
2	I. D.	4	22	44	aft.
4	I. D.	10	51	18	morn.
6	I. D.	5	19	45	morn.
7	I. D.	11	48	18	aft.
9	I. D.	6	16	43	aft.
11	I. D.	0	45	16	aft.
12	II. D.*	7	17	53	morn.
13	I. D.*	7	13	43	morn.
15	I. D.	1	42	15	morn.
16	I. D.	8	10	39	aft.
18	I. D.	2	39	11	aft.
20	I. D.	9	7	36	morn.
22	I. D.	3	36	7	morn.
23	I. D.	10	4	31	aft.
25	I. D.	4	33	2	aft.
27	I. D.	11	1	26	morn.
29	I. D.*	5	29	57	morn.
30	I. D.	11	58	19	aft.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF ONE HUNDRED FUNDAMENTAL STARS VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1887.

	Name of Star.	Mag	Right Ascension.	Annual Var.	Declination.	Ann. Var.
			h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″
α	Andromedæ	2	0 2 32·8	+ 3·09	28 28 0N	+19·9
γ	Pegasi	3	0 7 25·0	+ 3·08	14 33 19N	+20·0
α	Cassiopeiæ	2to3	0 34 5·8	+ 3·37	55 55 3N	+19·8
β	Ceti	2	0 37 55·0	+ 3·01	18 36 25S	+19·8
ε	Piscium	4	0 57 4·7	+ 3·11	7 16 53N	+19·4
α	Ursæ Minoris (*Pole Star*)	2	1 17 19·6	+22·74	88 42 22N	+18·9
θ	Ceti	3	1 18 22·5	+ 3·00	8 46 0S	+18·7
η	Piscium	4	1 25 26·2	+ 3·20	14 45 46N	+18·7
β	Arietis	3	1 48 23·8	+ 3·30	20 15 19N	+17·7
α	Arietis	2	2 0 48·2	+ 3·37	22 55 39N	+17·2
γ^2	Ceti	3	2 37 26·7	+ 3·10	2 45 31N	+15·3
α	Ceti	2	2 56 22·3	+ 3·13	3 38 44N	+14·3
α	Persei	2	3 16 15·4	+ 4·26	49 27 29N	+13·1
η	Tauri	3	3 40 46·0	+ 3·55	23 45 17N	+11·4
γ^1	Eridani	3	3 52 45·4	+ 2·79	13 49 51S	+10·5
α	Tauri (*Aldebaran*)	1	4 29 26·2	+ 3·44	16 16 53N	+ 7·6
ι	Aurigæ	3	4 49 38·0	+ 3·90	32 59 10N	+ 6·0
α	Aurigæ (*Capella*)	1	5 8 20·5	+ 4·42	45 52 54N	+ 4·1
β	Orionis (*Rigel*)	1	5 9 6·4	+ 2·88	8 19 59S	+ 4·4
β	Tauri	2	5 19 8·9	+ 3·79	28 30 39N	+ 3·4
δ	Orionis	2	5 26 14·0	+ 3·06	0 23 1S	+ 2·9
α	Leporis	3	5 27 44·7	+ 2·65	17 54 16S	+ 2·8
ε	Orionis	2	5 30 28·7	+ 3·04	1 16 30S	+ 2·6
α	Columbæ	2	5 35 33·5	+ 2·17	34 8 6S	+ 2·1
α	Orionis ..... *Var.*	1	5 49 3·2	+ 3·25	7 23 6N	+ 1·0
μ	Geminorum	3	6 16 7·5	+ 3·63	22 34 14N	− 1·5
γ	Geminorum	2	6 31 11·0	+ 3·47	16 29 41N	− 2·8
α	Canis Majoris (*Sirius*)	1	6 40 10·0	+ 2·65	16 33 44S	− 4·7
51	Cephei	5	6 47 16·6	+30·00	87 13 17N	− 4·2
ε	Canis Majoris	2	6 54 11·1	+ 2·36	28 49 8S	− 4·7
δ	Geminorum	3	7 13 22·5	+ 3·59	22 11 22N	− 6·3
α^2	Geminorum (*Castor*)	2	7 27 23·4	+ 3·84	32 8 7N	− 7·5
α	Canis Minoris (*Procyon*)	1	7 33 23·1	+ 3·14	5 30 49N	− 9·0
β	Geminorum (*Pollux*)	1	7 38 24·0	+ 3·68	28 17 53N	− 8·4
15	Argûs	3	8 2 43·9	+ 2·55	23 58 44S	−10·2
ε	Hydræ	3	8 40 47·5	+ 3·18	6 49 58N	−13·0
ι	Ursæ Majoris	3	8 51 28·0	+ 4·13	48 29 4N	−13·9
α	Hydræ	2	9 22 2·0	+ 2·95	8 10 9S	−15·4
θ	Ursæ Majoris	3	9 25 17·6	+ 4·04	52 11 29N	−16·2
ε	Leonis	3	9 39 26·2	+ 3·42	24 17 38N	−16·4
α	Leonis (*Regulus*)	1	10 2 21·2	+ 3·20	12 31 9N	−17·5
γ^1	Leonis	2	10 13 44·5	+ 3·31	20 24 45N	−18·1
α	Ursæ Majoris	2	10 56 44·8	+ 3·75	62 21 39N	−19·4
δ	Leonis	2	11 8 5·9	+ 3·20	21 8 33N	−19·7
δ	Crateris	3	11 13 41·5	+ 3·00	14 10 2S	−19·5
β	Leonis	2	11 43 17·7	+ 3·06	15 12 13N	−20·1
γ	Ursæ Majoris	2	11 47 53·0	+ 3·18	54 19 23N	−20·0
ε	Corvi	3	12 4 18·8	+ 3·08	21 59 27S	−20·0
η	Virginis	3	12 14 7·4	+ 3·07	0 2 19S	−20·0
β	Corvi	2	12 28 27·0	+ 3·13	22 46 18S	−20·0
γ^1	Virginis	3	12 35 56·0	+ 3·04	0 49 45S	−19·9
α	Canum Venaticorum	3	12 50 44·5	+ 2·81	38 55 43N	−19·5
α	Virginis (*Spica*)	1	13 19 14·4	+ 3·15	10 34 16S	−18·9
ζ	Virginis	3	13 28 56·1	+ 3·05	0 1 4S	−18·5
η	Ursæ Majoris	2	13 43 5·2	+ 2·37	49 52 39N	−18·1
η	Boötis	3	13 49 18·3	+ 2·86	18 57 52N	−18·2
α	Boötis (*Arcturus*)	1	14 10 30·4	+ 2·73	19 46 17N	−18·8
ϵ^2	Boötis	2	14 40 3·1	+ 2·62	27 33 3N	−15·4
α	Libræ	2	14 44 37·7	+ 3·31	15 34 17S	−15·2
β	Ursæ Minoris	2	14 51 2·5	− 0·23	74 37 2N	−14·8
β	Libræ	2	15 10 55·5	+ 3·22	8 57 55S	−13·5
α	Coronæ Borealis	2	15 29 54·2	+ 2·54	27 5 44N	−12·3
α	Serpentis	2	15 38 42·1	+ 2·95	6 46 54N	−11·5
β^1	Scorpii	2	15 58 52·0	+ 3·48	19 29 43S	−10·1
δ	Ophiuchi	3	16 8 25·4	+ 3·14	3 24 9S	− 9·5
η^2	Draconis	3	16 22 27·8	+ 0·81	61 46 12N	− 8·3
α	Scorpii (*Antares*)	1	16 22 28·7	+ 3·67	26 10 49S	− 8·3
ζ	Herculis	3	16 37 1·6	+ 2·26	31 48 29N	− 6·7

EXPLANATION OF THE ASTRONOMICAL TABLES.

THE Mean Right Ascension and Declination for any other year, either before or after 1887, may be found from this table by multiplying the annual variation by the number of years from 1887, and applying it to the quantities above given; remarking, that if the required date be earlier than 1887, the *signs* of the annual variations must be changed. In applying the corrections, to reduce to any other date, to the Declinations, it must be borne in mind that N. Declination means +, and S. Declination —, and that the corrections must be added *algebraically*.

Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites.

This column exhibits, at the particular hour mentioned, the respective position of Jupiter and his Satellites, as seen in an inverting telescope. The white circles represent the Planet, and the numerals 1, 2, 3, and 4 the respective Satellites: a black circle is intended to show, either that the Satellite whose numeral it stands in the place of is in the shadow of the Planet (eclipsed), or else is behind the disc of Jupiter (occulted); the sign ☽ indicates that the Satellite in question is *on* the disc of the Planet.

Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.

This column indicates the Sidereal Time at Mean Noon on each day of the year, and is the time which the Observatory or Astronomical clock should show when the Mean Time clock points to Noon.

At the bottom of the pages containing the Tide Tables for each month, and immediately underneath the Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole-Star, &c., are given the places of a few of the more conspicuous Nebulæ

Name of Star.	Mag	Right Ascension.	Annual Var.	Declination.	Ann. Var.
		h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″
κ Ophiuchi	3	16 52 19·1	+ 2·83	9 33 5N	− 5·8
α^1 Herculis	3	17 9 29·6	+ 2·74	14 31 11N	− 4·3
θ Ophiuchi	3	17 15 4·1	+ 3·68	24 53 8S	− 3·9
β Draconis	3	17 27 52·7	+ 1·35	52 23 7N	− 2·8
α Ophiuchi	2	17 29 41·3	+ 2·78	12 38 35N	− 2·8
μ Herculis	3	17 42 2·1	+ 2·34	27 47 14N	− 2·3
γ Draconis	2	17 53 58·9	+ 1·39	51 30 8N	− 0·6
μ Sagittarii	4	18 7 0·3	+ 3·58	21 5 15S	+ 0·6
δ Ursæ Minoris	4	18 8 46·0	−19·43	86 36 39N	+ 0·8
α Lyræ (*Vega*)	1	18 33 6·7	+ 2·03	38 40 44N	+ 3·2
β^1 Lyræ ..... *Var.*	4	18 45 54·4	+ 2·21	33 13 55N	+ 4·0
ζ Aquilæ	3	19 0 12·9	+ 2·75	13 41 46N	+ 5·1
δ Aquilæ	3	19 19 48·0	+ 3·02	2 53 25N	+ 6·9
λ Ursæ Minoris	6	19 36 46·9	−64·43	88 57 37N	+ 8·2
γ Aquilæ	3	19 40 53·2	+ 2·85	10 20 18N	+ 8·5
α Aquilæ (*Altair*)	1	19 45 16·2	+ 2·93	8 34 14N	+ 9·3
β Aquilæ	4	19 49 45·7	+ 2·95	6 7 30N	+ 8·8
α^2 Capricorni	3	20 11 47·0	+ 3·33	12 53 40S	+10·9
α Cygni	2	20 37 34·7	+ 2·04	44 52 37N	+12·7
ζ Cygni	3	21 8 7·6	+ 2·55	29 45 49N	+14·6
α Cephei	3	21 15 52·9	+ 1·44	62 6 24N	+15·1
β Aquarii	3	21 25 36·5	+ 3·16	6 4 4S	+15·7
β^2 Cephei	3	21 27 11·9	+ 0·79	70 3 52N	+15·7
ε Pegasi	2	21 38 38·2	+ 2·95	9 21 26N	+16·4
α Aquarii	3	21 59 58·7	+ 3·08	0 52 6S	+17·3
γ Aquarii	4	22 15 49·1	+ 3·10	1 57 22S	+18·0
ζ Pegasi	3	22 35 49·5	+ 2·99	10 14 30N	+18·7
α PiscisAustralis (*Fomalhaut*)	1	22 51 24·3	+ 3·32	30 13 16S	+19·0
α Pegasi	2	22 59 7·9	+ 2·98	14 35 51N	+19·3
γ Piscium	4	23 11 18·4	+ 3·11	2 39 53N	+19·6
γ Cephei	3	23 34 42·8	+ 2·41	77 0 6N	+20·1
ω Piscium	4	23 53 30·5	+ 3·08	6 14 16N	+19·9

and Star Clusters, derived chiefly from the Bedford Catalogue. Most of these may be seen pretty well with a telescope of from three to four inches aperture.

The other astronomical portions of the Almanack will require no more explanation than will be found at the head of the respective columns.

Under the head "Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena," in each month, will be found the "Mean time of the Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian," for the 5th and 20th days. This will be useful in determining time by the Dipleidoscope or similar instrument, when, from the interference of clouds, &c., only one limb of the Sun is observed. From the values on the 5th and 20th, that for any other day can with sufficient accuracy be easily ascertained by interpolation.

Mean Right Ascension and Declination of Fourteen of the Principal Fundamental Stars visible in the Southern Hemisphere, for January 1, 1887.

Name of Star.	Mag	Right Ascension.	Annual Var.	Declination.	Ann. Var.
		h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″
β Hydri	3	0 19 48·2	+ 3·25	77 53 27S	+20·3
α Eridani (*Achernar*)	1	1 33 30·2	+ 2·24	57 48 40S	+18·4
γ Hydri	3–4	3 48 59·8	− 1·00	74 35 5S	+11·0
α Argûs (*Canopus*)	1	6 21 26·5	+ 1·33	52 38 3S	− 1·9
ι Argûs	2	9 14 3·9	+ 1·61	58 48 4S	−15·0
η Argûs ..... *Var.*	1–6	10 40 40·7	+ 2·31	59 5 26S	−18·9
β Chamæleontis	5	12 11 44·3	+ 3·40	78 41 4S	−20·0
α^1 Crucis	1	12 20 19·0	+ 3·29	62 28 21S	−20·0
β Centauri	1	13 55 51·2	+ 4·18	59 49 38S	−17·6
α^2 Centauri	1	14 31 56·2	+ 4·03	60 21 59S	−15·1
α Trianguli Australis	2	16 36 42·4	+ 6·30	68 49 6S	− 7·2
σ Octantis	6	18 37 2·8	+106·54	89 16 11S	+ 3·3
α Pavonis	2	20 16 42·1	+ 4·78	57 5 44S	+11·2
α Gruis	2	22 1 6·4	+ 3·80	47 30 28S	+17·3

It is supposed that α^2 Centauri, one of the brightest stars in the Southern hemisphere, is the nearest of the fixed stars to the Earth. The researches on its parallax by Henderson and Maclear gave for its distance from the Earth, in round numbers, twenty billions of miles. At the inconceivably rapid rate at which light is propagated through space, it would require three years and three months to reach the Earth from this star.

SOME ELEMENTS OF THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

Object.	Mean Distance from the Earth.	Mean Distance from the Sun.	Time of Rotation.	Diameter in Miles.	Volume.	Density.
			h. m.			
The Sun	1·0000	..	607 48	888,646	1,415,225·0000	0·250
Mercury	0·6129	0·3871	24 5½	3,089	0·0595	1·225
Venus	0·2767	0·7233	23 21⅓	7,896	0·9960	0·908
Earth	....	1·0000	23 56	7,926	1·0000	1·000
Mars	0·5237	1·5237	24 37½	4,070	0·1364	0·972
Jupiter	4·2028	5·2028	9 55½	92,164	1,491·0000	0·227
Saturn	8·5388	9·5388	10 15	75,070	772·0000	0·131
Uranus	18·1824	19·1824	..	36,216	86·5000	0·167
Neptune	29·0363	30·0363	..	33,610	76·6000	0·321

TABLE OF MEAN REFRACTIONS.

Apparent Altitude.	Mean Refraction.	Apparent Altitude.	Mean Refraction.
° ′	′ ″	°	′ ″
0 0	34 55	15	3 32
0 10	32 49	16	3 19
0 20	30 52	17	3 7
0 30	29 4	18	2 56
0 40	27 23	19	2 46
0 50	25 50	20	2 37
1 0	24 25	21	2 29
1 20	21 56	22	2 22
1 40	19 52	23	2 15
2 0	18 9	24	2 9
2 30	16 1	25	2 3
3 0	14 15	26	1 58
3 30	12 58	27	1 53
4 0	11 39	28	1 48
4 30	10 43	29	1 44
5 0	9 47	30	1 40
5 30	9 2	32	1 32
6 0	8 23	34	1 25
6 30	7 50	36	1 19
7 0	7 20	38	1 14
7 30	6 53	40	1 9
8 0	6 30	45	0 58
8 30	6 8	50	0 48
9 0	5 49	55	0 40
9 30	5 32	60	0 33
10 0	5 16	65	0 27
11 0	4 49	70	0 21
12 0	4 25	75	0 16
13 0	4 5	80	0 10
14 0	3 47	85	0 5
15 0	3 32	90	0 0

This Table of Mean Refractions is derived from that by the late Professor Bessel. With the argument 'apparent altitude' it gives the correction to be applied to observed altitudes in order to free them from the effect of atmospheric refraction. As refraction causes all bodies to appear more elevated above the horizon than they really are, the quantities in the table must be *subtracted* from the observed altitudes.

For an altitude not in the Table, the value of the mean refraction may easily be obtained by interpolation. For example, let the mean refraction be required for 6°35′: here opposite to 6° 30′ we have 7′50″, and opposite to the next argument, 7° 0′, 7′ 20″ for the mean refraction, and we see that for an increase of 30′ in the altitude, the refraction has decreased 30″; therefore a simple proportion shows us that we must decrease the value corresponding to 6°30′ by 5″, which will give 7′45″ as the mean refraction corresponding to 6° 35′ of apparent altitude.

TIDAL CURRENTS.

The tidal wave in the deep sea is merely an undulation; but, when shallow seas or bays are reached, the movement of the water is discernible. The general principle is, that in the deep sea there is a quick movement of the wave and a slow movement of the water; in the shallow sea there is a slow movement of the wave and a quick movement of the water, which is called the tidal current. These currents are frequently spoken of as the flood and ebb tides; but the terms (although sanctioned by usage) are not correct, because flood and ebb are applied to the rising and falling of the water, which is quite a different thing. The flood current in a channel supplies water for the wave, but the wave requires water after its summit has passed any particular point, so that at that point flood current continues although ebb tide may have commenced. Similarly the current may continue after flood tide has commenced. Tidal currents have also much to do with the formation of bars at the mouths of rivers. Therefore, unless the harbour engineer have a full knowledge of their set and force, and whether they act in conjunction with or in opposition to the ocean currents, his plans for improvement may be rendered nugatory.

ASTEROIDS.

The following is a complete list of all Asteroids discovered up to the present time, with the names given them:—

1 Ceres
2 Pallas
3 Juno
4 Vesta
5 Astræa
6 Hebe
7 Iris
8 Flora
9 Metis
10 Hygeia
11 Parthenope
12 Victoria
13 Egeria
14 Irene
15 Eunomia
16 Psyche
17 Thetis
18 Melpomene
19 Fortuna
20 Massilia
21 Lutetia
22 Calliope
23 Thalia
24 Themis
25 Phocea
26 Proserpine
27 Euterpe
28 Bellona
29 Amphitrite
30 Urania
31 Euphrosyne
32 Pomona
33 Polyhymnia
34 Circe
35 Leucothea
36 Atalanta
37 Fides
38 Leda
39 Lætitia
40 Harmonia
41 Daphne
42 Isis
43 Ariadne
44 Nysa
45 Eugenia
46 Hestia
47 Aglaia
48 Doris
49 Pales
50 Virginia
51 Nemausa
52 Europa
53 Calypso
54 Alexandra
55 Pandora
56 Melete
57 Mnemosyne
58 Concordia
59 Olympia
60 Echo
61 Danaë
62 Erato
63 Ausonia
64 Angelina
65 Maximiliana
66 Maia
67 Asia
68 Leto
69 Hesperia
70 Panopæa
71 Niobe
72 Feronia
73 Clytie
74 Galatea
75 Eurydice
76 Freia
77 Frigga
78 Diana
79 Eurynome
80 Sappho
81 Terpsichore
82 Alcmene
83 Beatrix
84 Clio
85 Io
86 Semele
87 Sylvia
88 Thisbe
89 Julia
90 Antiope
91 Ægina
92 Undina
93 Minerva
94 Aurora
95 Arethusa
96 Ægle
97 Clotho
98 Ianthe
99 Dikè
100 Hecate
101 Helena
102 Miriam
103 Hera
104 Clymene
105 Artemis
106 Dione
107 Camilla
108 Hecuba
109 Felicitas
110 Lydia
111 Ate
112 Iphigenia
113 Amalthea
114 Cassandra
115 Thyra
116 Sirona
117 Lomia
118 Peitho
119 Althæa
120 Lachesis
121 Hermione
122 Gerda
123 Brunhilda
124 Alcestis
125 Liberatrix
126 Velleda
127 Johanna
128 Nemesis
129 Antigone
130 Electra
131 Vala
132 Æthra
133 Cyrene
134 Sophrosyne
135 Hertha
136 Austria
137 Melibœa
138 Tolosa
139 Juewa
140 Siwa
141 Lumen
142 Polana
143 Adria
144 Vibilia
145 Adeona
146 Lucina
147 Protogeneia
148 Gallia
149 Medusa
150 Nuwa
151 Abundantia
152 Atala
153 Hilda
154 Bertha
155 Scylla
156 Xanthippe
157 Dejanira
158 Koronis
159 Emilia
160 Una
161 Athor
162 Laurentia
163 Erigone
164 Eva
165 Loreley
166 Rhodope
167 Urda
168 Sibylla
169 Zelia
170 Maria
171 Ophelia
172 Baucis
173 Ino
174 Phædra
175 Andromache
176 Idunna
177 Irma
178 Belisana
179 Clytemnestra
180 Garumna
181 Eucharis
182 Elsa
183 Istria
184 Deiopeia
185 Eunike
186 Celuta
187 Lamberta
188 Menippe
189 Phthia
190 Ismene
191 Kolga
192 Nausicaa
193 Ambrosia
194 Prokne
195 Eurycleia
196 Philomela
197 Arete
198 Ampella
199 Byblis
200 Dynamene
201 Penelope
202 Chryseis
203 Pompeia
204 Callisto
205 Martha
206 Hersilia
207 Hedda
208 Lacrimosa
209 Dido
210 Isabella
211 Isolda
212 Medea
213 Lilæa
214 Aschera
215 Œnone
216 Cleopatra
217 Eudora
218 Bianca
219 Thusnelda
220 Stephania
221 Eos
222 Lucia
223 Rosa
224 Oceana
225 Henrietta
226 Weringia
227 Philosophia
228 Agatha
229 Adelinda
230 Athamantis
231 Vindobona
232 Russia
233 Asterope
234 Barbara
235 Carolina
236 Honoria
237 Cælestina
238 Hypatia
239 Adrastea
240 Vanadis
241 Germania
242 Kremhilda
243 Ida
244 Sita
245 Vera
246 Asporina
247 Eukrate
248 Lameia
249 Ilse
250 Bettina
251 Sophia
252 Clementina
253 Mathilde
254 Augusta
258 Tyche
259 Aletheia

Nos. 255, 256, 257, and 260 are not yet named.

Years since		B.C.
5891	The Creation of the World (Bible Chron.)	4004
4989	Hindu era of Deluge	3102
4587	Commencement of Chinese history	2700
4235	The Deluge	2348
3808	The Call of Abraham	1921
3378	The Exodus under Moses	1491
3070	The Fall of Troy	1183
2969	Era of Cheops; Great Pyramid	1082
2936	David became King of Israel	1049
2849	Probable era of Homer (from 915 to)	962
2765	Carthage was founded	878
2663	The Olympic era commenced	776
2640	Foundation of Rome; era A.U.C.	753
2475	Jerusalem was taken by Nebuchadnezzar	588
2423	Restoration under King Cyrus	536
2396	The Expulsion of the Tarquins	509
2367	Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylæ	480
1942	Cæsar's invasion of Britain	55
1891	Birth of Our Lord, 4 years bef. Ch. era	4
		A.D.
1858	The Crucifixion of Our Lord	29
1826	Revolt of the Britons under Boadicea	61
1817	Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus	70
1581	London was rebuilt by the Romans	306
1574	Constantine embraced Christianity	313
1477	The Romans finally quitted Britain	410
1368	Cerdic settled in England	519
1291	St. Augustine arrived in England	596
1101	Haroun Al Raschid was Caliph	786
1093	King Offa granted Tithes	794
1060	Egbert, first king of all England	827
1016	Alfred the Great succeeded to the Crown	871
873	Brian Boroimhe was slain at Clontarf	1014
870	Canute of Denmark, king of England	1017
821	The Battle of Hastings	1066
801	The Domesday Survey was completed	1086
791	The Crusades commenced	1096
716	Ireland was invaded by Henry II.	1171
672	King John granted Magna Charta	1215
622	The first Representative Parliament	1265
609	The first Act of Parliament, 6 Edw. I.	1278
603	Birth of the first Eng. Pr. of Wales	1284
582	Wallace was captured and executed	1305
541	Battle of Cressy; the French defeated	1346
531	The French were defeated at Poictiers	1356
501	Battle of Sempach	1386
499	Battle of Otterburn (or Chevy Chase)	1388
472	The Battle of Agincourt	1415
446	Joan of Arc burnt	1431
434	Constantinople was taken by the Turks	1453
432	The Wars of the Roses commenced	1455
426	The House of York came to the Throne	1461
425	The Bible was first printed at Mentz	1462
416	Caxton set up his Printing-press	1471
416	Earl of Warwick was killed at Barnet	1471
415	Almanacks were first printed at Buda	1472
401	York and Lancaster united	1486
395	The Discovery of America by Columbus	1492
387	Newfoundland discovered ..... *Circa*	1500
352	The first English Bible (Coverdale's)	1535
348	Monasteries were dissolved	1539
331	Archbishop Cranmer was burnt	1556
329	Calais was taken from the English	1558
329	The Accession of Queen Elizabeth	1558
315	The St. Bartholomew Massacre	1572
303	Virginia taken possession of by Raleigh	1584
301	Tobacco and Potatoes introduced	1586
299	The Spanish Armada was defeated	1588
287	The E. India Company first chartered	1600
286	India; First Adventure from England	1591
284	The Union of the Crowns (Eng. & Scot.)	1603
282	Barbados was first settled	1605
282	The Gunpowder Plot, 5th November	1605
280	Jamestown, 1st Eng. settlement Amer.	1607
278	The Independence of Holland	1609

Years since		A.D.
271	The Death of William Shakspeare	1616
267	Massachusetts founded by Puritans	1620
265	Nova Scotia settled by the Scotch	1622
253	Maryland settled by Roman Catholics	1634
251	Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams	1636
250	Scotland rejected Episcopacy	1637
247	Madras was founded	1640
247	The Long Parliament assembled	1640
246	Massacre of Protestants in Ireland	1641
245	The Battle of Edgehill	1642
242	Charles I. was defeated at Naseby	1645
238	Charles I. was beheaded, 30th January	1649
237	Cromwell's "Crowng. Victy.," Dunbar	1650
236	Navigation Laws were introduced	1651
234	Oliver Cromwell made Lord Protector	1653
232	Jamaica taken from the Spaniards	1655
227	The Monarchy was restored	1660
225	Bombay ceded to Charles II. by Portugal	1662
225	Royal Society was chartered	1662
225	The Act of Uniformity was enforced	1662
223	New York conquered from Dutch	1664
223	The Great Plague of London	1664
221	Transportation of convicts legalized	1665
221	Great Fire of London	1666
208	The Habeas Corpus Act was passed	1679
205	Pennsylvania settled by the Quakers	1682
201	William Dampier landed in Australia	1686
201	James II. re-introduced Popery	1686
198	Parliament elected William and Mary	1689
197	The Battle of the Boyne	1690
191	First Insurance Office was established	1696
189	Christian Knowledge Society founded	1698
189	Calcutta was purchased	169[illegible]
186	Soc. for Propagating Gospel founded	1701
186	Prussia was first made a kingdom	1701
184	The Great Storm (Defoe's)	1703
183	Gibraltar was taken by the English	1704
180	Legislative Union of Eng. with Scot.	1707
180	Society of Antiquaries re-established	1707
174	The Peace of Utrecht	1713
173	The Accession of the House of Hanover	1714
167	The South Sea Bubble	1720
142	The Scotch Rebellion	1745
142	The Battle of Fontenoy	1745
141	The Battle of Culloden	1746
131	Black-hole Suffocation in Calcutta	1756
130	Clive gained the Battle of Plassy	1757
128	Canada taken from the French	1759
122	Bengal, Behar, and Orissa ceded	1765
117	Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay	1770
112	Battle of Lexington: first American	1775
111	United States; first so styled 9 Sept.	1776
108	Captain Cook was killed	1779
105	Independence of U.S.A. acknowledged	1782
103	Mail Coaches introduced	1784
101	Impeachment of Warren Hastings	1786
100	New South Wales settled	1787
100	First Colonial bishopric was founded	1787
99	The First Settlement in Australia	1788
94	Louis XVI. of France was executed	1793
94	First Church erected in Australia	1793
93	Lord Howe's Naval Victory	1794
93	London Missionary Society founded	1794
90	Bank suspended Cash Payments	1797
89	The Battle of the Nile	1798
89	The Irish Rebellion	1798
88	B. of Seringapatam: Death of Tippoo	1799
87	Malta was acquired by conquest	1800
86	Abercromby's Victory in Egypt	1801
86	The Union of Gt. Britain and Ireland	1801
85	The Treaty of Amiens	1802
84	Tasmania (Van Diemen's Ld.) organizd.	1803
83	Bonaparte made Emperor of French	1804
82	Battle of Trafalgar; death of Nelson	1805
81	Cape of Good Hope taken from Dutch	1806

Years since		A.D.
81	The East-India Docks opened	1806
80	Gas was first introduced into London	1807
78	Battle of Corunna; d. of Sir J. Moore	1809
76	George IV. was appointed Regent	1811
75	The French Expedition to Russia	1812
73	The See of Calcutta was founded	1814
73	Scott's "Waverley" was published	1814
73	The Printing-machine was invented	1814
72	Ceylon acquired	1815
72	The Battle of Waterloo, 18th June	1815
71	Algiers bombarded by Lord Exmouth	1816
67	The Death of King George III.	1820
66	The Death of Napoleon Bonaparte	1821
64	Cabs first plied in London	1823
63	The Death of Lord Byron	1824
63	Ashantees defeated the British	1824
61	London University received a Charter	1826
60	The Battle of Navarino	1827
59	Test and Corporation Acts repealed	1828
58	The last execution for forgery	1829
58	New Metropolitan Police	1829
58	Omnibuses first ran in London	1829
58	The Roman Catholic Relief Bill	1829
58	W. Australia formed into a province	1829
57	The Death of King George IV.	1830
57	France discarded the Bourbons	1830
57	Liverpool & Manchester Rail. opened	1830
56	The Bristol Riots	1831
56	New London Bridge was opened	1831
55	Steel pens came into general use	1832
55	The first Reform Act passed, 7th June	1832
54	"Tracts for the Times" were issued	1833
54	Slavery was abolished by Parliament	1833
53	S. Australia formed into a province	1834
53	Stamp on Almanacks abolished	1834
53	English Poor Law Amendment Act	1834
53	Lucifer Matches came into use	1834
50	Accession of Queen Victoria, 20th June	1837
49	"Great Western" steamed to N. York	1838
49	Electric Telegraph first constructed	1838
48	Aden was captured and annexed	1839
48	London and Greenwich Rail. opened	1839
47	The Marriage of Queen Victoria	1840
47	Penny Postage commenced, 10th Jan.	1840
46	Hong Kong taken from the Chinese	1841
46	New Zealand made a separate colony	1841
46	Birth of the Prince of Wales, 9th Nov.	1841
45	The Queen first visited Scotland	1842
45	The re-imposition of the Income Tax	1842
41	Repeal of the Corn Laws, 26th June	1846
41	The Irish Potato Famine	1846
40	The Death of Daniel O'Connell	1847
39	France discarded the Orleanists	1848
38	The Navigation Laws were repealed	1849
38	Sikhs were defeated at Chilianwallah	1849
38	The Punjab formally annexed	1849
37	Victoria was formed into a province	1850
36	The first International Exhibition	1851
36	Gold was discovered in Australia	1851
35	"John Doe & Richard Roe" banished	1852
35	The Duke of Wellington died	1852
34	Duty on Advertisements abolished	1853
34	Second Burmese War: Pegu annexed	1853
33	The Battle of Inkerman	1854
31	Oude annexed. Ld. Canning, viceroy	1856
30	Mutiny commcd. at Meerut, 10th May	1857
29	The Company ceased to govern India	1858
28	Queensland formed into a province	1859
27	Jewish disabilities entirely removed	1860
26	The Paper Duty was abolished	1861
26	Battle of Bull Run, America, 21st July	1861
26	The Death of the Prince Consort	1861
25	Slavery abolished in U.S., 18th Dec.	1862
22	The Death of Lord Palmerston	1865
21	Battle of Sadowa	1866
21	Prussia absorbed Germany	1866
20	Confederation of Canada	1867
20	The Second Reform Act passed	1867
20	The Abyssinian War, cost £10,000,000	1867
19	Transportation of convicts abolished	1868
17	The Capitulation at Sedan	1870
17	France discarded the Bonapartists	1870
17	Rome again made the Capital of Italy	1870
16	The Irish Church was Disestablished	1871
16	The German Empire was re-established	1871
13	Tichborne trial concluded, 28th Feb.	1874
10	Queen proclaimed Empress of India	1877
9	Afghanistan again occupied	1878
9	Cyprus was taken possession of	1878
7	The Second Gladstone Administration	1880
6	The Death of Lord Beaconsfield	1881
5	End of Afghan War (cost £23,500,000)	1882
5	English occupation of Egypt	1882
4	New Guinea annexed by Queensland	1883
3	Part of New Guinea was Germanized	1884
1	The Colonial Exhibition opened	1886

Styles of English Architecture.

Name.	Prevailed.	General Characteristics.
NORMAN	(Circa.) 1066 to 1154	Round-headed doorways and windows, heavy pillars, and zigzag ornaments. (Example, Nave, Rochester Cathedral.)
TRANSITION	1140 to 1200	Same, but with pointed windows. (Example, Choir, Canterbury Cathedral.)
EARLY ENGLISH	1189 to 1272	Narrow-pointed windows, lancet-shaped; clustered pillars. (Example, Presbytery at the east end of Lincoln Cathedral; Choir, Westminster Abbey.)
TRANSITION	1260 to 1320	Tracery introduced into windows. (Example, east end of Lincoln Cathedral.)
DECORATED	1300 to 1370	Geometrical tracery in windows, enriched doorways, beautifully arranged mouldings. (Example, Lady Chapel, Ely.)
TRANSITION	1350 to 1400	Lines less flowing. (Example, Choir, York Minster.)
PERPENDICULAR	1399 to 1547	Upright lines of mouldings in windows, doorways often a combination of square heads with pointed arches. (Example, King's College Chapel, Cambridge.)
TUDOR, OR ELIZABETHAN	1550 to 1600	A debased species of perpendicular, mostly employed in domestic architecture. (Examples, Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire; Compton Winyate House, Warwickshire.)
JACOBEAN	1603 to 1641	An admixture of Classical with all kinds of Gothic or Pointed. (Example, Longleat House, Wiltshire.)

Name.	SAXONS AND DANES.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
EGBERT	First King of all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second Son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third Son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED	Fourth Son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	—	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second Son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	—	4
ETHELRED II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	0
CANUTE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	—	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward	1066	1066	—	0
	THE HOUSE OF NORMANDY.				
WILLIAM I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	40	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	60	19
	THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.				
HENRY II.	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	49	17
HENRY III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
	THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.				
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (Died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
	THE HOUSE OF YORK.				
EDWARD IV.	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edwd. III.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
	THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.				
HENRY VII.	Son of Edmund, Eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44
	THE HOUSE OF STUART.				
JAMES I.	Son of Mary Queen of Scots, granddau. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	1649	48	24
COMMONWEALTH	Commonwealth declared May 19	1649	—	—	—
	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector	1653	1658	59	—
	Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector	1658	Res. 1659	—	—

Name.	THE HOUSE OF STUART—RESTORED.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I.	1660	1685	55	25
JAMES II.	Second son of Charles I. (died 16 Sept., 1701)	1685	Dep. 1688	68	3
	(Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689.)		Dec. 1701		
WILLIAM III. and MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	1702	51	13
	Eldest daughter of James II.		1694	33	6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
	THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.				
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	82	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III.	1820	1830	68	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	72	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	WHOM GOD PRESERVE.		

Sovereigns of Scotland from A.D. 1057 to the Union of the Crowns.

Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm (*Ceanmohr*)	1057, Apr.	Alexander III.	1249, July 8	James IV.	1488, June 11
Donald (*Bane*)	1093, Nov.	Margaret	1286, Mar. 19	James V.	1513, Sept. 9
Duncan	1094, May	John (Balliol)	1292, Nov. 17	Mary	1542, Dec. 16
Donald (*Bane*) rest.	1095, Nov.	Robert I. (Bruce)	1306, Mar. 27	Francis and Mary	1558, Apr. 24
Edgar	1097, Sept.	David II.	1329, June 7	Mary	1560, Dec. 5
Alexander I.	1107, Jan. 8	Robert II. (Stewart)	1371, Feb. 22	Henry and Mary	1565, July 29
David I.	1124, April 27	Robert III.	1390, Apr. 12	Mary	1567, Feb. 10
Malcolm (*Maiden*)	1153, May 24	James I.	1406, April 4	James VI.	1567, July 29
William (*The Lion*)	1165, Dec. 9	James II.	1437, Feb. 20	(Ascended the throne of Eng. as James I., 24th March, 1603.)	
Alexander II.	1214, Dec. 4	James III.	1460, Aug. 3		

Welsh Sovereigns and Princes.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 840 to 1282.		ENGLISH PRINCES, A.D. 1284 to 1841.	
Roderick the Great	840	Edward of Carnarvon, afterwards King Edward II. of England; born	1284
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877	Created Prince of Wales	1301
Howel Dda, the Good	942	Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Jefan and Jago	948	Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Howel ap Jefan, the Bad	972	Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Cadwallon, his brother	984	Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dha	985	Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel	992	Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Llewelyn ap Sitsylht	1015	Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric	1023	Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Hen. VII.	1503
Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Sitsylht	1034	Henry F. Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Bleddyn	1063	Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Trahaern ap Caradoc	1073	Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
Griffith ap Cynan	1079	George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Owain Gwynedd	1136	Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1729
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169	George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
Llewelyn the Great	1194	George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
David ap Llewelyn	1240	Albert Edward, son of Queen Victoria	1841
Llewelyn ap Griffith, last Prince, 1246; slain	1282		

The English Octarchy.

During the Heptarchy, or during the greater part of the time the Heptarchy existed, the provincial Kings or Heptarchs acknowledged a leader, or Octarch, entitled *Rex Genlis Anglorum*, of whom Hengist, King of Kent (455), was the first, and Egbert (820) the last.

	A.D.
Hengist, 1st King of Kent	457
Ella, 1st King of the South Saxons	490
Cerdic, 1st King of Wessex	519
Kenric, 2nd King of Wessex	534
Ceawlin, 3rd King of Wessex	560
Ethelbert, 5th King of Kent	593
Redwald, 3rd King of East Anglia	616
Edwin, 4th King of Northumbria	630
Oswald, 5th King of Northumbria	635
Osweo, 8th King of Bernicia	644
Wulfhere, 6th King of Mercia	670
Ethelred, 7th King of Mercia	675
Ceured, 8th King of Mercia	704
Celred, 9th King of Mercia	709
Ethelbald, 10th King of Mercia	716
Offa, 11th King of Mercia	758
Egferth, 12th King of Mercia	796
Kenulph, 13th King of Mercia	796
Egbert, 17th King of Wessex, made Bretwalda or leader, and the King of all England	827

The line (or rather lines) of native sovereigns is a very long one; some Irish historians have traced the succession to about the period of the Flood, "before which time there were many princes," but unfortunately, the records have not been preserved. According to Keating, the first sovereigns after the Milesian Conquest, of whom there is any "absolute certainty," were Heber and Heremon, Milesian princes from Gallicia, in Spain, who conquered Ireland, and gave to its throne a race of 171 kings. These two princes reigned jointly from the year 1300 B.C. till 1291, when Heremon alone ruled. Of their successors, who reigned from the year 1285 B.C. to the Christian era, about 169 in number, only fifteen died comfortably in their beds; four died of the plague or some malignant distemper, the rest being assassinated, killed in battle, or dying other violent deaths. Home Rule in all its beautiful simplicity was in existence from the earliest times till after the Conquest of Ireland by Henry II. in 1172; the Rulers, however, appear to have had anything but a peaceable quiet time. The following is an "authentic list" of—

Irish Sovereigns after the Birth of Christ.

Fearaidhach-Fionfachtna — "a most just A.D. and good prince"—slain by his successor	4
Fiachadh-Fion—slain by his successor	24
Fiachadh-Fionohudh—the Prince with the White Cows; "murdered by the Irish plebeians of Connaught"	27
Cairbre-Cinncait—murdered in a conspiracy	54
Elim—slain in battle	59
Tuathal-Teachtmar—slain by his successor	79
Mal, or Mail—slain by his successor	109
Feidhlimhidh — "an excellent justiciar;" died a natural death	113
Cathoire Mor, or the Great—had thirty sons	122
Conn Ceadchadhach, called the Hero of the Hundred Battles—slain	125
Conaire—killed	145
Art-Aonfhir, the Melancholy—slain in battle	152
Lughaidh, surnamed Mac Conn—thrust through the eye with a spear in a conspiracy	182
Feargus, surnamed Black-teeth—murdered at the instigation of his successor	212
Cormac-Ulfhada—"a prince of most excellent wisdom, and kept the most splendid court that ever was in Ireland;" choked by the bone of a fish at supper	213
Eochaidh-Gunait—killed	253
Cairbre-Liffeachair—slain in battle	254
Fiachadh—succeeded his father; slain in battle by his three nephews	282
Cairioll or Colla-Uais—dethroned; retired to Scotland	315
Muirreadhach-Tireach—slain by successor	319
Caolbhach—slain by his successor	352
Eochaidh-Moidhmeodhain—natural death	353
Criomthan—poisoned by his sister to obtain the crown for her son	360
Niall—surnamed of the nine hostages; killed in France, on the banks of the Loire	375
Dathy—killed by a thunderbolt at the foot of the Alps	398
Laoghaire—killed by a thunderbolt	421
Oilioll-Molt—slain in battle	453
Lughaidh—also killed by a thunderbolt	473
Murtough—died naturally	493
Tuathal-Maolgarbh—assassinated	515
Diarmuid—fell by the sword of Hugh Dubh	528
Feargus, in conjunction with his brother Daniel; manner of their deaths unknown	550
Eochaidh, jointly with his uncle Baodan; both slain	551
Ainmereach—deprived of his crown and life	554
Baodan—slain by the two Cuimins	557
Aodh or Hugh—killed in battle	558
Hugh Slaine—assassinated	587
Aodh-Uaireodhnach—killed in battle	591
Maolcobha—defeated in a dreadful battle, in which he was slain	618
Suibhne-Meain—killed	622
Daniel—died a natural death	635
Conall Claon, jointly with his brother Ceallach—the first was murdered, the other drowned in a bog	648
Diarmuid and Blathmac—both died of the plague	661
Seachnasach—assassinated	668
Cionfaola—succeeded his brother; murdered	674
Fionachta-Fleadha—murdered	678
Loingseach—killed in battle	685
Congal Cionmaghair—"a cruel persecutor of the Irish Church, without mercy or distinction;" sudden death	693
Feargal—routed and slain in battle	702
Fogartach—slain in battle	719
Cionaoth—defeated and found dead on the battle field	720
Flaithbheartagh—became a monk	724
Aodh, or Hugh Alain—killed in battle	731
Daniel—died on a pilgrimage at Joppa	740
Niall-Freasach—became a monk	782
Donagh, or Donchad—"died in his bed"	786
Aodh, or Hugh—slain in battle	815
Connor, or Conchabhar—"died of grief, being unable to redress the misfortunes of his country"	837
Niall-Caillie—drowned in the river Caillie	851
Turgesius, the Norwegian chief—possessed himself of the sovereign power; "expelled the Irish historians, and burnt their books;" made prisoner, thrown into a lough, and drowned	866
Maol Ceachlin, or Malachy I.	879
Hugh Fionnliath	897
Flann Sionna	913
Niall-Glundubh — "died on the field of honour"	951
Donnagh, or Donough	954
Congall—slain by the Danes at Armagh	974
Daniel—became a monk	984
Maol Ceachlin II.—resigned on the election of Brian Boroimhe as King of Ireland	1002
Brian Boroimhe—a valiant and renowned prince; defeated the Danes in the memorable battle of Clontarf, on Good Friday, 1014; assassinated in his tent the same night, while in the attitude of prayer. He was 30 years king of Munster, and 12 king of Ireland	1014
Maol Ceachlin II. restored	1039
Donough, or Denis O'Brian, third son of the preceding	1048
Tirloch, or Turlough, nephew of Donough	1098
Muriertagh, or Murtough—resigned, and became a monk	1110
Turlough (O'Connor) II.—the Great	1130
Murtough MacNeil MacLachlin—slain in battle	1150
Roderic, or Roger, O'Connor	1168
Henry II., King of England—conquered the country, and became Lord of Ireland. The English monarchs were styled "Lords of Ireland" until the reign of Henry VIII., who styled himself King; this title continued till the Union, 1st Jan., 1801	1172

Presidents of the United States of America.

Declaration of Independence	4 July 1776
General Washington first President, 1789 and	1793
John Adams	1797
Thomas Jefferson	1801 and 1805
James Madison	1809 and 1813
James Monroe	1817 and 1821
John Quincy Adams	1825
General Andrew Jackson	1829 and 1833
Martin Van Buren	1837
Gen. William Henry Harrison (died 4 April)	1841
John Tyler (elected as Vice-President)	1841
James Knox Polk	1845
Gen. Zachary Taylor (died 9 July, 1850)	1849
Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President)	1850
General Franklin Pierce	1853
James Buchanan	1857
Abram. Lincoln (assas. 14 Apr. 1865)	1861 and 1865
Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President)	1865
General Ulysses S. Grant	1869 and 1873
Rutherford B. Hayes	1877
Gen. J. Abram Garfield (died 19 Sept., 1881)	1881
Gen. Chester A. Arthur (elected as V.-Pres.)	1881
Grover Cleveland	1885

Population in 1776, including slaves, 2,614,300. Population in 1881, all free, 50,152,866.

Emperors of Russia.

1689	Peter I. ... died 28 Jan.	1725
1725	Catherine I., Mistress of Peter, d. 17 May	1727
1727	Peter II. ... died 29 Jan.	1730
1730	Ann ... died 29 Oct.	1740
1740	Ivan IV., imprisoned 1741, assassinated	1764
1741	Elizabeth ... died 5 Jan.	1762
1762	Peter III. ... assassinated 14 July	1762
	Catherine II., Wife of Peter III., d. 17 Nov.	1796
1796	Paul ... assassinated 24 March	1801
1801	Alexander I. ... died 1 Dec.	1825
1825	Nicholas ... died 2 March	1855
1855	Alexander II. assassinated 13 March	1881
1881	Alexander III.	1881

Popes of Rome.

Peter-Clement—Linus	1st Pope ?	42-66
Benedict XIII.	Orsini	1724
Clement XII.	Corsini	1730
Benedict XIV.	Lambertini	1740
Clement XIII.	Rezzonico	1758
Clement XIV.	Ganganelli	1769
Pius VI.	Braschi	1775
Pius VII.	Chiaramonti	1800
Leo XII.	Genga	1823
Pius VIII.	Castiglioni	1829
Gregory XVI.	Capellari	1831
Pius IX.	Mastai-Ferretti	1846
Leo XIII.	Pecci	1878

Germany—Austria-Hungary.

Joseph I., Son of Emperor Leopold	1705
Charles VI., Brother of preceding	1711
Maria-Theresa of Hungary and Bohemia	1740
Charles VII., Elector of Bavaria	1742
Francis I., Husband of Maria-Theresa	1745
Joseph II., Son of preceding	1765
Leopold II., Brother of preceding	1790
Francis II. } Last Emperor of Germany	1792
Francis I. } First Emperor of Austria	1804
Ferdinand (Abdicated)	1835
Francis-Joseph (Nephew)	1848

Prussia.

Albert I., First Elector of Brandenburg	1134
John-Sigismund, Elector, Duke of Prussia	1616
George-William " "	1619
Frederick-William, "The Great Elector"	1640
Frederick, 1688; Crowned King of Prussia	1701
Frederick-William I.	1713
Frederick II., "The Great"	1740
Frederick-William II.	1786
Frederick-William III.	1797
Frederick-William IV.	1840
William, First German Emperor	1860

French Dynasties and Sovereigns.

The Merovingians.

Clovis, "The Hairy," King of the Salic Franks	428
Childeric III., last of the race	737

The Carlovingians.

Pépin, "The Short," son of Charles Martel	752
Charlemagne, the Great, Emp. of the West	768
Louis V., "The Indolent," last of the race	986

The Capets.

Hugh Capet, "The Great"	987
Louis IX., "St. Louis"	1226
Charles IV., "The Handsome"	1322

The House of Valois.

Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate"	1328
Henry III., last of the race	1574

The House of Bourbon.

Henry IV., "The Great" King of Navarre	1589
Louis XIII., "The Just"	1610
Louis XIV., "The Great," Dieudonné	1643
Louis XV., "The Well-beloved"	1715
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793)	1774
Louis XVII. (never reigned)	1793

The First Republic.

The National Convention first sat 21 Sept.	1792
The Directory nominated	1 Nov. 1795

The Consulate.

Bonaparte, Cambacérès, & Lebrun	24 Dec. 1799
Bonaparte, Consul for 10 years	6 May 1802
Bonaparte, Consul for Life	2 August 1802

The Empire.

Napoleon I. decreed Emperor	18 May 1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned) died	22 July 1832

The Restoration.

Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris	3 May 1814
Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830, d. 6 Nov. 1836)	1824

The House of Orleans.

Louis Philippe, King of the French (Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848, died 26 August, 1850.)	1830
Heir-expectant, Comte de Paris, b. 24 Aug. (Also heir to the House of Bourbon.)	1838

The Second Republic.

Provisional Government formed	22 Feb. 1848
Louis Napoleon elected President	19 Dec. 1848

The Second Empire.

Napoleon III. elected Emperor (Deposed 4 Sept., 1870, died 9 Jan., 1873.)	22 Nov. 1852

Third Republic.

Committee of Public Defence	4 Sept. 1870
L. A. Thiers elected President	31 Aug. 1871
Marshal MacMahon elected President	24 May 1873
Jules Grévy (first) elected President	30 Jan. 1879

The Stuarts derive their descent from Walter Fitz-Alan, lord of Oswestry, co. Salop, who entered the service of David I., King of Scotland, and became Hereditary High Steward. Walter, 6th High Steward, was a supporter of Robert Bruce (Robert I.), commanded a division at Bannockburn, and in 1315 gained the hand of Bruce's daughter Marjory. By Marjory he had a son who succeeded to the throne, in 1371, as Robert II., being the first King of the House of Stuart. We are then led by direct succession to James IV., who married in 1503 the Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England. His son and successor, James V., married, in 1538, as his second wife, Mary of Guise. His daughter, the famous Mary, Queen of Scots, married for the second time, in 1565, her cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, grandson of the Princess Margaret, and the following year gave birth to a son, James VI., afterwards James I. of England. James derived his title to the English Throne from being the great-grandson of this Princess Margaret, and, on the failure of the male line, his hereditary right remained indisputable. Queen Elizabeth had named him as her successor, and Parliament, in compliance with her dying wish, had settled the succession on the heirs of Henry VII. Thus, in 1603, Scotland and England fell under the dominion of one Sovereign.

James I., after an inglorious reign of 22 years, died in 1625, and was succeeded by his son, Charles I., whose unhappy reign was closed by his execution in 1649. Cromwell and the Commonwealth followed, but the country tired of them, and the eldest son of Charles I. was restored in 1660.

Charles II., who died 6 Feb., 1685, left no issue by his queen, Katharine of Braganza. But that "most religious Sovereign" had had, by his various mistresses, no fewer than twelve children, among whom were Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton (son of Barbara Villiers, or Palmer, Duchess of Cleveland), Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond (son of Louise Renée de Perren-Court, of Querouaille, in France, created Duchess of Portsmouth), and Charles Beauclerk, Duke of St. Albans (son of Nell Gwynn). On each of these three sons were conferred enormous pensions, mostly derived from pleasant sinecure offices. The Duke of Grafton had—1. A perpetual grant of the prisage and butlerage dues on wines. These dues were in 1806 (by 46 Geo. III. c. 79) commuted into an annuity of £6,870, charged on the Consolidated Fund. 2. The Duke also came in for four separate and hereditary pensions of the net amount of £7,191 12s., granted by letters patent of Charles II., dated 22 Oct., 1673. They were redeemed in 1856 by payment of £193,777 13s. 2d. (at the rate of nearly twenty-seven years' purchase). 3. A pension of £4,700, granted originally to the Duke's mother, the Duchess of Cleveland. The annuity paid to the Duke of Grafton, in 1857, was £3,384, commuted into a net payment of £91,181 17s. 7d. 4. As compensation for another sinecure, the Comptrollership of the Seals in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, the present Duke draws an annuity of £843, payable in "tail male." To the Duke of Richmond was granted, 18 Dec., 1676, a duty of 1s. per chaldron on coals exported from the Tyne and consumed in England, chargeable, however, with an annuity of £500 to Sir Thomas Clarges (a creature of Charles's) and his heirs in perpetuity. The main pension was commuted in 1799 (39 Geo. III. c. 84, and 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 43) into one of £19,000, charged on the Consolidated Fund. The Duke of St. Albans might, having regard to the princely grants accorded his brothers, consider himself badly used. In 1688 he obtained from James II. the dignity of Hereditary Grand Falconer, the fees bringing in the comparatively trifling sum of £965 a year. His Grace was also made Hereditary Registrar in the Court of Chancery by James II., and on the abolition of this useless office his representative agreed to draw the annual sum of £640.

Charles, who was himself, on his deathbed, reconciled to the Roman Church, was succeeded by his brother, James II., whose attacks on English liberties, and more especially on the English Church, only served to deepen the feeling of aversion with which the House of Stuart had come to be regarded by a Protestant nation. The birth, 10 June, 1688, of a "Prince of Wales"—afterwards the "Old Pretender"—hastened the collapse of James's rule, for a widespread belief arose that, in Burnet's words, a base imposture had been put upon the people. The expulsion of James having been effected with little difficulty, 11 Dec., 1688, the usual course of descent was necessarily set aside, and the Crown was offered by a National Convention sitting in form of Parliament, to William, Prince of Orange, and his wife Mary, eldest daughter of James by his first wife, Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, who accordingly ascended the throne as William III. and Mary II., 13 Feb., 1689. It was agreed that the administration of government should be placed in the hands of the King only (1 W. & M., sess. 2, c. 2). By the same statute it was further enacted, that in the event of Queen Mary dying without issue, the issue of her sister Anne, Princess of Denmark, were to be preferred to such issue as King William might have by any other wife. Mary died childless in 1694, and heirs failing to Anne, although she was seventeen times a mother, the hereditary right to the Crown would have reverted to the attainted son of James II., next to whom and his issue stood Anne Mary, Queen of Sardinia, the only surviving child and heiress of Henrietta Maria, Duchess of Orleans, youngest daughter of Charles I. To provide, therefore, against such contingency, and to secure the Protestant succession, the Act of Settlement (12 & 13 Will. III. c. 2) was passed, by which the Crown, after the death of Queen Anne, was settled upon the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, the youngest daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants. Sophia dying about seven weeks before Queen Anne, her eldest son, George Louis, Elector of Hanover, ascended the British throne, 20 Oct., 1714, as George I.

James II., died at St. Germain-en-Laye, 16 Sept., 1701. By his second wife, Mary of Modena, he left a son, James Francis Edward, and a daughter, Louisa Maria, who died unmarried in 1712. The son, James III., as he styled himself, the Chevalier de St. George, or the "Old Pretender," as others styled him—married Clementina, granddaughter of John Sobieski, King of Poland, by whom he left at his decease, 1 Jan., 1766, two sons. Charles Edward, the elder, known as the "Young Pre-

tender" and "Young Chevalier," whose hopes of becoming King of England were shattered by his defeat at Culloden in 1746, died without legitimate issue, 31 Jan., 1788. His brother, Henry Benedict, a respectable ecclesiastic, was raised to the purple in 1747, and subsequently bore the designation of Cardinal York. His death at Rome, in June, 1807, extinguished the descendants of James II. The "Legitimate" succession then opened to the descendants of his sister, the Princess Henrietta Maria, wife of Philip, Duke of Orleans. She died in 1670, leaving two daughters: Mary, the eldest daughter, married Charles II., King of Spain, but died without issue; her sister, Anne, married Victor Amadeus, King of Sardinia, from whom was descended Francis V., Duke of Modena, who married, 30 March, 1842, Adelgonde, daughter of Louis I., King of Bavaria, and died without issue, 20 Nov., 1875. His younger brother, Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, had married, 4 Oct., 1847, Elizabeth, daughter of the Archduke Joseph of Austria, and left at his death, 15 Dec., 1849, an only daughter, Mary Theresa, who, born 2 July, 1849, and married 20 Feb., 1868, to Louis, Prince of Bavaria, eldest son of Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, is now the unquestionable heiress of the House of Stuart.

THE HOUSE OF HANOVER, which since 1714 has occupied the English throne, is lineally descended from the famous Guelfs, or Welfs, of Bavaria. In 1235 their territory, comprising the districts of Brunswick and Lüneburg, was erected into a duchy. The whole of the Duchy of Brunswick fell, in 1527, into the hands of Duke Ernest, a zealous adherent of Luther. His two sons effected a partition of the duchy, which has continued until the present day. The elder son of Ernest became the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. William, the younger son of Ernest, became Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, and is the ancestor of the House of Hanover. His grandson, Ernest Augustus, became Duke of Calenberg or Hanover in 1679, and Elector of Hanover. Ernest Augustus' eldest son, George Louis, succeeded him in the electorate, 23 Jan., 1698, and in 1714 became, in right of his mother, the first British monarch of the House of Guelph.

The advent of a new and foreign dynasty, although necessary to maintain the Protestant succession, was regarded by the people with little favour. Nor was this feeling confined to one class alone. Horace Walpole sneered at the whole Royal House as, "Messieurs les Allemands;" and even the courtly Chesterfield, with Gay's assistance, parodied one of Laureate Cibber's New Year's Odes, turning the nauseous praise into ridicule, much to the delight of all classes.

GEORGE I. came amongst us with little knowledge of English politics and little interest in English legislation. He was so ignorant even of the language of his new subjects, that his English minister, who understood neither French nor German, was forced to communicate with him in a jargon of dog Latin. For literature and art he had the utmost contempt. But he was an excellent man of business, and while accepting our loyalty for what it was worth, filled his own pockets, the pockets of his German attendants and of his German mistresses, got away from England as often as possible, and used the strength of this country for the advantage of his beloved Hanover.

On his death at Osnabrück, 11 June, 1727, his son and successor, GEORGE II., was forty-five years of age. As Prince of Wales he had been remarkable for little, save for his quarrels with his father, which form one of the scandals of history; a scandal, by the way, repeated in the next two reigns. He inherited the paternal disgust for all "boets and bainters," and the paternal fondness for money and fat mistresses. "Not one magnanimous or humane action," says Macaulay, "is recorded of him." The hatred which George I. and his son felt for each other was as a trifle compared with the hatred which George II. and his Queen, Caroline of Anspach, bore towards their eldest born, Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales. His mother described him to Lord Hervey as being "the greatest ass, and the greatest liar, and the greatest *canaille*, and the greatest beast in the whole world," and both she and her daughter were unanimous in wishing for his death. This event, accelerated by drink and debauchery, was not long in coming, and Frederick thus furnished, as Horace Walpole wittily remarks, the only point he had in common with his pretended model, the Black Prince, in dying before his father. His death, which occurred 31 March, 1751, at the age of forty-four, drew forth the bitter Jacobite epitaph:—

"Here lies Fred,
Who was alive and is dead;
Had it been his father,
I had much rather;
Had it been his brother,
Still better than another;
Had it been his sister,
No one would have missed her;
Had it been the whole generation,
Still better for the nation;
But since 'tis only Fred,
Who was alive and is dead,
There's no more to be said."

Something more, however, could be said of Fred than that he was dead. By his wife, Augusta, youngest daughter of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Gotha, he had left a son, then thirteen years old, who nine years later, in 1760, succeeded his grandfather, as GEORGE III.

Until 1837 the Electorate of Hanover and the English monarchy were united. In 1815 Hanover was made into a kingdom, with extended territory. But on the accession of Queen Victoria, in 1837, the crown of Hanover passed to her uncle, Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, as males only were entitled to it. After the war of 1866 Hanover was absorbed into the Prussian state.

The Royal Family are allied to the following houses:—1. BRUNSWICK (Wolfenbüttel), by the marriage, in 1764, of Augusta, eldest daughter of Frederick, Prince of Wales, to Charles William Ferdinand, Hereditary Prince. 2. MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, by the marriage, in 1761, of George III. to Charlotte, second daughter of Charles Louis Frederick, the reigning Duke. 3. SAXE-GOTHA, which embraces i. *Saxe-Meiningen*, allied by the marriage, in 1818, of William, Duke of Clarence, to Adelaide, eldest daughter of the reigning Duke; ii. *Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, allied by the marriage, in 1818, of Edward, Duke of Kent, to Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. The Duchess of Kent was sister of Prince Leopold, late King of the Belgians, who married, in 1816, Princess Charlotte of Wales, only daughter of George IV.

George William Frederick, eldest son of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II., *born* 20th January, 1707; *died* 20th March, 1751), by Augusta, youngest daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Gotha (*born* 30th Nov., 1719; *died* 8th Feb., 1772), was born at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, 4th June, 1738. He succeeded to the throne as George III. on the death of his grandfather, 25th Oct., 1760. On 8th Sept., 1761, he *married* Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (*born* 19th May, 1744; *died* 17th Nov., 1818), and was *crowned* with her on 22nd September following: he had by her a family of nine sons and six daughters. Early in his reign he showed symptoms of insanity, and after recovering from two serious attacks (1788, 1804) his mind entirely gave way; many of his latter years were consequently passed in seclusion, and the government was carried on, from 5th Feb., 1811, until his death, by his eldest son George, under the title of "Prince Regent." George III. *died* at Windsor, 29th Jan., 1820. His family were as follows:—

I. George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, *born* 12th August, 1762. On 8th April, 1795, he *married* his cousin Caroline, daughter of Charles, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (*born* 17th May, 1768; *died* 7th Aug., 1821), by whom he had a daughter, the Princess Charlotte of Wales (*born* 7th Jan., 1796; died in childbirth, 6th Nov., 1817, having *married*, 2nd May, 1816, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians). The prince succeeded to the throne as George IV., 29th Jan., 1820. He *died* at Windsor, 26th June, 1830.

II. Frederick, *born* 16th Aug., 1763, was at the age of six months declared Prince-Bishop of Osnaburgh. On 27th Nov., 1784, he was created Duke of York and Albany, and Earl of Ulster. On 29th Sept., 1791, he *married* Frederica, daughter of Frederick William II. of Prussia (*born* 7th May, 1767; *died*, without issue, 9th Aug., 1820). The Duke, who was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, *died* 5th Jan., 1827.

III. William Henry, *born* 21st Aug., 1765, was, on 20th May, 1789, created Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews, and Earl of Munster. He for many years lived with Mrs. Jordan, an actress, and had by her a numerous family, who took the name of FitzClarence. On 11th July, 1818, he *married* Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen (*born* 13th Aug., 1792; *died* 2nd Dec., 1849), by whom he had two daughters—Charlotte Augusta Louisa (*born* and *died* 27th March, 1819), and Elizabeth Georgina Adelaide (*born* 20th December, 1820; *died* 4th March, 1821). The Duke, who had entered the Royal Navy in 1779, held the office of Lord High Admiral in 1827–28, and succeeded to the throne as William IV., 26th June, 1830. He *died* at Windsor, 20th June, 1837.

IV. Charlotte Augusta, Princess Royal, *born* 29th September, 1766; *married*, 18th May, 1797, Frederick, Prince (afterwards King) of Wurtemberg (*born* 6th Nov., 1754; *died* 30th Oct., 1816). She *died*, without issue, 6th Oct., 1828.

V. Edward Augustus, *born* 2nd Nov., 1767, was on 23rd April, 1799, created Duke of Kent and Strathearn, and Earl of Dublin. He *married* at Coburg, 29th May, 1818 (and again at Kew Palace, 11th July), Victoria, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, sister of Prince Leopold, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen (*born* 17th Aug., 1786; *died* 16th March, 1861), by whom he had an only child, Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The duke *died* 23rd Jan., 1820.

VI. Augusta Sophia, *born* 8th Nov., 1768. She *died* unmarried, 22nd Sept., 1840.

VII. Elizabeth, *born* 22nd May, 1770. She *married*, 7th April, 1818, Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg (*born* 30th July, 1769; *died* 2nd April, 1829); *died*, without issue, 10th Jan., 1840.

VIII. Ernest Augustus, *born* 5th June, 1771, was, on 24th April, 1799, created Duke of Cumberland and Earl of Armagh. He *married*, 29th May, 1815, Frederica, third daughter of Frederick V., Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, widow, 1st, of Prince Frederick Louis Charles of Prussia, and 2nd, of Frederick William, Prince of Salms-Braunfels (*born* 2nd March, 1778; *died* 21st June, 1841), by whom he had issue George, ex-King of Hanover, *born* 27th May, 1819; *mar.* 18th Feb., 1843, Alexandrina Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenberg, by whom he had issue one son and two daughters; he *died* 12th June, 1878. The duke became King of Hanover on the decease of his brother William IV., and *died* 18th Nov., 1851.

IX. Augustus Frederick, *born* 27th Jan., 1773, created Duke of Sussex 27th Nov., 1801. He *married* at Rome, 4th April, 1793, and at St. George's, Hanover Square, 5th Dec. following, Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of John, Earl of Dunmore; but this being contrary to the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act (12 Geo. III. c. 11), the union was pronounced invalid in Aug., 1794. By Lady Augusta—who afterwards took by royal licence the name of D'Ameland—he had a son and a daughter: Augustus Frederick, known afterwards as Sir Augustus Frederick D'Este (*born* 13th Jan., 1794; *died*, unmarried, 20th Dec., 1848), and Augusta (*born* 11th Aug., 1801; *married* 13th Aug., 1845, Lord Truro; *died* 21st May, 1866). Lady Augusta D'Ameland *died* 5th March, 1830, and the duke shortly after contracted a morganatic marriage with Lady Cecilia Underwood, created Duchess of Inverness, who *died* 1st August, 1873. He *died* 21st April, 1843, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery.

X. Adolphus Frederick, *born* 24th Feb., 1774, was, on 27th Nov., 1801, created Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary, and Baron Culloden. He *married* at Hesse-Cassel, 1st May, 1818 (and again at the Queen's Palace, 1st June), Augusta, daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse (*born* 25th July, 1797), by whom he had issue, George, Duke of Cambridge; Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; and Mary, Duchess of Teck. The Duke, who acted as Viceroy of Hanover until the death of William IV., *died* at Kew, 8th July, 1850.

XI. Mary, *born* 25th April, 1776. She *married*, 22nd July, 1816, her cousin William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester (*born* 15th May, 1776; *died* 30th Nov., 1834), and *died* without issue, 30th April, 1857.

XII. Sophia, *born* 3rd Nov., 1777; *died* unmarried, 27th May, 1848.

XIII. Octavius, *born* 23rd Feb., 1779; *died* 3rd May, 1783.

XIV. Alfred, *born* 22nd Sept., 1780; *died* 26th August, 1782.

XV. Amelia, *born* 7th August, 1783; *died* unmarried, 2nd Nov., 1810.

Country.	Ruler.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Johannes II., *King*	..	1872
Afghanistan	Abdur Rahman Khan, *Ameer*	..	1880
Annam	Chanh-Mong, *Emperor*	1862	1 Aug., 1884
Argentine Republic	Dr. M. Juarez Celman, *President*	..	13 June, 1886
Austro-Hungary	Francis Joseph, *Emperor*	18 Aug., 1830	2 Dec., 1848
Baluchistan	Mir Khodádad, *Khan*	..	1856
Belgium	Leopold II., *King*	9 April, 1835	10 Dec., 1865
Bokhara	Seid Abdul Ahad, *Ameer*	..	12 Nov., 1885
Bolivia	G. Pacheco, *President*	..	1 Aug., 1884
Borneo	Hasim Jalilal Alam Akamaldin, *Sultan*	..	May, 1885
Brazil	Don Pedro II., *Emperor*	2 Dec., 1825	7 April, 1831
Bulgaria	*Prince*	..	
Chili	Señor José Manuel Balmaceda, *President*	..	1886
China	Kuang Hsü, *Emperor*	15 Aug., 1871	12 Jan., 1875
Colombia	Rafael Nuñez, *President*	..	11 Aug., 1884
Costa Rica	General Don Bernardo Soto, *President*	..	1885
Denmark	Christian IX., *King*	8 April, 1818	15 Nov., 1863
Dominican Republic	General Ulises Heureaux, *President*	..	..
Ecuador	J. M. P. Caamaño, *President*	..	..
Egypt	Mohammed Tewfik Pasha, *Khedive*	19 Nov., 1852	8 Aug., 1879
France	François Paul Jules Grévy, *President*	15 Aug., 1807	30 Jan., 1879
Germany	William I., *Emperor*	22 Mar., 1797	18 Jan., 1871
Prussia	William I., *King*		2 Jan., 1861
Bavaria	Otto, *King*	27 April, 1848	13 June, 1886
Saxony	Albert, *King*	23 April, 1828	29 Oct., 1873
Wurtemberg	Charles, *King*	6 March, 1823	25 June, 1864
Hesse	Louis IV., *Grand Duke*	12 Sept., 1837	13 June, 1877
Baden	Frederick I., *Grand Duke*	9 Sept., 1826	24 April, 1852
Anhalt	Frederick, *Duke*	29 April, 1831	22 May, 1871
Brunswick	Prince Albert, *Regent*	8 May, 1837	21 Oct., 1885
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Frederick Francis III., *Grand Duke*	19 March, 1851	15 April, 1883
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Frederick William I., *Grand Duke*	17 Oct., 1819	6 Sept., 1860
Oldenburg	Peter I., *Grand Duke*	8 July, 1827	27 Feb., 1853
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Ernest II., *Duke*	21 June, 1818	29 Jan., 1844
Waldeck-Pyrmont	George Victor, *Prince*	14 Jan., 1831	15 May, 1845
Greece	George I., *King*	24 Dec., 1845	31 Oct., 1863
Guatemala	General Don M. L. Barillas, *President*	..	1885
Hawaii	David Kalakaua, *King*	16 Nov., 1836	12 Feb., 1874
Hayti	General Solomon, *President*	..	22 Oct., 1879
Honduras	General Luiz Bogran, *President*	..	1883
Italy	Humbert, *King*	14 March, 1844	9 Jan., 1878
Japan	Mutsuhito, *Emperor*	1852	13 Feb. 1867
Liberia	Hilary R. W. Johnson, *President*	..	..
Madagascar	Ranavalo III., *Queen*	..	13 July, 1883
Mexico	General Porfirio Diaz, *President*	..	1 Dec., 1884
Montenegro	Nicholas, *Prince*	7 Oct., 1841	14 Aug., 1860
Morocco	Mulai Hassan, *Sultan*	1831	20 Sept., 1873
Nepaul	Dhiraj Surandar Bikram Sah Bahadur Shumshir Jung, *Maharaja*	1875	1884
Netherlands	William III., *King*	19 Feb., 1817	17 March, 1849
Nicaragua	Dr. Don Adan Cardenas, *President*	..	1 March, 1883
Oman	Seyyed Toorkee bin Saeed, *Sultan*	..	Jan., 1871
Orange Free State	Sir John Henry Brand, *President*	6 Dec., 1823	..
Paraguay	General Caballero, *President*	..	Oct., 1880
Persia	Nasser-ed-Deen, *Shah*	24 April, 1829	10 Sept., 1848
Peru	General Caceres, *President*	..	April, 1886
Portugal	Dom Luis I., *King*	31 Oct., 1838	11 Nov., 1861
Roumania	Charles, *King*	20 April, 1839	26 March, 1866
Russia	Alexander III., *Emperor*	10 March, 1845	1 March, 1881
Salvador	General Francisco Menendez, *President*	..	19 June, 1885
Sarawak	Charles Johnson Brooke, *Raja*	3 June, 1829	1868
Servia	Milan Obrenovitch, *King*	22 Aug., 1854	6 March, 1882
Siam	Phrabadh Somdetch Phra C Yühna, *King*	1853	1 Oct., 1868
Spain	Alfonso XIII. (a Minor), *King*	17 May, 1886	17 May, 1836
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II., *King*	21 Jan., 1829	18 Sept., 1872
Switzerland	Dr. Adolf Deuchar, *President*	..	15 Dec., 1885
Transvaal	S. J. Paul Krüger, *President*	1821	April, 1883
Tripoli	Ahmed Rassim Pasha, *Governor*	..	Nov., 1881
Tunis	Sidi Ali Pasha, *Bey*	1817	28 Oct., 1882
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II., *Sultan*	22 Sept., 1844	31 Aug., 1876
United States (America)	Grover Cleveland, *President*	18 March, 1837	4 March, 1885
Uruguay	General Maximo Tajes, *President*	..	19 Nov., 1886
Venezuela	General Joaquin Crespo, *President*	..	1884
Zanzibar	Seyyid Barghas-bin-Said, *Sultan*	..	7 Oct., 1870

Her Majesty VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India (in India, Kaisar-i-Hind), *born* 24th May, 1819; *succeeded* to the Throne 20th June, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; *crowned* 28th June, 1838; and *married*, 10th February, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emmanuel, PRINCE CONSORT, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, who was *born* 26th August, 1819, and *died* 14th December, 1861. Her Majesty has had issue—

1. H.R.H. VICTORIA Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL, *born* 21st November, 1840; *married* 25th January, 1858, to his Imp. Highness the Crown Prince of Germany (*b.* 18th Oct., 1831), and has had issue—Frederick William V. A., *b.* 27th January, 1859, *marr.* 27th Feb., 1881, to Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and has issue; V. E. A. Charlotte, *b.* 24th July, 1860, *marr.* 18th Feb., 1878, to Hered. Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and has issue; A. W. Henry, *b.* 14th Aug., 1862; *Sigismund*, *b.* 15th Sept., 1864, *d.* 18th June, 1866; Victoria, *b.* 12th April, 1866; *Waldemar*, *b.* 10th Feb., 1868, *d.* 27th March, 1879; Sophia Dorothea, *b.* 14th June, 1870; and Margaret, *b.* 22nd April, 1872.

2. H.R.H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Cornwall, and Rothesay, Earl of Dublin, &c., *born* 9th November, 1841; *married* 10th March, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra C. M. C. L. Julia (*born* 1st Dec., 1844), eldest daughter of the King of Denmark, and has had issue—Albert Victor Christian Edward, Lieut. 10th Hussars, *born* 8th Jan., 1864; George, Lieut. R.N., *born* 3rd June, 1865; Louise, *born* 20th February, 1867; Victoria, *born* 6th July, 1868; Maud, *born* 26th November, 1869; and *Alexander*, *born* 6th April, *died* 7th April, 1871.

3. *H.R.H. Alice Maud Mary*, *born* 25th April, 1843; *marr.* 1st July, 1862, to H.R.H. LOUIS IV., Grand Duke of Hesse (*b.* 12th September, 1837); *d.* 14th Dec., 1878; her issue being—Victoria Alberta, *b.* 5th April, 1863, *marr.* 30th April, 1884, to Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N.; Elizabeth, *b.* 1st Nov., 1864, *marr.* 15th June, 1884, to the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia; Irene, *b.* 11th July, 1866; Ernest Louis, *b.* 25th Nov., 1868; *Frederick Wm.*, *b.* 7th Oct., 1870, *d.* 29th June, 1873; Alix Victoria, *b.* 6th June, 1872; and *Mary Victoria*, *b.* 24th May, 1874, *d.* 15th Nov., 1878.

4. H.R.H. ALFRED Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, *born* 6th August, 1844; Vice-Adm. Royal Navy, 30th Nov., 1882; *marr.* 23rd January, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia (*b.* 17th Oct., 1853), and has issue—Alfred, *b.* 15th Oct., 1874; Marie, *b.* 29th Oct., 1875; Victoria Melita, *b.* 25th Nov. 1876; Alexandra, *b.* 1st Sept., 1878; and Beatrice, *b.* 20th April, 1884.

5. H.R.H. HELENA Augusta Victoria, *born* 25th May, 1846; *married* 5th July, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian C. A. of Schleswig-Holstein (*b.* 22nd Jan., 1831), and has had issue—Christian Victor, *b.* 14th April, 1867; Albert John, *b.* 26th February, 1869; Victoria Louise, *b.* 3rd May, 1870; Louise Augusta, *b.* 12th August, 1872; and *Harold*, *b.* 12th May, *d.* 20th May, 1876.

6. H.R.H. LOUISE Caroline Alberta, *born* 18th March, 1848; *married* 21st March, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne (*born* 6th Aug., 1845).

7. H.R.H. ARTHUR W.P.A., Duke of Connaught, *b.* 1st May, 1850; Maj.-Gen., Col. of Scots Guards, Col.-in-Chief Rifle Brigade; *m.* 13th March, 1879, to Princess Louise Margaret, dau. of the late Pr. Fredk. Chas. of Prussia (*born* 25th July, 1860), and has issue—Margaret Vict. Aug. C. N., *b.* 15th Jan., 1882; Arthur F. P. A., *b.* 13th Jan., 1883; Victoria Patricia Helena Elizab., *b.* 17 March, 1886.

8. *H.R.H. Leopold G. D. A.*, Duke of Albany, *b.* 7th April, 1853; *m.* 27th April, 1882, to the Princess Helen, dau. of the Prince of Waldeck (*b.* 17th Feb., 1861); *d.* 28th March, 1884; his issue being—Alice Mary, *b.* 25th Feb., 1883; Leopold CHARLES EDWARD George, Duke of Albany, *b.* 19th July, 1884.

9. H.R.H. BEATRICE Mary Victoria Feodora, *b.* 14th April, 1857; *m.* 23rd July, 1885, to Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg (*b.* 5th Oct., 1858), and has issue a son, *b.* 23rd Nov., 1886.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

H.R.H. ERNEST Augustus George, 3rd DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, son of the late King of Hanover, cousin to Her Majesty; *b.* 21st Sept., 1845; *marr.* 21st Dec., 1878, to the Princess Thyra of Denmark; and has issue—Marie Louisa, *b.* 11th Oct., 1879; George William, *b.* 28th Oct., 1880; Alexandra, *b.* 29th Sept., 1882; Olga, *b.* 11th July, 1884; and Christian, *b.* 4th July, 1885. His sisters—FREDERICA, *b.* 9th Jan., 1848; *marr.* 24th April, 1880, Freiherr von Pawel-Rammingen; has had issue—*Victoria*, *b.* 7th March, *d.* 27th March, 1881; and Mary Ernestine, *b.* 3rd Dec., 1849.

H.R.H. AUGUSTA Wilhelmina Louisa, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, *b.* 25th July, 1797; *marr.* 7th May, 1818, the Duke of Cambridge (who *died* 8th July, 1850), and has issue—

1. GEORGE William Frederick Charles, Second DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, *born* 26th March, 1819.

2. AUGUSTA Caroline, *born* 19th July, 1822; *mar.* 28th June, 1843, Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue—Adolphus Frederick, *b.* 22nd July, 1848, *married*, and has issue.

3. MARY Adelaide, *born* 27th Nov., 1833; *married* 12th June, 1866, Francis, Duke of Teck (*born* 27th Aug., 1837), and has issue—Victoria Mary, *born* 26th May, 1867; Adolphus, *born* 13th Aug., 1868; Francis, *born* 9th Jan., 1870; and Alexander George, *born* 14th April, 1874.

Her Majesty's near Relatives.

Nephews and Niece, by half-sister, daughter of her late mother the Duchess of Kent, by her first husband, Emich Charles, Prince of Leiningen—

1. Charles Louis, *born* 25th October, 1829; *mar.* morganatically. In the Wurtemberg army.
2. Herman Ernest, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, *born* 31st August, 1832; Lieut.-General in the Prussian service; *married*, and has issue.
3. Prince Victor Ferdinand, of Hohenlohe, *b.* 11th November, 1833; Vice-Admiral (retired) in the Royal Navy, Governor of Windsor Castle; *married* 26th January, 1861, Laura, youngest dau. of Adm. Sir Geo. Seymour, and has issue.
4. Adelaide Victoire, *born* 20th July, 1835; *m.* 11th Sept., 1856, Pr. Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein (*died* 14th Jan., 1880), and has issue.

Nephews, by half-brother, son of the late Duchess of Kent—Ernest Leopold, Prince of Leiningen. Vice-Adm. R.N., *born* 9th Nov., 1830; *m.* 11th Sept., 1858, Princess Maria of Baden, and has issue; and Edward Frederic, *born* 5th Jan., 1833, Capt. Royal Imperial Guard of Austria.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.

Lord Steward, Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.. £2,000
Treas. of Househd., Visct. Folkestone, M.P. £904
Comptroller of do., Lord Arthur Hill, M.P. ..£904
Mas. of do. Maj.-Gen. Sir J. C. Cowell, K.C.B. £1,158
Secretary to the Board, Thomas C. March .. £500
Clerks, Alfred F. Courroux, George A. Courroux, R. I. Searle.
Paymaster, George Marrable.
Gentleman of the Cellars, William Payne.
Clerk Comptroller, Kitchen, Edmond Heale.
First Clerk, do., A. F. Lloyd.
Chief Cook, Eugène Thiou.
First Master Cook, C. F. Jungbluth.
First Gentleman Porter, John R. Hudson.
Serjeant Porter, Henry Gibbs.
Coroner of the Verge, William Thomas Manning.
Electric Light Engineer, W. H. Massey.

PERSONAL.

Keeper of the Privy Purse and Private Secretary to Her Majesty, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, K.C.B. £1,700
Assistant do., Major F. I. Edwards, C.B., R.E. £500
Do. do., Major Arthur J. Bigge, C.B., R.A... £
German Librarian, Herman Sahl.
Sec. to Privy Purse, Doyne Courtenay Bell.. £300
Clerks, Walter M. Gibson, Francis R. Engelbach.
Highland Attendants, F. Clark, Hugh Brown.
Director of Continental Journeys, J. J. Kanné.
Highland Servant, Alexander Rankin.
Lectrices to H. M., Miss Bauer, Mdlle. Norèle.
Resident Medical Attendant, James Reid, M.D.
Commissioner at Balmoral, A. Profeit, PH.D.
Land Steward, Windsor, A. Tait.
" " *Osborne*, A. Blake.
Head Keeper, J. Overton.
Agent at Claremont, Carl Grimm.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—Office, Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.

Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Lathom £2,000
Vice-Chamberlain, Viscount Lewisham, M.P. £924
Comptroller of Accounts, Hon. Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby-Fane, K.C.B. £1,000
Chief Clerk, George T. Hertslet £600
Examiner of Accounts, Frederick W. Jennings.
Clerks, Alfred Geo. Hampshire, Daniel A. Tupper, Harry Lester Hertslet.
Paymaster of Household, Geo. Marrable .. £1,000
Lords in Waiting, General Viscount Bridport, K.C.B., Earl of Onslow, Earl of Limerick, Lord Henniker, the Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Elphinstone, Lt.-Gen. Lord De Ros, Earl Waldegrave ..... each £702
Extra Lord in Waiting, Lord Sackville .... *hon.*
Grooms in Waiting, Adm. Lord Frederic Herbert Kerr; Colonel Hon. C. H. Lindsay, C.B.; Lt.-Gen. Sir Michael A. Shrapnel Biddulph, K.C.B., R.A.; Major Fleetwood Isham Edwards, C.B., R.E.; Capt. Walter D. S. Campbell; Col. Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton; Hon. Alex. Grantham Yorke; Lord Burghley, M.P. each £334
Extra Grooms in Waiting, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Aug. Murray, K.C.B.; Lt.-Col. W. G. Stirling, R.A.; Gen. Sir F. Seymour, Bart., K.C.B.; Col. the Hon. George Augustus Fred. Liddell (*hon.*).
Mst. of Ceremon., Gen. Sir F. Seymour, Bt., K.C.B.
Assistant Master, Augustus Savile £400
Marshal of the Ceremonies, Lt.-Col. W. Chaine £300
Gentlemen Ushers of Privy Chamber, Sir Algernon E. West, K.C.B.; Capt. Walter J. Stopford; Conway F. C. Seymour; Capt. Hon. William Bagot ..... each £200
Gent. Usher of Black Rod, Adm. Hon. Sir James Robert Drummond, G.C.B. £2,000
Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters, Hon. Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, K.C.B.; Edwd. Hamilton Anson; Alpin MacGregor, each £200
Assistant Gentleman Usher, Frederick Campbell.
Grooms of the Privy Chamber, Gen. Edw. Stopford Claremont, C.B.; Maj. Hon. C. G. C. Eliot; Capt. Nath. G. Philips; Arnold Royle, C.B., each £120
Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters, Alf. Montgomery; Wilbraham Taylor; Col. Geo. Howard-Vyse; Capt. Chas. Gudgeon Nelson, R.N.; Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Raglan G. Somerset; Hon. Henry Julian Stonor; Hon. Aubrey FitzClarence ..... each £80
Examiner of Plays, Edwd. F. Smyth Pigott £500
Librarian at Windsor, Rich. R. Holmes, F.S.A. £600
Poet Laureate, Lord Tennyson £100
Painter in Ordinary, James Sant, R.A. ..... *hon.*
Marine Painter, Sir Oswald W. Brierly, Kt. *hon.*
Sculptor, Joseph Edgar Boehm, R.A. ..... *hon.*
Surveyor of Pictures, Jno. C. Robinson, F.S.A. £150
Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, Vice-Adm. H.S.H. Pr. Victor of Hohenlohe £1,200
Bargemaster, J. A. Messenger £60
Keeper of the Swans, J. William Stiles £30
Keeper of the Jewels, Tower, A. Jno. Loftus £300
Pages of the Back Stairs, G. J. Searle, Samuel Maslin, Thomas Newell.
State Pages, W. Tuppen, F. Wagenreider.
Page of the Chambers, C. Schoberth.
Pages of the Presence, R. K. Taylor, C. Robertson, George Waite.

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS, Norman Macleod; Thos. Chas. March; Capt. Sir Alfred Balliston, R.N.; Geo. T. Hertslet; Hon. Débonnaire J. Monson; Major James A. C. Gore; Richard Edgcumbe; Lieut.-Col. Forbes Macbean ..... each £70

HER MAJESTY'S BODY-GUARD OF YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.—*Captain*, Earl of Kintore, £1,200; *Lieutenant*, Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Need; *Ensign*, Col. Hon. W. J. Colville; *Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant*, Lieut.-Col. Francis Baring; *Exons*, Lieut.-Col. C. D. Patterson; Capt. Sir Francis B. Morley, K.C.B.; Col. Henry Hume, C.B.; Maj. Richard G. Ellison.

HON. CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.—*Captain*, Earl of Rosslyn, £1,200; *Lieutenant*, Lieut.-Col. Sir Gustavus Hume; *Standard-Bearer*, Major Wm. O'Bryen Taylor; *Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant*, Major Philip L. Tillbrook; *Sub-Officer*, Captain John Glas Sandeman.

ROYAL HOUSEKEEPERS.

Buckingham Palace—Miss Thornton.
Windsor Castle—Mrs. E. Henderson.
Osborne—Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.
Frogmore—Mrs. Rebecca Chambers.
Kensington—Mrs. Roberts.
St. James's—Mrs. E. Nash.
" " *State Apartments*, Lady Inglis.
Balmoral—Mrs. McHardy.
Claremont—Mrs. Mary Lawley.
Kew—Miss Matilda Hodgson.
Hampton Court—Mrs. Heaton.
Cumberland Lodge—Mrs. Akroyd.

Inspector, Windsor—Frederick Heather.... £500
" *Buckingham Palace*—Edw. P. Collins.

Master Queen's Band, W. G. Cusins.....£300
Conductor, Ludwig Straus.
Serjeant Trumpeter, Thomas Harper.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir William Jenner, Bart., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir George Burrows, Bart., M.D.; Wilson Fox, M.D., F.R.S.....each £200
Physicians Extraordinary, Sir Wm. W. Gull, Bt., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir E. H. Sieveking, Knt., M.D.; Charles J. Blasius Williams, M.D.; Arthur Farre, M.D., F.R.S.; George Owen Rees, M.D., F.R.S. .....*hon.*
Sergeant Surgeons, Sir James Paget, Bart.; Sir Prescott Gardner Hewett, Bart.....each £280
Surgeons Extdy., Richard Quain, M.D.; John Eric Erichsen, F.R.S.; Sir J. Lister, Bart., M.D. *hon.*
Physician to Household, J. R. Reynolds, M.D. £200
Surgeon to the Household, Sir T. S. Wells, Bt. £300
Surgeon Apothecary to H.M. and Apothecary to the Household, Francis H. Laking, M.D. £1,000
Surgeons and Apothecaries in Ordinary to the Household at Windsor, James Ellison, M.D.; William Fairbank £1,000
Surgeons and Apothecaries at Osborne, Sir W. C. Hoffmeister, Knt., and William Hoffmeister, M.D. £400
Surgeon Oculist, George Lawson, F.R.C.S.
Surg. Dentist, Sir Edwin Saunders, Knt., F.R.C.S.
Dentist to the Household, Edwin Truman....£70
Chemists and Druggists, Mr. Peter Wyatt Squire; Mr. Alfred Herbert Squire (jointly).

CHAPELS ROYAL.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, Rev. Edgar Sheppard, M.A.
Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Worcester.
Deputy Clerks of the Closet, Rev. Canon Thomas James Rowsell, M.A.; Very Rev. Dean of Llandaff; Rev. William Rowe Jolley, M.A.
Organist and Composer, C. S. Jekyll.
Domestic Chap., Very Rev. Dean of Windsor, D.D.
Chaplain, St. James's, Rev. E. Sheppard, M.A.
Chaplain, Hampton Court Palace, Rev. David Lancaster McAnally, M.A.
Chaplain, Kensington, Rev. John Graves, M.A.
" *Savoy*, Rev. Henry White, M.A.
German Chapel, St. James's, Rev. C. E. L. A. Walbaum.

ALMONRY, 36, Spring Gardens, S.W.

Hereditary Grand Almoner, Marquis of Exeter.
Lord High Almoner, Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ely, D.D.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Robert Eyton, M.A.
Secretary, Hayward John Bidwell.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MASTER OF THE HORSE.
Office, Royal Mews, Pimlico.

Master of the Horse, Duke of Portland ..£2,500
Clerk Marshal, General Lord Alfred Paget £1,000
Crown Equerry and Secretary to Master of the Horse, Col. Geo. Ashley Maude, C.B., R.A. £800
Equerries in Ordinary, Maj.-Gen. Chas. Taylor du Plat, C.B., £600; Gen. Hy. Lynedoch Gardiner, R.A., £600; Col. Hon. Hy. Wm. John Byng, £600; Maj.-Gen. Sir John C. McNeill, K.C.B., VC, £500; Major A. J. Bigge, C.B., R.A., £500; Lieut.-Col. Hon. Wm. H. P. Carington, £500; Col. Sir Henry Peter Ewart, K.C.B., £500
Extra Equerries, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir H. F. Ponsonby, K.C.B.; General Hon. Sir Arthur E. Hardinge, K.C.B.; General Viscount Bridport, K.C.B.; Major Stanier Waller, R.E.
Honorary Equerries, Gen. the Hon. Sir Alexander Hamilton-Gordon, K.C.B., ; Gen. the Duke of Grafton, K.G.
Pages of Honour, Arthur A. W. H. Ponsonby; Gerald M. A. Ellis; Hon. Eric Richard Thesiger; Cyril Montagu Stopford ....each £150
Accountant, Frederick William Malleson.
Supt. Royal Mews, London, William Norton.
Do. do. Windsor, J. Manning.
Storekeeper, John Miller.
Clerk, William Cullen.
Veterinary Surgeon, London, George Williams.
" " *Windsor*, Henry Allnut.
Lady Rider, Mrs. Compton.
State Coachman, George Payne.

THE ROYAL HUNT.

Master of the Buckhounds, Earl of Coventry £1,500
Huntsman, Francis Goodall.
Whippers-in, J. Comins, W. Bartlett, C. Strickland.
Hered. Grand Falconer, Duke of St. Albans £1,200

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISTRESS OF THE ROBES.

Mist. of the Robes, The Duchess of Buccleuch, £500
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Duchess (Dowager) of Athole; the Duchess (Dowager) of Roxburghe; Marchioness (Dowager) of Ely; Lady Churchill; Lady Waterpark; Countess of Erroll; Lady Southampton; Lady Ampthill.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, Viscountess Clifden; Countess of Mayo; Countess of Caledon; Duchess of Bedford.
Bedchamber Women, Viscountess Chewton; Hon. Lady Hamilton-Gordon; Lady Sarah Elizabeth Lindsay; Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce; Hon. Flora Clementina Isabella Macdonald; Hon. Mrs. Ferguson (of Pitfour); Hon. Horatia Charlotte Stopford; Lady Cust .....each £300
Extra Bedchamber Women, Mrs. Pratt; Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey; Lady Elizabeth P. Biddulph; Hon. Mrs. Gerald Wellesley.
Maids of Honour, Hon. Harriet Lepel Phipps; Hon. Frances M. Drummond; Hon. Evelyn C. Paget; Hon. Ethel H. M. Cadogan; Hon. Evelyn I. Moore; Hon. Maude Okeover; Hon. Rosa Penelope Wood .....each £300
Extra Maids of Honour, Hon. Caroline Fanny Cavendish; Hon. Constance Honoria Kerr.
Groom of the Robes, H. D. Erskine (of Cardross).
Clerk of the Robes, Arnold Royle, C.B.
Chap. to H. M. Household, Rev. E. Sheppard, M.A.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Visct. Portman.
Keeper of the Privy Seal, Earl of Leicester, K.G.
Attorney-General, Charles Hall, Q.C., M.P.
Sec. and Clerk of the Council, Maurice Holzmann.
Groom of the Stole, Duke of Abercorn, C.B.
Lords in Waiting, Lord Suffield, K.C.B.; Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Comptroller and Treasurer, Lieut.-General Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K.C.S.I., VC.
Grooms in Waiting, Hon. Alex. Temple Fitzmaurice; Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Robert H. Meade (*extra*).

Equerries, Col. Christopher C. Teesdale, C.B., R.A., VC; Col. Arthur Edward A. Ellis, C.S.I.; Col. Stanley de Astel Calvert Clarke, C.M.G.; Hon. Harry Tyrwhitt-Wilson.
Extra Equerries, Col. R. N. F. Kingscote, C.B.; Lt.-Col. Lord Wantage, K.C.B., VC; Col. J. Cecil Russell; Capt. Henry F. Stephenson, C.B., R.N.; Major Lord Henry Arthur George Somerset; Capt. Hon. Alwyne H. Fulke-Greville.
Private Secretary, Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.M.G.
Librarian, Maurice Holzmann.
Chief Clerk, William A. Baskcomb.
Second Clerk, F. M. Bryant.
Third Clerk, G. B. Long.
Honorary Chaplains, Canon Robinson Duckworth, D.D.; Rev. Arthur Robins, M.A.; Rev. John F. Mitchell, B.A.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Fred. A. J. Hervey, M.A.
Physicians, Sir William Withey Gull, Bart., M.D.; Sir Wm. Jenner, Bt., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir Edw. H. Sieveking, Knt., M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir Jas. Paget, Bt., M.D.; George Pollock; Sir Prescott Gardner Hewett, Bart.; Sir Oscar Clayton, Knt. (*extra*).
Hon. Physicians, T. K. Chambers, M.D.; Sir Henry Wentworth Acland, K.C.B., M.D.; Sir Alex. Armstrong, K.C.B., M.D.; Surg.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., M.D.; John Lowe, M.D.
Equerry to Prince Albert Victor of Wales, K.G., Capt. Hon. Alwyn Henry Fulke Greville.
Surgeon Avothecary, Francis Henry Laking, M.D.
Surgeon Dentist, Sir E. Saunders, Knt., F.R.C.S.
House Steward, Mr. J. Cross.
Housekeeper, Mrs. R. Dodds.
Agent at Sandringham, Edmund Beck.
Housekeeper at Sandringham Mrs. E. Butler.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Chamberlain, Lord Colville of Culross, K.T.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, Dowager Countess of Morton; Countess of Macclesfield; Lady Emily Kingscote; Lady Suffield.
Bedchamber Women, Hon. Lady Hardinge; Miss Elizabeth C. Knollys.
Extra Bedchamber Women, Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce; Duchesse G. d'Otrante.
Physician Accoucher, Arthur Farre, M.D.
Private Sec., Col. Stanley de A. C. Clarke, C.M.G.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Colonel the Hon Wm. James Colville.
Equerries, Capt. Hon. Débonnaire J. Monson; Major Francis Harwood Poore, R.M.A.
Extra Equerries, Commr. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., R.N.; Lieut.-Col. Arthur Balfour Haig, C.M.G., R.E.; Commr. Charles Le Strange, R.N.; Lt. Chas. T. Gimlette, R.N.; Lt.-Col. Jno. Clerk.
Chaplains, Rev. John Milner, M.A., R.N.; Rev. Wm. Valentine Lloyd, R.N.; Rev. George E. Carwithen, M.A., R.N. (*hon.*).
Physicians in Ordinary, Dr. Wilson Fox, F.R.S.; Dr. George Wilks; Surgeon-Gen. Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., M.D.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Oscar Clayton, Kt., M.D.
Dentist in Ordinary, C. Heath.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R. AND I.H. THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

Ladies in Waiting, Lady Emma Osborne; Lady Harriot E. Poore; Hon. Mrs. Monson; Lady Mary Wentworth-Fitzwilliam (*extra*).
Physician Accoucheur, Wm. Smoult Playfair, M.D.
Chaplain, Rev. Father Amphiloca.
Private Secretary, P. Solovieff.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN.

Treasurer and Comptroller, Colonel Sir Howard Craufurd Elphinstone, K.C.B., VC.
Equerries, Major Alfred Mordaunt Egerton; Lieut.-Col. Arthur W. Becher.
Extra Equerries, Lt.-Col. Ronald B. Lane; Lt.-Col. Cuthbert Larking; Captain Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, Bart.
Physician, Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.S.
Accountant, Lewis W. Miller.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN.

Ladies in Waiting, Lady Adela Larking; Hon. Mrs. Alfred Egerton; Lady Elphinstone (*hon.*); Viscountess Downe (*hon.*).
Physician, Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.S.
Physician Accoucheurs, William S. Playfair, M.D.; Francis Henry Laking, M.D.
Accountant, Lewis W. Miller.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

Comptroller, Sir Robert Hawthorn Collins, K.C.B.
Ladies in Waiting, Hon. Mrs. R. Moreton; Lady Collins; Miss Philippa A. M. Baillie; Miss Marie Perceval (*extra*).
Hon. Ladies in Waiting, Hon. Mrs. H. Bourke; Lady Knightley.
Hon. Equerry, Capt. C. Perceval.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Equerry and Comptroller, Colonel George Grant Gordon.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. the Hon. C. G. Cornwallis Eliot.
Physician in Ordinary, Thos. J. Maclagan, M.D.;
Surgeon, William Fairbank.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Emily Loch; Hon. Mrs. John Montagu Stopford; Lady Agneta Montagu (*extra*).
Honorary Bedchamber Women, Mrs. Geo. Gordon; Lady Edward Cavendish; Lady Susan Leslie-Melville.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE (MARCHIONESS OF LORNE).

Equerry, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Collins.
Lady of the Bedchamber,
Surgeon in Ordinary,

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE (PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG).

Treasurer, Major Fleetwood I. Edwards, C.B.
Ladies in Waiting, Hon. Lady Biddulph; Miss Anne Anette Minna Cochrane.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

Comptroller of the Household and Equerry, Maj.-Gen. H. L. Fulke-Greville.
Lady in Waiting, Lady Geraldine Somerset.
Woman of the Bedchamber, Hon. Mrs. Percy Mitford.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Edgar Sheppard, M.A.
Physician, Sir William Withey Gull, Bart., M.D.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Lord High Chancellor—Lord Halsbury.
The Archbishop of York.
The Lord President—Viscount Cranbrook.
Lord Privy Seal—Earl Cadogan.
Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
Duke of Beaufort.
Duke of St. Albans.
Duke of Devonshire.
Duke of Argyll.
Duke of Portland (*Mast. Horse*).
Duke of Northumberland.
Duke of Buckingham & Chandos
Duke of Westminster.
Marquis of Huntly.
Marquis of Lothian.
Marquis of Salisbury (*Premier*).
Marquis of Hertford.
Marquis of Waterford.
Marquis of Exeter.
Marquis of Londonderry (*Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*).
Marquis of Normanby.
Marquis of Ripon.
Earl of Kintore.
Marquis of Breadalbane.
Marquis of Hartington.
Marquis of Lorne.
Earl Percy.
Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe (*Lord Steward*).
Earl of Lathom (*Lord Chamb.*).
Earl of Derby.
Earl of Devon.
Earl of Coventry.
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
Earl of Dalhousie.
Earl of Aberdeen.
Earl of Rosebery.
Earl of Tankerville.
Earl Cowper.
Earl of Hardwicke.
Earl of Ilchester.
Earl Spencer.
Earl of Carnarvon.
Earl of Malmesbury.
Earl of Cork and Orrery.
Earl of Fife.
Earl of Kenmare.
Earl Grey.
Earl of Harrowby.
Earl of Morley.
Earl of Bradford.
Earl Beauchamp (*Paym. Gen.*).
Earl of Rosslyn.
Earl Granville.
Earl of Ducie.
Earl of Kimberley.
Earl of Dufferin (*Viceroy, India*)
Earl Sydney.
Earl of Northbrook.
Earl of Selborne.
Earl of Iddesleigh (*Sec. of State*).
Lord Henry Richd. C. Somerset.
Lord Randolph H. S.-Churchill (*Chancellor of the Exchequer*).
Lord John Jas. Robt. Manners (*Chanc. Duchy of Lancaster*).
Lord Robert Montagu.
Lord Geo. F. Hamilton (*Admlty*).
Viscount Monck.
Viscount Eversley.
Viscount Sherbrooke.
Viscount Lyons.
Viscount Hampden.
Viscount Oxenbridge.
Viscount Cross (*Sec. for India*).
Viscount Lewisham (*Vice-Cham.*)
Viscount Folkestone (*Treasurer H.M. Household*).
Viscount Kilcoursie.
Lord Henry Frederick Thynne.
Lord A. W. Hill (*Com. H.M. Hous.*)
Lord Aug. W. F. Spencer Loftus.
Lord Clarence Edward Paget.
Lord Chas. W. Brudenell-Bruce.
The Bishop of London (Temple).
Viscount Bury.
Lord Colville of Culross.
Lord Napier and Ettrick.
Lord Suffield.
Lord Thurlow.
Lord Carrington.
Lord Kensington.
Lord de Tabley.
Lord Poltimore.
Lord Sudeley.
Lord Aveland.
Lord Ebury.
Lord Penzance (*Jdge. Arches Ct.*).
Lord Wolverton.
Lord Blachford.
Lord Aberdare.
Lord Moncreiff (*L. Jstice. Clerk*).
Lord Coleridge (*L. Chief Jstice.*).
Lord Emly.
Lord Carlingford.
Lord Cottesloe.
Lord Hammond.
Lord Winmarleigh.
Lord Blackburn (*Ld. of Appeal*).
Lord Norton.
Lord Watson (*Lord of Appeal*).
Lord Mount-Temple.
Lord Brabourne.
Lord Bramwell.
Lord FitzGerald (*Ld. of Appeal*).
Lord Monk Bretton.
Lord Hobhouse (*Judge*).
Lord Ashbourne (*Ld. Chan. Ire.*)
Lord Esher (*Mast. of the Rolls*).
Lord Herschell.
Lord Stalbridge.
Lord Stanley of Preston (*President Board of Trade*).
Arthur Wellesley Peel (*Speaker*).
Henry Matthews (*Sec. of State*).
Hon. E. Stanhope (*Sec. of State*).
Wm. Henry Smith (*Sec. of State*).
Hon. Sir Charles Aug. Murray.
Hon. Edward Pleydell-Bouverie.
Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.
Hon. Robert Bourke.
Hon. Sir Henry George Elliot.
Hon. Gerard James Noel.
Hon. Edward Marjoribanks.
William Ewart Gladstone.
Spencer Horatio Walpole.
Sir Frederick Peel.
Sir John Robert Mowbray, Bart.
John Inglis (*Ld. Justice-General*)
Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
George Joachim Göschen.
Sir James Fergusson, Bart.
John Bright.
Hugh Culling-Eardley Childers.
Sir Austen Henry Layard.
James Stansfeld.
Acton Smee Ayrton.
James Anthony Lawson.
Sir Barnes Peacock (*Judge*).
Sir Edward Thornton.
Sir Montague Edward Smith.
Sir Edward Lugard.
George Young (*Lord of Session*).
Sir James Hannen (*Pres. Probate and Admiralty Division*).
William Edward Baxter.
Sir Lyon Playfair.
Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt. (*Secretary for Ireland*).
Sir John C. Dalrymple-Hay, Bt.
George Sclater-Booth.
John Gellibrand Hubbard.
Sir Henry Singer Keating.
Sir Richard Baggallay.
Sir Richard Couch (*Judge*).
Geo. A. F. Cavendish-Bentinck.
Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget.
Sir Henry Cotton (*Lord Justice*).
James Lowther.
Sir John Mellor.
Sir John Alexander Macdonald.
Henry Cecil Raikes (*P. M. Gen.*)
Hon. D. R. Plunket (*Com. Works*)
George Cubitt.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Alex. James B. Beresford-Hope.
Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby.
Sir William Vernon-Harcourt.
Joseph Chamberlain.
Anthony John Mundella.
George Osborne Morgan.
Sir Mountstuart E. Grant-Duff.
George John Shaw-Lefevre.
Sir Nathaniel Lindley (*Ld. Jus.*).
Sir Charles S. C. Bowen (*Ld. Jus.*)
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bt.
Sir Chas. Wentworth Dilke, Bt.
Sir Edward Fry (*Lord Justice*).
Sir Hercules George R. Robinson
Sir Louis Mallet.
Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.
John Blair Balfour.
Sir John Savile Lumley.
Sir Astley Cooper Key.
Henry Campbell-Bannerman.
Sir Robert Burnett David Morier
Sir Edward Baldwin Malet.
Sir John Lambert.
Sir Henry James.
Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Bt.
Sir Henry Drummond Wolff.
Henry Chaplin.
Arthur James Balfour (*Secretary for Scotland*).
Sir Arthur John Otway, Bart.
Sir Harry Verney, Bart.
William Thackeray Marriott (*Judge Advocate General*).
Sir Massey Lopes, Bart.
Sir Francis Richard Sandford.
Jno. Hay A. Macdonald (*Ld. Adv.*)
Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bt. (*V.-P. Committee of Council*).
Sir Hen. Chas. Lopes (*Ld. Just.*).
Stephen Woulfe Flanagan.
Charles Newdigate Newdegate.
Sir Charles Lennox Wyke.
John Morley.
Edward Heneage.
John Tomlinson Hibbert.

PRIVY COUNCIL—*continued.*
John William Mellor.
John Sidney North.
Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bt.
Henry Hartley Fowler.
Sir John Rose, Bart.
Sir John Hay Drummond-Hay.
Charles Thomson Ritchie (*President Local Government Board*).
Sir James Bacon.
Sir George Ferguson Bowen.

Clerk of the Council, Charles Lennox Peel, C.B. *Deputy Clerk*, Herbert Manson Suft.
Members of the Privy Council are addressed as The Right Honourable.

Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland.

The Most Honourable CHARLES STEWART, MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, G.M.P., *Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.*

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar (*Commander of the Forces in Ireland*).
The Lord Chancellor—Lord Ashbourne.
Duke of Leinster.
Marquis of Waterford.
Marquis of Drogheda.
Marquis of Headfort.
Marquis of Hartington.
Earl of Meath.
Earl of Belmore.
Viscount Monck.
Lord Carlingford.
Lord Cottesloe.
Lord Winmarleigh.
Lord Fitzgerald.
Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, Bart. (*Chief Secretary*).
Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
James A. Lawson (*Judge, Q.B.*)
William Henry Ford Cogan.
Sir Michael Morris, Bart. (*Chief Justice, Common Pleas*).
Hedges Eyre Chatterton (*V.-C.*).
Jonathan Christian.
Robert Richd. Warren (*Judge*).
John Thomas Ball.
Sir Walter Crofton.
Charles R. Barry (*Lord Justice*).
Sir William Henry Gregory.
Richard Dowse (*Baron Excheq.*)
Christopher Palles (*Ch. Baron*).
Henry Ormsby.
George Aug. Chichester May (*Chief Justice*).
Stephen Woulfe Flanagan.
James Lowther.
Gerald Fitzgibbon (*Ld. Justice*).
Henry Bruen.
Gen. Sir Thomas Mont. Steele.
The O'Conor Don.
Wm. M. Johnson (*Judge, Q. B.*).
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bt.
John Naish.
Andrew Marshall Porter (*Master of the Rolls*).
Henry Campbell-Bannerman.
Samuel Walker.
Sir Patrick Joseph Keenan.
Sir William Hart Dyke.
Hugh Holmes (*Attorney-Gen.*).
Arthur M'Murrough Kavanagh.
William Henry Smith.
Col. Edw. Robt. King-Harman.
John Monroe (*Justice*).
John Morley.

Clerk of the Council, Sir William Kaye, LL.D., Q.C.

Members of the Privy Council of Ireland, like those of England, are addressed as Right Honourable.

Table of Precedency.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales.
The Queen's younger Sons.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Lord High Chancellor.
The Archbishop of York.
The Archbishop of Dublin.
The Lord President of the Council.
The Lord Privy Seal.
The Lord Great Chamberlain.
The Earl Marshal.
The Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household.
The Lord Chamberlain.
The last four rank above all Peers of their own degree.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation.
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland.
5. Those created since the Union.
Marquises according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Earls, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.
Marquises' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Viscounts, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquises' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Bishops of the Irish Church, created before 1869, according to seniority.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
Master of the Horse.
Vice-Chamberlain of Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Barons.
Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter.
Privy Councillors.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice Queen's Bench.
Master of the Rolls.
The Lords Justices of Appeal.
Lords of Appeal.
Judges according to seniority.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland, and United Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Knights of the Thistle.
Knights of St. Patrick.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.
Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Commanders of the Bath.
Knights Commanders of the Star of India.
Knights Commanders of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Companions of the Indian Empire.
Knights Bachelors.
Judges of County Courts.
Companions of the Bath.
Companions of the Star of India.
Companions of St. Michael and St. George.
Companions of the Indian Empire.
Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.
Eldest Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest Sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights:—1. Garter; 2. Thistle; 3. St. Patrick; 4. The Bath; 5. Star of India; 6. St. Michael and St. George; 7. Knights Bachelors.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as eldest Sons.
Gentlemen entitled to bear arms.

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their brothers; but the daughter of a peer marrying a Commoner retains her Title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron *degrades* to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.

There are two Orders confined to Ladies: the Order of Victoria and Albert, and the Order of the Crown of India. But members are entitled to no special precedence.

LOCAL PRECEDENCY.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord-Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriffs. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first, after him the Sheriffs, Aldermen, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto* Honi soit qui mal y pense. (*Evil to him who evil thinks.*)

THE SOVEREIGN.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. P. Albert Victor of Wales.
H.R.H. Pr. Geo. Fred. of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland.
Austria, the Emperor of.
Belgians, the King of the.
Brazil, the Emperor of.
Denmark, the King of.
Germany, the Emperor of.
Hellenes, the King of the.
Italy, the King of.
Netherlands, the King of the.
Persia, the Shah of.
Portugal, the King of.
Russia, the Emperor of.
Saxony, the King of.
Sweden & Norway, the King of.
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Gd. Dk. of.
Hesse, Grand Duke of.
Germany, Crown Prince of.
Christian of Holstein, H.R.H. Pr.
William of Prussia, Prince.
Henry of Battenberg, H.R.H. Pr.
Granville, Earl.
Devonshire, Duke of.
Fitzwilliam, Earl.
Grey, Earl.
Sutherland, Duke of.
Spencer, Earl.
Cleveland, Duke of.
Cowper, Earl.
Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
Rutland, Duke of.
Beaufort, Duke of.
Ripon, Marquis of.
Westminster, Duke of.
Leicester, Earl of.
Salisbury, Marquis of.
Bedford, Duke of.
Grafton, Duke of.
Argyll, Duke of.
Derby, Earl of.
Kimberley, Earl of.
Northampton, Marquis of.
Sefton, Earl of.
Northumberland, Duke of.
Abergavenny, Marquis of.
Norfolk, Duke of.
Prelate, Bishop of Winchester.
Chancellor, Bishop of Oxford.
Registrar, Dean of Windsor.
Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Albert W. Woods, F.S.A.
Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral the Hon. Sir James Robert Drummond, G.C.B.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1540, 1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit. (*No one annoys me with impunity.*)

THE SOVEREIGN.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Mansfield, Earl of.
Argyll, Duke of.
Napier and Ettrick, Lord.
Stair, Earl of.
Athole, Duke of.
Southesk, Earl of.
Minto, Earl of.
Lorne, Marquis of.
Colville of Culross, Lord.
Bute, Marquis of.
Buccleuch, Duke of.
Hamilton and Brandon, Duke of.
Lothian, Marquis of.
Montrose, Duke of.
Fife, Earl of.
Dalhousie, Earl of.
Dean, Rev. Jas. Cameron Lees.
Secretary, Major Sir James Thos. Stewart-Richardson, Bart.
Lyon King of Arms, G. Burnett.
Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Sir Duncan Alex. D. Campbell, Bart.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1783)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, Quis separabit? (*Who shall separate?*)

THE SOVEREIGN.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, *Grand Master*.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Dartrey, Earl of.
Granard, Earl of.
Cork and Orrery, Earl of.
Dufferin, Earl of.
Charlemont, Earl of.
Drogheda, Marquis of.
Waterford, Marquis of.
Gosford, Earl of.
Powerscourt, Viscount.
Kenmare, Earl of.
Listowel, Earl of.
Dunraven, Earl of.
Carysfort, Earl of.
Manchester, Duke of.
Portarlington, Earl of.
Carlingford, Lord.
Howth, Earl of.
Monteagle, Lord.
Annaly, Lord.
Wolseley, Viscount.
Headfort, Marquis of.
Chancellor, Archbishop of Dublin
Registrar, Dean of St. Patrick's.
Secretary, Usher, Black Rod, Col. J. Caulfeild
Ulster King of Arms, Knight Attendant on the Order, Sir John Bernard Burke, C.B.
Herald, Sheffield Betham, *Dublin*

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399, 1725)

Ribbon, Crimson. *Motto*, Tria juncta in uno. (*Three joined in one.*)

THE SOVEREIGN.

F.-M. H.R.H. Prince of Wales.
F.-M. H.R.H. Dk. of Cambridge.

Military Knights Grand Cross.
G.C.B.

Seymour, *Admiral* Sir Michael.
Grant, *Field-Mar.* Sir Patrick.
Dugard, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Edw.
Magdala, *F.-Mar.* Ld. Napier of.
Lucan, *General* Earl of.
Dacres, *Ad.-Mar.* Sir Richard J.
Keppel, *Adm.-F.* Hon. Sir Henry.
Milne, *Adm.-Fleet* Sir Alex., Bt.
Vivian, *Gen.* Sir Robt. J. Hussey.
Paulet, *Ad.-Mar.* Lord William.
Wallis, *Adm.-F.* Sir Provo W. P.
Martin, *Adm.* Sir William F., Bt.
Jones, *Adm.* Sir Lewis Tobias.
Cameron, *Gen.* Sir Duncan A.
Gough, *Gen.* Sir John Bloomfield.
Van Straubenzee, *Gen.* Sir C. T.
Spencer, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Aug. A.
Chamberlain, *Gen.* Sir Neville B.
Wyllie, *General* Sir William.
Chapman, *Gen.* Sir Fredk. Edw.
Haines, *Gen.* Sir Frederick Paul
Wood, *Gen.* Sir David Edward.
Douglas, *General* Sir John.
Simmons, *Gen.* Sir John L. A.
Chelmsford, *Lieut.-Gen.* Lord.
Symonds, *Adm.-F.* Sir T. M. C.
Drummond, *Adm.* Hon. Sir J. R.
Wolseley, *General* Viscount.
Stewart, *Gen.* Sir Donald M., Bt.
Roberts, *Gen.* Sir F. S., Bt., VC
Longford, *General* Earl of.
Alcester, *Admiral* Lord.
Ellice, *General* Sir Charles Henry
Adye, *General* Sir John Miller.
Key, *Admiral* Right Hon. Sir Astley Cooper
Mends, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Robert.
Staveley, *Gen.* Sir Charles Wm. D.
Dickson, *Gen.* Sir Collingwd., VC
Borton, *General* Sir Arthur.
Daubeney, *Gen.* Sir Henry C. B.
Brind, *General* Sir James.
Lumsden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Peter S.
Hornby, *Adm.* Sir Geoffrey T. P.
Stephenson, *Gen.* Sir Fredk. C. A.

MILITARY KNIGHTS, G.C.B.—*con.*
Paget, *Adm.* Rt. Hon. Ld. Clarence
Templetown, *General* Viscount.
Jones, *General* Sir William.
Reid, *General* Sir Charles.
Malcolm, *General* Sir George.
Lysons, *General* Sir Daniel.
Maude, *Gen.* Sir Fredk. Fras., VC
Hay, *Admiral* Lord John.

Civil Knights Grand Cross
G.C.B.

Malmesbury, Rt. Hon. Earl of.
Lyons, Rt. Hon. Viscount.
Sydney, Rt. Hon. Earl.
Peel, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, Bart.
Leiningen, *Vice-Adm.* H.S.H. the Prince of.
Loftus, Rt. Hon. Lord Augustus W. F. Spencer.
Elliot, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Geo.
Howard, Sir Henry Francis.
Lytton, Earl of.
Layard, Rt. Hon. Sir Austen H.
Cross, Rt. Hon. Viscount.
Iddesleigh, Rt. Hon. Earl of.
Manners, Rt. Hon. Lord John.
Hampden, Rt. Hon. Viscount.
Dufferin, Rt. Hon. Earl of.
Thornton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward.
Paget, Rt. Hon. Sir A. Berkeley.
Macdonald, Rt. Hon. Sir John A.
Aberdare, Rt. Hon. Lord.
Normanby, Most Hon. Marq. of.
Lumley, Rt. Hon. Sir John Savile
Eversley, Rt. Hon. Viscount.
Sherbrooke, Rt. Hon. Viscount.
Stanley of Preston, Rt. Hon. Ld.
Malet, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward B.

Honorary Knights Grand Cross.
Mecklenburg - Strelitz, the Reigning Grand Duke of. (*Civ.*)
Napoleon, *General* H.I.H. Prince
Canrobert, *Marshal* Fras. Certain
Magenta, *Marshal* Duc de.
Germany, the Emperor of.
Denmark, the King of. (*Civil*)
Teck, H.S.H. the Duke of. (*Civ.*)
Ismail Pasha, H.H. (*Civil*)
Hohenlohe-Langenburg, H.S.H. Prince of. (*Civil*)
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Hereditary Grand Duke of. (*Civil*)
Battenberg, H.H. Prince Alexander of. (*Civil*)
Prussia, H.R.H. Prince Henry of (*Civil*)
Waldeck - Pyrmont, H.S.H. Prince of. (*Civil*)
Prussia, *Field-Marshal* H.I.H. the Crown Prince of.
Alexandre of Hesse, *Gen.* H.H. Pr.
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, H.H. Prince Philippe of. (*Civil*)

SECOND CLASS. K.C.B.

Military Knights Commanders.
Adair, *Gen.* Sir Charles Wm.
Airey, *General* Sir James Talbot.
Alexander, *General* Sir James.
Alison, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Archd., Bt.
Arbuthnot, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. G.
Armstrong, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir A., R.N.
Ashburnham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C.
Baker, *Mj.-Gen.* Sir Thos. Durand
Bates, *General* Sir Henry.
Becher, *Gen.* Sir Arthur Mitford.
Biddulph, *Gen.* Sir Michael A. S.
Bourchier, *Major-Gen.* Sir Geo.
Bradford, *Gen.* Sir John Fowler.
Bright, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert O.
Brown, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir John C.
Browne, *Gen.* Sir Saml. J., VC
Brownlow, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. H.
Buckle, *Adm.* Sir Claude H. M.
Buller, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir R. H., VC
Bulwer, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edwd. G.
Butler, *Colonel* Sir Wm. Francis.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fred. A.
Coke, *Major-General* Sir John.
Colborne, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Francis.
Commerell, *Adm.* Sir J. E., VC
Corbett, *Admiral* Sir John.
Crawford, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir Thos.
D'Aguilar, *General* Sir Chas. L.
Daly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Domck.
Doweli, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Montague.
Drury-Lowe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir D. C.
Edinburgh, *Vice-Adm.* H.R.H. the Duke of.
Elliot, *Admiral-F.* Hon. Sir Chas. Gilbert John Brydone.
Elliot, *Admiral* Sir George.
Ewart, *Colonel* Sir Henry Peter.
Fanshawe, *Adm.* Sir Edward G.
Farquhar, *Admiral* Sir Arthur.
Fitzmayer, *Gen.* Sir James Wm.
Foley, *Gen.* Hon. Sir St. Geo. G.
Forbes, *General* Sir John.
Giffard, *Admiral* Sir George.
Glyn, *Gen.* Sir Julius Richard.
Gough, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C. J. S., VC
Gough, *Mj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh H. VC
Graham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gerald, VC
Greaves, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George R.
Green, *General* Sir Edward.
Green, *Gen.* Sir Geo. Wade Guy.
Grenfell, *Col.* Sir Francis W.
Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Fredk. Wm.
Hamilton-Gordon, *General* Hon. Sir Alexander.
Hamley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir E. Bruce.
Hanbury, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Sir J. A.
Hardinge, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Arthur E.
Hay, *Adm.* Rt. Hon. Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart.
Haythorne, *Gen.* Sir Edmund.
Heath, *Adm.* Sir Leopold Geo.
Herbert, *Gen.* Sir Arthur James.
Hewett, *V.-Adm.* Sir W. N. W. VC
Hills-Johnes, *Gen.* Sir Jas. VC
Hodge, *Gen.* Sir Edward Cooper.
Holdich, *Gen.* Sir Edward Alan.
Home, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir A. D., VC
Hood, *Adm.* Sir Arthur W. Acland
Horn, *General* Sir Frederick.
Hoskins, *V.-Adm.* Sir Anth. H.
Hudson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir John.
Hunt-Grubbe, *R.-Adm.* Sir W. J.
Hurdle, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas.
Johnson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. C.
Johnson, *General* Sir Edwin B.
Kelly, *Gen.* Sir Richard Denis.
Kemball, *General* Sir Arnold B.
Kerr, *General* Lord Mark.
Keyes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C. Patton.
King, *Adm.* Sir Geo. St. Vincent.
Langley, *General* Sir George Colt
Lawrence, *Gen.* Sir A. Johnstone
Little, *General* Sir Archibald.
Logan, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir Thomas G.
Longden, *Gen.* Sir Henry E.
Loring, *Admiral* Sir William.
Macdonell, *Gen.* Sir Alexander.
MacGregor, *Mj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. M.
McLeod, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John C.
M'Murdo, *Gen.* Sir Wm. M. Scott
McNeill, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir J. C., VC
Maxwell, *Gen.* Sir Geo. Vaughan.
More-Molyneux, *Capt.* Sir Robt. Henry, R.N.
Morris, *Commis.-Gen.* Sir Edward
Norman, *Col.* Sir Francis Booth.
Norman, *Gen.* Sir Henry Wylie.
Nugent, *Col.* Sir Chas. B. P. N. H.
Olpherts, *Gen.* Sir William, VC
Palliser, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. H.
Payn, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir William.
Phayre, *Lt.-General* Sir Robert.
Power, *Com.-Gen.* Sir Wm. J. T.
Prendergast, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harry North Dalrymple, VC
Radcliffe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. P.
Reid, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir John Watt.
Richards, *R.-Adm.* Sir Fred. Wm.
Richards, *Adm.* Sir Geo. Henry.
Ross, *Mj.-Gen.* Sir Campbell C. G.
Ross, *Lieut-General* Sir John.
Russell, *Colonel* Sir Baker Creed.
Ryder, *Admiral-F.* Sir Alfred P.
St. George, *General* Sir John.
Saxe-Weimar, *General* H.S.H. Prince Edward of.
Seymour, *Gen.* Sir Francis, Bart.
Smart, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir Wm. R. E.
Smith, *Admiral* Sir Henry.
Smyth, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Leicester.
Sotheby, *Adm.* Sir Edward S.
Steele, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. M.
Stewart, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Houston.
Stransham, *Gen.* Sir Anthony B.
Strickland, *Com.-Gen.* Sir Edwd.
Sulivan, *Adm.* Sir Barth. James.
Sullivan, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Fras. W.
Tanner, *Colonel* Sir Oriel Viveash
Taylor, *General* Sir Alexander.
Taylor, *Gen.* Sir Rich. C. Hayes
Trollope, *General* Sir Charles.
Turner, *General* Sir Frank.
Walker, *General* Sir Chas. P. B.
Warre, *Gen.* Sir Henry James.
Watson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, VC
Wellesley, *Adm.* Sir Geo. Greville
White, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. S. VC
Wilbraham, *General* Sir Richard
Willes, *Adm.* Sir Geo. Ommanney
Willis, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. H. S.
Wilson, *Colonel* Sir Chas. Wm.
Wood, *M.-Gen.* Sir H. Evelyn, VC

Civil Knights Commanders.
Acland, Sir Henry Wentworth.
Airy, Sir George Biddell.
Alcock, Sir Rutherford.
Anderson, Sir William George.
Balfour, *General* Sir George.
Barkly, Sir Henry.
Barnaby, Sir Nathaniel.
Battenberg, H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of.
Brassey, Lord.
Bridport, *General* Viscount.
Caird, Sir James.

CIVIL KNIGHTS, K.C.B.—*cont.*

Clerk, Sir George Russell.
Collins, Sir Robert Hawthorn.
Conyngham, *Col.* Sir Wm. F. L.
Cowell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jn. Clayton
Crampton, Sir John Fiennes, Bt.
Currie, Sir Philip H. Wodehouse.
Custance, *Col.* Sir Hambleton F.
Davis, Sir John Francis, Bart.
Drummond-Hay, Rt. Hon. Sir John Hay.
Du Cane, *Col.* Sir Edmund F.
Elphinstone, *Col.* Sir H. C., VC
Fraser, *Colonel* Sir James.
Gordon, *Com.-Gen.* Sir Henry W.
Grant, Sir John Peter.
Grey, Sir George.
Haliburton, Sir Arthur Laurence
Halliday, Sir Frederick James.
Hamilton, Sir Robert George C.
Hamilton, Sir Robt. N. C., Bart.
Harris, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Edw. A. J.
Henderson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. Y. W.
Herbert, Sir Robt. G. Wyndham.
Jenner, Sir William, Bart.
Knight, *Col.* Sir Fredk. Winn.
Lambert, Right Hon. Sir John.
Lingen, Lord.
Loch, *Col.* Sir Henry Brougham.
Lyall, *Col.* Sir Alfred Comyns.
McGarel-Hogg, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir James Macnaghten, Bart.
M'Kerlie, *Col.* Sir John Graham
Martin, Sir Theodore.
Melvill, *Major-Gen.* Sir Peter M.
Milne, *Adm.-Fleet* Sir Alex., Bt.
Montgomery, Sir Robert.
Morier, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert B. D.
Morley, *Col.* Sir Fran. Brockman.
Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Aug.
Nares, *Capt.* Sir Geo. Strong, R.N.
Owen, Sir Francis P. Cunliffe
Owen, Sir Richard.
Paget, Sir George Edward.
Pawel-Rammingen, L. A. G. L. A. Freiherr von.
Pears, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas T.
Pelly, *Major-Gen.* Sir Lewis.
Playfair, Right Hon. Sir Lyon.
Ponsonby, *Gen.* Rt. Hn. Sir H. F.
Ponsonby-Fane, Hon. Sir S.
Power, Sir Alfred.
Rawlinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir H. C.
Reed, Sir Edward James.
Rickards, Sir George Kettilby.
Robinson, Sir Henry.
Robinson, *Adm.* Sir Robert S.
Sandford, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis R.
Stephenson, Sir Aug. Keppel.
Stephenson, Sir William Henry.
Stokes, *Major-Gen.* Sir John.
Suffield, *Colonel* Lord.
Thompson, Sir Ralph Wood.
Thring, Lord.
Tilley, Sir John.
Wade, Sir Thomas Francis.
Walker, Sir William Stuart.
Wallace, *Col.* Sir Richard, Bart.
Wantage, *Colonel* Lord, VC
Welby, Sir Reginald Earle.
West, Sir Algernon Edward.
Wodehouse, Sir Philip Edmond.
Wolff, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry D.
Wyke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Lennox.

THIRD CLASS. C.B.

Military Companions.

Abbott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick
Abbott, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Dyett.
Abbott, *General* James.
Abinger, *Lieut.-General* Lord.
Acton, *Colonel* Charles Ball.
Adams, *Lt.-Gen.* Cadwallader.
Adams, *Commis.-Gen.* George.
Addison, *General* Thomas.
Aglionby, *Colonel* Arthur S.
Ainslie, *Col.* William Bernard.
Aitchison, *Lt.-Gen.* C. Terrington
Alexander, *Mj.-Gen.* G. Gardiner
Allen, *Surg.-Gen.* Fred. Freeman
Allen, *Capt.* Robert Calder, R.N.
Allgood, *Major-General* George.
Anderson, *Insp.-Gen.* Arthur.
Anderson, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Richard
Anderson, *Colonel* Wardlaw C.
Andoe, *Capt.* Hilary Gustav., R.N.
Appleyard, *Major-Gen.* Fred. E.
Arbuthnot, *Colonel* William.
Ardagh, *Colonel* John Charles.
Armstrong, *General* Edward.
Atlay, *Major-General* Edward.
Aynsley, *Vice-Adm.* C. Murray.
Badcock, *Col.* Alexander Robt.
Bailey, *Assist.-Controller* James.
Barchard, *Col.* Charles Henry.
Barnard, *Gen.* Charles Loudon.
Barrow, *Maj.-Gen.* Joseph Lyon.
Barter, *Colonel* Richard.
Bartlett, *Dep.-Commis.* Henry.
Barwell, *Gen.* Charles Arthur.
Battye, *Colonel* Arthur.
Baumgartner, *Gen.* Robt. Julian.
Bayly, *Colonel* Richard Kerr.
Beal, *Lieut.-Colonel* Henry.
Beamish, *Rear-Adm.* Henry H.
Beath, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* John Hy.
Beckett, *Lieut.-Colonel* Stephen.
Bedford, *Capt.* Fredk. Geo. D., R.N.
Bellairs, *Major-Gen.* Sir William
Bengough, *Col.* Harcourt M.
Benson, *General* Henry Roxby.
Bent, *Lieut.-General* George.
Beresford, *Captain* Lord Chas. William De la Poer, R.N.
Beville, *Major-General* Henry.
Biddulph, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert.
Bingham, *Gen.* G. W. Powlett.
Bisset, *General* Sir John Jarvis.
Black, *Colonel* Wilsone.
Blane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir S. J., Bt.
Blunt, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Harris.
Blyth, *Lieut.-Gen.* Fredk. Saml.
Boardman, *Capt.* Fdk. Ross, R.N.
Bond, *Colonel* William Dunn.
Borlase, *Vice-Admiral* John.
Borradaile, *Col.* George William
Boscawen, *Col.* Hon. Evelyn E. T.
Bostock, *Dp. Surg.-Gen.* John A.
Boswell, *Maj.-Gen.* John James.
Bourchier, *Lt.-Gen.* Eustace Fane
Bowyear, *Vice-Adm.* G. Le Geyt.
Boyle, *Major-General* Robert.
Brackenbury, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry.
Bradshaw, *Rear-Adm.* Richard.
Brasyer, *Colonel* Jeremiah.
Bray, *Mj.-Gen.* Edward William
Briggs, *Maj.-Gen.* Willoughby L.
Brooker, *Rear-Adm.* G. A. Cooke.
Brown, *Maj.-Gen.* William Tod.
Browne, *Col.* Charles Henry.
Browne, *Colonel* James.
Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* J. Frankft. M.
Browne, *Col.* Sir Thomas Gore.
Brownrigg, *Colonel* Henry John.
Brownrigg, *Gen.* John Studhlm.
Bruce, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Cunningham.
Bruce, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Le Geyt.
Buchanan, *Mj.-Gen.* Henry Jas.
Buller, *Rear-Adm.* Alexander.
Burne, *Lt.-Gen.* Hy. Knightley.
Burroughs, *Lt.-Gen.* Fred. Wm.
Burton, *General* Fowler.
Bushman, *Colonel* Henry Aug.
Butler, *General* Percy Archer.
Byam, *Colonel* William.
Bythesea, *Rear-Adm.* John, VC
Cadell, *General* Robert.
Call, *Gen.* George F. Stevenson.
Cameron, *Col.* Aylmer Spicer, VC
Cameron, *Mj.-Gen.* Wm. Gordon.
Campbell, *Colonel* Colin.
Campbell, *Capt.* Hy. J. F., R.N.
Campbell, *Surgeon-Major* John
Campbell, *Col.* Sir John Wm., Bt.
Campion, *Rear-Adm.* Hubert.
Carey, *Colonel* William.
Carleton, *Gen.* Henry Alexander
Carmichael, *Colonel* James D.
Carr, *Colonel* George.
Carthew, *General* Morden.
Cave, *Vice-Adm.* John Halliday.
Chamier, *Lt.-Gen.* Stephen H. E.
Chapman, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward F.
Chichester, *Maj.-Gen.* R. Bruce.
Chippindall, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward.
Clanwilliam, *Admiral* Earl of.
Claremont, *Gen.* Edwd. Stopford
Clarke, *Mj.-Gen.* Chas. Mansfield
Clarke, *General* George Calvert.
Clery, *Colonel* Cornelius F.
Cobbe, *Lieut.-Gen.* Alex. Hugh.
Cochrane, *Adm.* Hon. Arthur Auckland L. Pedro.
Coghill, *Col.* Kendal Josiah Wm.
Collett, *Colonel* Henry.
Collings, *General* John Elias.
Colvile, *Maj.-Gen.* Fiennes M.
Colvile, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Edward.
Connaught, *Maj.-Gen.* H.R.H. the Duke of.
Cooke, *Lt.-Gen.* Anthony Chas.
Coote, *Admiral* Robert.
Copland, *Colonel* Alexander.
Cox, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Vyvyan.
Cox, *Maj.-Gen.* John Hamilton.
Cox, *Lt.-General* John William.
Creagh-Osborne, *Lt.-Gen.* C. O.
Crealock, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Hope.
Crealock, *Colonel* John North.
Crease, *Colonel* John Frederick.
Cuffe, *Surg.-Maj.* Charles McD.
Cumberland, *Col.* Chas. Edward.
Cumming, *Admiral* Arthur.
Cureton, *Lieut.-General* Charles.
Currie, *Surg.-General* Samuel.
Dalrymple, *General* John H. E.
Dane, *Insp.-General* Richard.
Daubeny, *General* James.
Daunt, *Major-General* William.
Davis, *Major-General* John.
Dawson, *Maj.-General* Francis.
De Renzy, *Surg.-Gen.* A. C. C.
Degacher, *Colonel* Henry James.
Delafosse, *Col.* Henry George.

COMPANIONS, C.B.—*cont.*
Dennis, *General* John Leslie.
Derriman, *Adm.* Samuel Hoskins.
Desborough, *Maj.-Gen.* John.
D'Eyncourt, *Adm.* Edwin C. T.-
Dillon, *Major-General* Martin.
Dodgson, *Lt.-Gen.* David Scott.
Domville, *Insp.-Gen.* Henry J.
Donnelly, *Dp.Sur.-Gn.* Jno. M'N.
Doran, *Major-General* John.
Dormer, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Jas. C.
Douglas, *Rear-Adm.* Sholto.
Downes, *Com.-Gen.* Arthur W.
Drake, *Maj.-Gen.* J. M. Cutcliffe.
Drew, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis Barry.
Drysdale, *Lt.-General* William.
Duncan, *Colonel* Francis.
Dunlop, *Lt.-General* Franklin.
Dunsford, *General* Henry Fredk.
Eagar, *Lt.-General* Robert John.
Edmonstone, *Adm.* Sir Wm., Bt.
Edwardes, *Major-Gen.* Stanley de Burgh.
Edwards, *Colonel* James Bevan.
Ekin, *Surgeon-General* James.
Elgee, *M.-Gen.* Cadwallader W.
Elkington, *M.-Gen.* J. H. Ford.
Elliot, *M.-Gen.* Alex. J. Hardy.
Elliot, *Surg.-Gen.* Richard C.
Elliott, *Colonel* John.
Elmhirst, *General* Charles.
Elrington, *Gen.* Fredk. Robert.
Elton, *Col.* Fredk. Coulthurst.
Evelegh, *Colonel* Fred. Charles.
Ewart, *M.-Gen.* Chas. Brisbane.
Ewart, *Gen.* John Alexander.
Fairfax, *Rear-Admiral* Henry.
Farrell, *Brig.-Surgeon* George.
Farren, *Gen.* Richard Thomas.
Fegan, *Insp.-General* Henry.
Feilding, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. P. R. B.
Fellowes, *Captain* John, R.N.
Fellowes, *R.-Adm.* Thomas H. B.
Ferryman, *Gen.* Aug. Halifax.
Field, *Lieut.-General* John.
Fishbourne, *Adm.* Edmund G.
Fisher, *Lieut.-Colonel* George.
Fisher, *Capt.* J. Arbuthnot, R.N.
FitzHugh, *Major-Gen.* Alfred.
FitzRoy, *Capt.* Robert O'B., R.N.
Flood, *Major-Gen.* Fredk. R. S.
Fordyce, *General* Charles Fras.
Forrest, *General* Wm. Charles.
Foster, *General* Charles John.
Franklin, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles T.
Fraser, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. C., VC
Fraser, *Gen.* Hon. D. McDowall.
Fraser, *Surgeon-General* John.
Fraser-Tytler, *Gen.* James M. B.
Fremantle, *R.-Adm.* Hon. E. R.
French, *Lieut-General* William.
Fryer, *Colonel* John.
Fyers, *Lt.-Gen.* Wm. Augustus.
Gage, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Ed. Thos.
Gaitskell, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick.
Galloway, *Colonel* James.
Gamble, *Lt.-Gen.* Dom. Jacotin.
Gascoigne, *Gen.* John Hawkins.
George, *Gen.* Frederick Darley.
Gerard, *Col.* Montagu Gilbert.
Gib, *Maj.-Gen.* William Anthony.
Gibbon, *Lt.-Gen.* James Robert.
Gilbert, *M.-Gen.* Philip E. Victor.
Gildea, *Maj.-Gen.* George Fred.
Gillespie, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert Rollo.
Gipps, *Major-General* Reginald.
Glyn, *M.-Gen.* Richard Thomas.
Goldsmith, *Admiral* George.
Goodenough, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. H.
Goodfellow, *M.-Gen.* Wm. West.
Goodwyn, *Gen.* Julius Edmund.
Gordon, *M.-Gen.* Benj. Lumsden
Gordon, *Surg.-Gen.* Charles A.
Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. E. Parke.
Gordon, *Lieut.-General* John.
Gordon, *Col.* John James Hood.
Gordon, *Col.* Thomas Edward.
Gordon, *Vice-Adm.* Wm. E. A.
Gough, *V.-Adm.* Fredk. William.
Grafton, *General* the Duke of.
Graham, *Colonel* Samuel James.
Graham, *Vice-Admiral* William.
Grant, *Rear-Adm.* Hy. Duncan.
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Fane.
Grant, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. J. Esten.
Green, *Col.* Malcolm Scrimshire.
Green, *Colonel* William.
Greene, *Maj.-Gen.* Dominick S.
Gregorie, *Col.* Charles Frederick.
Griffith, *General* Henry Darby.
Gubbins, *Lieut.-General* James.
Guise, *Lieut.-Gen.* John C., VC
Hamilton, *General* Charles.
Hamilton, *Col.* Sir Chas. J. J., Bt.
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis F.
Hamilton, *General* Henry.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Gen.* Hy. Meade.
Hamilton, *General* Richard.
Hamilton, *Vice-Adm.* Rd. Vesey.
Hammill, *Maj.-General* Denzil.
Hardinge, *Vice-Adm.* Edward.
Hardy, *Lieut.-General* William.
Harley, *Col.* Sir Robert William.
Harman, *M.-Gen.* George Byng.
Harness, *Colonel* Arthur.
Harris, *Col.* Philip Hen. Farrell.
Harrison, *Colonel* Richard.
Hassard, *M.-Gen.* Fairfax Chas.
Hassard, *Surg.-Gen.* H. Bolton.
Hastings, *Captain* Alex. P., R.N.
Havelock-Allan, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Henry Marshman, Bart., VC
Hawkins, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Cæsar.
Hawley, *Lt.-Gen.* Rbt. Beaufoy.
Hay, *Col.* Alexander S. Leith.
Hayter, *Colonel* Charles.
Heath, *Rear-Adm.* Wm. A. Jas.
Heathcote, *Col.* Charles Thomas.
Hendley, *Surgeon-General* John.
Hennessy, *Col.* Geo. Robertson.
Henning, *Lieut.-Gen.* Shurlock.
Henry, *Lt.-Gen.* Charles Stuart.
Hepburn, *General* Henry Poole.
Heyland, *Gen.* Alfred Thomas.
Hichens, *Maj.-General* William.
Hicks, *Colonel* Thomas William.
Higginson, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. W. A.
Hill, *Maj.-Gen.* Rowley Sale.
Hills, *Colonel* John.
Hillyar, *Adm.* Charles Farrell.
Hillyar, *Adm.* Henry Schank.
Hinde, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Geo. L.
Hogg, *Col.* Adam Geo. Forbes.
Hoggan, *Maj.-Gen.* John Wm.
Holland, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Wm.
Holland, *Lt.-Col.* Trevenen Jas.
Hope, *General* William.
Hopton, *Colonel* Edward.
Hoste, *Maj.-Gen.* Dixon Edward.
Hotham, *Capt.* Charles F., R.N.
Howe, *General* Earl.
Howlett, *Lieut.-General* Arthur.
Hughes, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert John.
Hughes, *General* Wm. Templer.
Hume, *Colonel* Henry.
Hume, *Lieut.-General* Robert.
Hunt, *Colonel* James Vere.
Hutchinson, *Maj.-Gen.* George.
Hutt, *Major-General* George.
Ingall, *General* William Lenox.
Ingilby, *Major-Gen.* Charles Hy.
Inglefield, *Adm.* Sir Edw. Aug.
Inglis, *General* William.
Innes, *Surg.-Gen.* J. Harry Ker.
Irvine, *Com.-Gen.* Matthew Bell.
Irvine, *R.-Adm.* St. G. C. D'Arcy.
Jackson, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Sir R. W.
Jee, *Dep. Insp.-Gen.* Joseph, VC
Jeffreys, *Gen.* Edmund Richard.
Jenkins, *Col.* Francis Howell.
Jenkins, *Insp.-General* James.
Jenkins, *Admiral* Robert.
Jephson, *M.-Gen.* Sir S. Wm., Bt.
Johnson, *M.-Gen.* Allen Bayard.
Johnson, *Major-Gen.* Alured C.
Johnstone, *M.-Gen.* H. Campbell.
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Howard Sutton.
Jones, *Com.-Gen.* H. Stanley H.
Jones, *Vice-Adm.* William Gore.
Jordan, *Major-General* Joseph.
Kaye, *Lieut.-General* Edward.
Keane, *Adm.* Hon. Geo. Disney.
Keane, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Hussey F.
Keen, *Colonel* Frederick John.
Kelly, *Gen.* Thos. Conyngham.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* T. Gilbert.
Kerr, *Col.* Lord Ralph Drury.
Keyser, *Col.* Frederick Charles.
Kingscote, *Lt.-Col.* Rbt. Nigel F.
Knowles, *Col.* Charles Benjamin.
Knox, *Colonel* George William.
Knox, *General* Thomas Edmond.
Lambert, *Maj.-General* William.
Lambton, *Colonel* Arthur.
Lane, *General* John Theophilus.
Lanyon, *Col.* Sir William Owen.
Laughton, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. Fredk.
Law, *Mj.-Gen.* F. Towry Adeane.
Laye, *General* Joseph Henry.
Le Mesurier, *Col.* Andrew Alfred
Leach, *Colonel* Edmund.
Leach, *Colonel* Edward P., VC
Leith, *Colonel* John Macdonald.
Leith, *Gen.* Robert Wm. Disney.
Lennox, *M.-Gen.* W. Oates, VC
Lightfoot, *Lieut.-Gen.* Thomas.
Limond, *Major-General* David.
Lindsay, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Hadden.
Lithgow, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* S. A.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Thomas.
Loch, *Lt.-Gen.* Fras. Adams Ellis.
Lockhart, *Maj.-Gen.* Græme A.
Lockhart, *Colonel* Wm. S. Alex.
Loftus, *General* William James.
Logan, *Lt.-Gen.* Robt. Abraham.
Longfield, *General* John.
Longmore, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thos.
Low, *General* Alexander.
Low, *Colonel* Robert Cunliffe.
Lowder, *Gen.* Sam. Netterville.
Lowry, *Lieut.-Gen.* Robert Wm.
Luard, *Adm.* William Garnham.
Lucas, *Lt.-Gen.* Alfred William.
Luck, *Colonel* George.
Luckhardt, *Colonel* Wilhelm.

COMPANIONS, C.B.—*cont.*
Luxmoore, *Capt.* Percy Pitt, R.N.
Lynch, *Col.* William Wiltshire.
Lyon-Fremantle, *M.-Gen.* A. J.
Lyons, *M.-Gen.* Thomas Casey.
Lyster, *Col.* Hy. Hammon, V.C.
Maberly, *Major-General* Evan.
Macbean, *Maj.-Gen.* G. Scougall.
M'Calmont, *Colonel* Hugh.
Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* John A. M.
Macdonald, *Lt.-Gen.* Wm. C. R.
McDowell, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* E. G.
McIntyre, *Gen.* Colin Campbell.
Mackenzie, *M.-Gen.* Alexander.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Alfred Robt. D.
Mackenzie, *Insp.-Gen.* William.
MacKinnon, *Gen.* George Henry.
Mackinnon, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. A.
Maclean, *Colonel* Charles Smith.
M'Mahon, *Gen.* Sir T. W., Bt.
Macnaghten, *Col.* William Hay.
Macneill, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. G. R. D.
McQueen, *Colonel* John Withers.
Madden, *M.-Gen.* Samuel Alex.
Mainprise, *Capt.* Wm. Thos., R.N.
Maitland, *Gen.* Chas. Lennox B.
Maitland, *Colonel* James M. H.
Malcolm, *Colonel* Edw. Donald.
Malcolm, *Gen.* Geo. Alexander.
Malcolmson, *Maj.-Gen.* J. H. P.
Malthus, *Colonel* Sydenham.
Manderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. R.
Mangles, *Major-General* Cecil.
March, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Henry.
Marlow, *Insp.-Gen.* Benj. Wm.
Martin, *Colonel* Cunliffe.
Mason, *Insp.-Gen.* Rich. Denton.
Mason, *Adm.* Thomas Henry.
Massy, *Surg.-General* H. Hugh.
Master, *Col.* William Chester.
Maude, *Col.* F. Cornwallis, V.C.
Maude, *Colonel* George Ashley.
Maunsell, *Lt.-Gen.* Fred. Richd.
Maunsell, *Major-Gen.* Thomas.
Maxwell, *General* Alexander.
Maxwell, *Gen.* Henry Hamilton.
Mayne, *Rear-Adm.* Richd. Chas.
Mein, *Lieut.-Col.* Fredk. Robert
Mellersh, *Admiral* Arthur.
Metcalfe, *Colonel* James.
Methuen, *Colonel* Hon. Paul S.
Meyrick, *Insp. Vet.-Surg.* Jas. J.
Middleton, *M.-Gen.* Sir Fred. D.
Middleton, *Adm.* Sir G. N. B., Bt.
Miller, *M.-Gen.* George Murray.
Milman, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Bryan.
Mollan, *Colonel* Wm. Campbell.
Money, *Colonel* Gerard Noel.
Montagu, *General* Horace Wm.
Montague, *Col.* Wm. Edward.
Montgomerie, *Vice-Adm.* Jno. E.
Moore, *M.-Gen.* Hans Garrett, V.C.
Moore, *Colonel* Henry.
Morgan, *Col.* Alexander Brooke.
Morgan, *Insp.-Gen.* David Ll.
Morris, *General* Charles Henry.
Mosse, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Chas. B.
Mostyn, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Savage.
Mouat, *Surgeon-General* James.
Mulock, *Col.* Thomas Edmunds.
Munro, *Surg.-General* William.
Murray, *Lt.-Gen.* Aug. William.
Murray, *Colonel* John.
Murray, *Maj.-Gen.* John Irvine.
Nairne, *Colonel* Charles Edward.
Nation, *Maj.-Gen.* John Louis.
Nelson, *Lt.-Gen.* A. Abercrombie.
Newdigate, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward.
Newdigate, *Col.* Henry R. Legge.
Nicholson, *Rear-Adm.* Henry F.
Nicholson, *Lieut.-Gen.* Lothian.
Nicolson, *Adm.* Sir F. W. E., Bt.
Norbury, *Fleet-Surg.* Henry F.
Norman, *Lieut.-Gen.* Henry R.
Nugent, *Major* Robert Arthur.
Nuttall, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Mansfield.
O'Callaghan, *Adm.* George W. D.
Oldershaw, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Edw.
Ommanney, *Adm.* Sir Erasmus.
O'Nial, *Surgeon-General* John.
Orr, *Insp.-General* John Henry.
Ouvry, *Colonel* Henry Aimé.
Palmer, *Colonel* Arthur Power.
Palmer, *Maj.-General* Henry W.
Parish, *Mj.-Gen.* Hy. Woodbine.
Parke, *Colonel* Richard.
Parke, *General* William.
Parker, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Hubert.
Parnell, *Colonel* Hon. Henry.
Paton, *General* John Stafford.
Pears, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas T.
Pearse, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Godfrey.
Pearson, *M.-Gen.* Sir C. Knight.
Pearson, *General* Thos. Hooke.
Pemberton, *Col.* Wykhm. Leigh.
Pennycuick, *Gen.* Jas. Farrell.
Penrose, *Gen.* Penrose Charles.
Perceval, *Gen.* John Maxwell.
Perkins, *Colonel* Æneas.
Petrie, *Lt.-Gen.* John Gordon.
Peyton, *General* Francis.
Philips, *Colonel* Joseph.
Phillimore, *Rear-Adm.* Henry B.
Pipon, *General* Phillip Gossett.
Poë, *Major* Wm. Hutcheson.
Powell, *Vice-Adm.* R. Ashmore.
Pratt, *General* Robert.
Preedy, *Vice-Adm.* George Wm.
Preston, *Major-General* Richard.
Prettejohn, *Lt.-Gen.* Richard B.
Price, *General* Edward.
Pritchard, *Maj.-Gen.* Gordon D.
Probyn, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir D. M., V.C.
Pym, *Major-Gen.* Fred. George.
Raby, *Rear-Adm.* Hy. Jas., V.C.
Raines, *Gen.* Julius Aug. Robt.
Rainey, *General* Henry Garner.
Rait, *Lieut.-Col.* Arthur John.
Ralston, *Colonel* William Henry.
Randall, *Colonel* John Henry.
Randolph, *Adm.* Geo. Granville.
Rattray, *Lt.-Gen.* James Clerk.
Ravenhill, *Maj.-General* Philip.
Rawson, *Capt.* Harry H., R.N.
Reade, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* John B. C.
Redmond, *Lt.-Gen.* Jno. Patrick.
Reeves, *Lt.-Col.* Henry S. E.
Rennie, *Capt.* Jas. (Ind. Navy).
Reynardson, *Col.* Edw. Birch-.
Rice, *Admiral* Edward Bridges.
Rich, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. W. Talbot.
Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* John S.
Richardson, *M.-Gen.* Joseph F.
Richardson, *Maj.-General* Wm.
Richardson, *Colonel* William S.
Riddell, *M.-Gen.* C. J. Buchanan.
Robertson, *Colonel* James Peter.
Robertson, *Dep. Com.-Gen.* John Leslie.
Robinson, *Col.* Barnes Slyfield.
Robinson, *Dep. Controller* Henry.
Robinson, *Col.* Wellesley G. W.
Rocke, *Colonel* James Harwood.
Rodney, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Brydges.
Roe, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Sam. Black.
Roffey, *Chief Insp.* James, R.N.
Rogers, *Colonel* Robert Gordon.
Rogers, *Col.* Robt. Montresor, V.C.
Rolfe, *Capt.* Ernest Neville, R.N.
Rolland, *Vice-Adm.* Wm. Rae.
Rollo, *General* Hon. Robert.
Routh, *Commis.-Gen.* Randolph.
Rowland, *Colonel* Thomas.
Rowlands, *Lt.-Gen.* Hugh, V.C.
Russell, *Gen.* Lord Alex. Geo.
Russell, *Admiral* Lord Edward.
Russell, *Colonel* Horatio Albert.
Russell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William, Bt.
Rutherford, *Surg.-Gen.* William.
Salmon, *Vice-Adm.* Nowell, V.C.
Salusbury, *M.-Gen.* Fred. Octav.
Sanford, *Col.* Geo. Edward L. S.
Sankey, *Lt.-Gen.* Richd. Hieram.
Sankey, *General* William.
Sarel, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Andrew.
Sargent, *Lt.-Gen.* John Neptune.
Saumarez, *Admiral* Thomas.
Saunders, *Dep. Insp.-Gen.* Geo.
Sayer, *Lt.-Gen.* Jas. R. Steadman.
Schneider, *Lt.-Gen.* J. William.
Schomberg, *Gen.* George Aug.
Schreiber, *Maj.-Gen.* Brymer F.
Scott, *Col.* Fras. Cunningham.
Seymour, *Gen.* William Henry.
Shadwell, *General* Lawrence.
Shaw, *Dep. Insp.-Gen.* Doyle M.
Shaw, *Major-General* George.
Shaw, *Colonel* Hugh, V.C.
Shipley, *Gen.* Reginald Yonge.
Shute, *General* Chas. Cameron.
Slade, *Major* John Ramsay.
Slight, *Adm.* Julian Foulston.
Smith, *Surg.-Gen.* Alexander.
Smith, *Surgeon-General* Colvin.
Smith, *M.-Gen.* C. Hodgkinson.
Smith, *General* John W. Sidney.
Smith, *General* Michael William.
Smith, *Major-General* Philip.
Smyth, *General* Henry.
Smyth, *Major-Gen.* John Hale.
Spence, *Major-Gen.* Frederick.
Spratt, *Vice-Adm.* Thos. Abel B.
Spurgin, *Lt.-Gen.* John Blick.
Stafford, *M.-Gen.* Wm. J. FitzM.
Stannus, *General* Henry James.
Stanton, *General* Sir Edward.
Stevenson, *Col.* Thomas Rennie.
Stewart, *M.-Gen.* Robert Crosse.
Stirling, *Colonel* William.
Stockwell, *Colonel* Charles M.
Straghan, *Colonel* Abel.
Street, *General* John Alfred.
Stuart, *General* John Ramsay.
Suther, *General* William Grigor.
Sutherland, *Col.* Robt. Macleod.
Swaine, *Colonel* Leopold Victor.
Talbot, *Col.* Hon. Reg. A. James
Tanner, *Major-General* Edward.
Taylor, *Insp.-Gen.* John Robert.
Teesdale, *Col.* C. C., V.C. (*hon.*).
Thackeray, *Col.* Edward T., V.C.
Thackwell, *General* Jos. Edwin.
Thackwell, *Col.* Wm. de W. Roche
Thelwall, *Mj.-Gen.* J. Bulkeley.
Thomas, *Lt.-Gen.* J. Wellesley.

COMPANIONS, C.B.—*cont.*

Thornton, *Dep.Surg.-Gen.* Jas.H.
Thynne, *Col.* Reginald Thomas.
Tompson, *Maj.-Gen.* William D.
Torrens, *Lt.-Gen.* Hy. D'Oyley.
Tower, *Lieut.-General* Conyers.
Townsend, *Surg.-Gen.* Stephen C.
Tremenheere, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. W.
Trevor, *Lt.-Gen.* William Cosmo.
Truell, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert Holt.
Tryon, *Rear-Admiral* George.
Tucker, *General* Auchmuty.
Tucker, *Colonel* Charles.
Tucker, *Col.* Henry St. George.
Tucker, *Major-Gen.* Henry Tod.
Tulloch, *Col.* Alexander Bruce.
Tulloh, *Maj.-Gen.* John Stewart.
Turnour, *Admiral* Edward W.
Tuson, *Colonel* Henry Brasnell.
Twynam, *Col.* Philip Alex. A.
Tyndall, *Major-General* Henry.
Upperton, *Colonel* John.
Urquhart, *Maj.-Gen.* F. Gregor.
Van Cortlandt, *Gen.* Henry C.
Vandeleur, *Col.* John Ormsby.
Vansittart, *Vice-Adm.* Edwd. W.
Van Straubenzee, *Col.* Turner.
Vaughan, *Lt.-Gen.* John Luther.
Vialls, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Courtney.
Wade-Dalton, *Col.* Hamlet C.
Walcott, *Col.* Edmund Scopoli.
Walker, *Col.* Frederick W. E. F.
Walker, *General* James Thomas.
Walker, *Major-Gen.* Mark, VC
Wallace, *Major-General* Hill.
Walter, *General* John McNeill.
Walton, *Colonel* Wm. Morritt B.
Ward, *R.-Adm.* Thos. Le Hunte.
Warden, *General* Robert.
Warren, *Colonel* Arthur Fredk.
Warren, *Maj.-Gen.* Dawson S.
Way, *Lt.-Col.* Nowell Fitzupton.
Weare, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Edwin.
Webb, *Commis.* Edw.Wm.Henry.
Webber, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Edmd.
Webster, *Col.* Arthur George.
Welman, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. H.D.R.
Wemyss, *Colonel* Henry Manley.
Westmorland, *Col.* the Earl of.
Wheeler, *Capt.* William T., R.N.
White, *V.-Adm.* Richd. Dunning.
White, *Lieut.-General* Robert.
White, *Surg.-Gen.* Thomas E.
Whitehead, *Col.* Robt. Children.
Wigram, *Col.* Godfrey James.
Wilby, *Lieut.-General* William.
Wilkinson, *Col.* Henry Clement.
Wilkinson, *Major-Gen.* Osborn.
Williams, *Lt.-Gen.* Edward A.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. John.
Willis, *Lt.-Gen.* Fredk. Arthur.
Wills, *Surg.-Maj.* Caleb Sherar.
Willson, *Lieut.-Col.* Mildmay W.
Wilmshurst, *Admiral* Arthur.
Wilson, *Major-General* Francis Edward Edwards.
Wilson, *Admiral* Thomas.
Wilson, *Vice-Adm.* Wm. C. Fahie.
Wolseley, *Col.* Geo. Benjamin.
Wood, *Col.* Edward Alexander.
Wood, *Lieut.-Colonel* Elliott.
Wood, *Lt.-Gen.* H. Hastings A.
Woodward, *Capt.* Robert, R.N.
Woolfryes, *Surg.-Gen.* John A.
Worsley, *Col.* Henry Robert B.
Wray, *Lieut.-General* Edward.
Wright, *Major-General* Thomas.
Yarborough, *Col.* Chas. Cooke.
Yates, *General* Henry Peel.
Yorke, *General* John.
Young, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Samuel.
Young, *Com.-Gen.* Wm. L. M.
Younghusband, *Gen.* Robert R.

Civil Companions. C.B.

Abel, *Prof.* Sir Fredk. Augustus.
Abercorn, the Duke of.
Adams, Sir Francis Ottiwell.
Agnew, Stair.
Ardagh, *Colonel* John Charles.
Armstrong, Sir Wm. George.
Ashby, *Paym.* James Wm. M., R.N.
Baines, Frederick Ebenezer.
Ball, *Colonel* William Clare.
Baring, *Major* Sir Evelyn.
Barttelot, *Col.* Sir Walter B., Bt.
Baughan, William Frederick.
Bayly, *General* John.
Bazalgette, Sir Joseph William.
Bell, Sir Francis Dillon.
Bigge, *Major* Arthur John.
Blackwood, Stevenson Arthur.
Blount, Edward.
Blunt, John Elijah.
Blyth, Sir Arthur.
Bond, Edward Augustus.
Bourke, Hon. Chas. Fowler.
Bowring, Edgar Alfred.
Boyle, Courtenay.
Bramston, John.
Bridgford, *Colonel* Robert.
Brise, *Col.* Samuel B. Ruggles.
Brodie, John Clerk.
Brownlow, *Capt.* W.A. deV., R.N.
Bruce, *Colonel* Robert.
Buchanan, *Colonel* David C. R.C.
Burke, Sir John Bernard.
Burney, *Captain* Charles, R.N.
Cameron, *Com.* Verney Lovett.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir F. Alex.
Chadwick, Edwin.
Chermside, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert C.
Clarke, *Colonel* Alexander Ross.
Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Andrew.
Cleeve, *Paymaster* Frederick, R.N.
Clode, Charles Mathew.
Codrington, *Rear-Adm.* William
Commerell, *Admiral* Sir John Edmund, VC
Cookson, Charles Alfred.
Couper, Sir Geo. E. Wilson, Bt.
Crofton, *Capt.* Right Hon. Sir Walter Frederick.
Crowe, Joseph Archer.
Cumin, Patrick.
Dalyell, Ralph.
Davidson, *Colonel* David.
De Rottenburgh, *Colonel* George.
Dicey, Edward.
Dingli, Sir Adriano.
Dixon, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. M. Hall.
Donnelly, *Col.* John F. Dykes.
Doyle, Henry Edward.
Doyle, Percy William.
Drummond, Maurice.
Du Plat, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles T.
Dunlop, *Admiral* Hugh.
Dunlop, Robt. Henry Wallace.
Edwards, *Maj.* Fleetwood Isham.
Egerton, Edwin Henry.
Elles, *Colonel* William Kidston.
Elliott, *Colonel* Charles.
Engelbach, Lewis William.
Engleheart, John Gardner D.
Fairfax, *Rear-Adm.* Henry.
Fitzgerald, *Capt.* Charles, R.N.
Forbes, William Ashburner.
Ford, Sir Francis Clare.
Forsey, Charles Benjamin.
Forster, *Col.* Sir Thos. Oriel, Bt.
Forsyth, Sir Thomas Douglas.
Foster, Morgan Hugh.
Fraser, *General* Alexander.
Fraser, William.
Fremantle, Hon. Charles Wm.
Galton, *Captain* Douglas.
Garnett, Frederick Brooksbank.
Gibbs, Frederick Waymouth.
Gilbert, *Col.* Walter Raleigh.
Godley, Denis.
Godley, John Arthur.
Goldsmid, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred. J.
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* James Augustus.
Gray, Thomas.
Green, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. H. R.
Greene, *Col.* Godfrey Thomas.
Greene, Sir John Ball.
Griffith, Philip.
Gubbins, Frederick Bebb.
Gurdon, Sir Wm. Brampton.
Halford, *Col.* Sir Hy. St. John, Bt.
Hamilton, Edward Walter.
Hamilton, Ker Baillie.
Hamley, *Commis.-Gen.* Jos. O.
Harris, *Capt.* William Charles.
Hatherton, *Colonel* Lord.
Herbert, Chs. St. John Septimus.
Herries, Edward.
Hertslet, Sir Edward.
Hervey, *Lieut.-Gen.* Charles R. West.
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Stock.
Hill, *Colonel* Sir Stephen John.
Hillier, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Edward.
Hirst, *Lt.-Colonel* Henry Sagar.
Hobart, Robert Henry.
Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton.
Howard, Henry.
Howland, Sir William Pearce.
Hume, Alan Octavian.
Hunt, Sir Henry Arthur.
Hunter, *Major* Fredk. Mercer.
Inglis, *Maj.-General* Thomas.
Inskip, Rev. Robert Mills.
Jenkinson, Edward George.
Jenkyns, Henry.
Jervois, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. F. D.
Jocelyn, Hon. William Nassau.
Jones, *Colonel* Robert Owen.
Julyan, *Ass. Com.-Gen.* Sir P. G.
Keane, *Colonel* Leopold Geo. F.
Keenan, Rt. Hon. Sir Patk. Jsph.
Kennedy, Charles Malcolm.
Knollys, Sir Francis.
Knox, Ralph Henry.
Labalmondière, *Lt.-Col.* Douglas William Parish.
Langevin, Sir Hector Louis.
Lawrence, *Lt.-Gen.* Richard C.
Lawson, George.
Lay, Horatio Nelson.
Lefroy, *General* Sir John Henry.
Lindsay, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Chas. H.
Lumsden, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harry B.

COMPANIONS, C.B.—*cont.*

Macdonald, *Col.* Rt. Hon. John Hay Athol.
McDougall, William.
MacGregor, Evan.
Maclean, *Surg.-Gen.* William C.
Macleod, *Insp.-Gen.* William.
Majendie, *Col.* Vivian Dering.
Mallet, Right Hon. Sir Louis.
Markham, Clements Robert.
Marsden, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick C.
Martindale, *Dep.-Cont.* Ben. H.
Matheson, *Lieut.-Col.* Donald.
Maturin, *Cont.* William Henry.
Meade, Hon. Robert Henry.
Michell, Thomas.
Mills, Sir Charles.
Mitchell, Arthur.
Mitford, Algernon B. Freeman.
Moncrieff, *Colonel* Alexander.
Money, Alonzo.
Monson, Hon. Sir Edmund John.
Moore, Adolphus Warburton.
Moore, Niven.
Moriarty, *Capt.* Henry A., R.N.
Mowatt, Francis.
Murray, Herbert Harley.
Newall, Dr. Wm. Homan.
Newton, Charles Thomas.
Noble, *Capt.* Andrew, R.A.
Noel, James Gambier.
Northcote, Hon. Henry Stafford.
O'Conor, Nicholas Roderick.
O'Dowd, James Cornelius.
Olivey, *Colonel* Walter Rice.
Orange, William.
Owen, Hugh.
Pasley, *Major-General* Charles.
Patey, Charles Henry Bennett.
Pauncefote, Sir Julian.
Peel, Charles Lennox.
Pelly, *Ins.-Gen.* Saville Marriott.
Petre, George Glynn.
Potter, *Lieut.-Colonel* Addison.
Preedy, *Vice-Adm.* George Wm.
Primrose, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Bouv. F.
Ramsay, George Dalhousie.
Ramsay, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Hy.
Rashleigh, *Col.* Sir Colman, Bt.
Rawlinson, Sir Robert.
Rawson, Sir Rawson William.
Redgrave, Alexander.
Redgrave, Richard.
Reeve, Henry.
Richards, *Admiral* Sir George Henry.
Richmond, *Major* Matthew.
Ricketts, Geo. Henry Mildmay.
Robertson, *Com.-Gen.* Jas. Scott.
Robinson, *Col.* Sir John S., Bt.
Romaine, William Govett.
Rowton, Lord.
Royle, Arnold.
Ryan, Charles Lister.
Samuel, Sir Saul.
Sanderson, Thomas Henry.
Sandwith, Thomas Backhouse.
Sapte, Brand.
Saunders, Charles Burslem.
Scharf, George.
Scott, *Capt.* Lord Charles, R.N.
Scott, Charles Stuart.
Seccombe, Sir Thomas Lawrence.
Shakerley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Watkin, Bart.
Shaw, Eyre Massey.
Simon, John.
Stephen, Alexander Condie.
Stephen, Sir Alfred.
Stephenson, *Capt.* Hy. Fred., R.N.
Stewart, *Col.* Charles Edward.
Stotherd, *Col.* Richard Hugh.
Stronge, Charles Walter.
Stuart, Hon. Sir William.
Talbot, George.
Tatum, *Com.-General* Henry.
Taylor, *Colonel* Robert Lewis.
Thesiger, Hon. Edward Pierson
Thornton, Edward.
Tilley, Sir Samuel Leonard.
Tremenheere, Hugh Seymour.
Trevor, Charles Cecil.
Trotter, *Major* Henry.
Tupper, Sir Charles.
Verdon, *Major* Sir George Frederick.
Vincent, *Lt.-Col.* Chs. E. Howard
Vivian, *Major* Lord.
Wake, Herewald Craufurd.
Wallington, *Col.* John Williams.
Walpole, Charles.
Walpole, Horace George.
Walrond, Theodore.
Ward, John.
Warner, Charles William.
Waterfield, Henry.
Watt, *Com.-Gen.* Fitzjas. Edw.
White, Sir William Arthur.
White, Sir William Henry.
Williams, *Colonel* Geo. Walter.
Wilmot, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy., Bt., VC
Wilson, Sir Charles Rivers.
Wilson, *Col.* Sir Chas. William.
Wingfield, Sir Charles John.
Wolley, Thomas.
Wood, Sir Richard.
Wright, James.
Wright, *Com.-General* William Frederick.
Wyndham, George Hugh.
Young, Adam.
Young, Sir Allen William.
Younghusband, *Lt.-Gen.* C. W.
Yule, *Colonel* Henry.

Dean of Order, Dean of Westminster.

Bath King of Arms, Adm. Hon. George Grey.

Registrar & Secretary, Sir Albert William Woods, *Garter King of Arms.*

Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod, Charles Geo. Barrington.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Ribbon, Light-blue, with white stripes towards each edge.
Motto, Heaven's Light our Guide.

THE SOVEREIGN.

Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander, Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India.

Knights Grand Commanders. G.C.S.I.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
H.H. the Maharaja Duleep Singh.
Sir George Russell Clerk.
Sir Robert Montgomery.
Field-Mar. Ld. Napier of Magdala.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Northbrook.
Her H. the Begum of Bhopal.
Gen. Sir Nev. B. Chamberlain.
H.H. the Maharaja of Jodhpore.
H.H. the Nawab of Rampore.
H.H. the Raja of Jheend.
Earl of Lytton.
Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse.
H.H. the Raja of Bundee.
H.H. the Maharaja of Bhurtpore.
H.H. the Maharaja of Benares.
Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P.
Sir John Strachey.
General Sir Fred. Paul Haines.
H.H. the Raja of Nabha.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Cranbrook.
Rt. Hon. Marquis of Ripon.
H.H. the Nawab of Bahawulpore
H.H. Nawab Ikbal-ud-Dowlah.
H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.
H.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.
Rt. Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart.
General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bart. (*extra*).
H.H. the Sultan of Muscat.
H.H. the Maharao Raja of Ulwar.
H.H. the Thakur of Bhaunagar.
Rt. Hon. Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff (*extra*).

Honorary Knts. Gd. Commanders.

H.H. Ismail Pasha.
Sir Ferdinand de Lesseps.
H.H. the Khedive of Egypt.
H.E. Cherif Pasha (Egypt).
H.H. the Khan of Khelat.
H.H. Abdur Rahman Khan, Amir of Afghanistan.

Knights Commanders. K.C.S.I.

Aitchison, *Col.* Sir C. Umpherston
Arbuthnot, Sir Alexander John.
Baring, Sir Evelyn.
Bayley, Sir Steuart Colvin.
Bernard, Sir Charles Edward.
Bradford, *Col.* Sir Edward R. C.
Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir S. J., VC
Burne, *Colonel* Sir Owen Tudor.
Campbell, Sir George.
Cavenagh, *General* Sir Orfeur.
Cochin, H.H. the Raja of.
Cotton, *General* Sir Arthur Thomas.
Couper, Sir Geo. E. Wilson, Bart.
Dacca, Nawab of (Khwaja Abdul Ghani Meeah).

KNIGHTS COMMS., K.C.S.I.—*con.*
Dada Saheb, Sir Kasee Rao Holkar, of Indore.
Danvers, Sir Juland.
Davies, Sir Robert Henry.
Dhar, the Maharaja of.
Dinkur Rao (Sir), the Raja.
Drangdra, H.H. the Raj Sahib of.
Eden, Hon. Sir Ashley.
Egerton, Sir Robert Eyles.
Elliot, Sir Walter.
Ellis, Sir Barrow Helbert.
Fayrer, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Joseph.
Forsyth, Sir Thomas Douglas.
Goldsmid, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred. J.
Gordon, Sir James Davidson.
Grant, Sir Charles.
Green, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. H. R.
Griffin, Sir Lepel Henry.
Hewett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William Nathan Wrighte, VC.
Hobhouse, Right Hon. Lord.
Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton.
Hope, Sir Theodore Cracraft.
Jodhpore, Maharaja of (Pertab Singh).
Johore, H.H. the Sultan of.
Kemball, *Gen.* Sir Arnold B.
Kennedy, *General* Sir Michael K.
Kohat, the Nawab of.
Kotah, the Nawab Bahadur of.
Lumsden, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harry B.
Macdonald, *Adm.* Sir Reginald J.
Madava Rao, Sir Tranjore (Dewan).
Maine, Sir Henry Jas. Sumner.
Meade, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard J.
Morris, Sir John Henry.
Muir, Sir William.
Nahun, the Raja of.
Naunagar, H.H. the Jam of.
Pelly, *Major-Gen.* Sir Lewis.
Plowden, Sir Wm. Chicheley.
Pollock, *Mj.-Gen.* Sir Fred. Rich.
Probyn, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir D. M., VC.
Punnah, the Maharaja of.
Pycroft, Sir Thomas.
Ramsay, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Hy.
Ridgeway, *Col.* Sir Joseph West.
Russell, *General* Sir Edward L.
St. John, *Colonel* Sir Oliver B. C.
Sandeman, *Col.* Sir Robt. Groves.
Seccombe, Sir Thos. Lawrence.
Shamshir Bahadur, Raja Sir Gunput Rao Kirkee, of Gwalior
Singh, Sirdar Sir Dewa.
Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames.
Tagore, the Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun.
Thompson, *Colonel* Sir Augustus Rivers.
Wallace, *Major-Gen.* Sir Robert.
Wingfield, Sir Charles John.

Companions. C.S.I.

Afzul Khan, *Lt.-Col.* Muhammad
Ahmed Khan, Syud, of Allyghur.
Akbar Ali, Meer of Hyderabad.
Allyghur, the Raja of.
Amburdass, Rao Bahadur Bechardass.
Anderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. C.
Arnold, Edwin.
Asghur Ali Khan, the Nawab Sied.
Asghur Ali Khan, Muhammad Ali.
Ashburner, Lionel Robert.
Banganapalli, the Nawab of.
Bellew, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Hy. W.
Bikrama Singh, Sirdar of Kupurtulla.
Birdwood, Sir George Christopher M.
Black, *Major-Gen.* Samuel.
Bowring, Lewin Bentham.
Boyle, Richard Vicars.
Browne, *Colonel* James.
Bullen-Smith, James Richard.
Carmichael, Charles Paget.
Chamberlain, *Gen.* Crawford T.
Chapman, Robert Barclay.
Chesney, *Maj.-Gen.* George T.
Cockerell, Horace Abel.
Cotton, *Maj.-Gen.* F. Conyers.
Court, Major Henry.
Cuningham, *Surg.-Gen.* Jas. M.
Cunningham, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex.
Dalyell, Robert Anstruther.
Davidson, Robert.
Davies, *Colonel* William George.
Dera, Nawab of (Surfuraz Khan).
Dickens, *Lt.-General* Craven H.
Dickinson, *Lt.-Colonel* William.
Dillon, *Major-General* Martin.
Duncan, *Maj.-Gen.* Harvey T.
Edgar, John Ware.
Elliott, *Colonel* Charles Alfred.
Ellis, *Col.* Arth. Edw. Augustus.
Etawah, Raja of (Jeswunt Rao).
Etheridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred T.
Euan-Smith, *Col.* Charles Bean.
Fleming, John.
Ford, William.
Framjee, Dosabhoy (Karaka).
Fytche, *General* Albert.
Garstin, John Henry.
Gonne, Charles.
Gordon, *Col.* Thomas Edward.
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* James Augustus.
Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Leopold John H.
Gundah Singh, Sirdar Bakshi, of Puttiala.
Hare, *Insp.-General* Edward.
Harrison, Edward Francis.
Harrison, Richard Pryce.
Hatch, *Maj.-Gen.* George Cliffe.
Haughton, *Lt.-Gen.* John C.
Henderson, *Lt.-Col.* P. Durham.
Holloway, William.
Hopkinson, *Lt.-General* Henry.
Hudleston, William.
Hunter, *Major* Frederick Mercer.
Hunter, William Wilson.
Hutchinson, *Maj.-Gen.* George.
Hyat Khan, Mahomed.
Ibert, Courtenay Peregrine.
Inglis, John Forbes David.
Jejeebhoy, Byramjee.
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, Bart.
Johnstone, *Colonel* James.
Jones, William Brittain.
Kasheepore, the Raja of (Sheoraj Singh).
Keatinge, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard Harte, VC.
Khoman Singh, Bakshi, of Indore.
Le Mesurier, Henry Peveril.
Longden, *Gen.* Sir Henry E.
Lovett, *Colonel* Beresford.
Lumsden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Peter S.
MacGregor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Metcalfe.
Mackenzie, Alexander.
Mackenzie, *Insp.-Gen.* William.
Macnabb, Donald Campbell.
Malleson, *Colonel* George Bruce.
Mansfield, Samuel.
Melvill, Maxwell.
Melvill, Philip Sandys.
Merriman, *Lt.-Gen.* Charles Jas.
Metcalfe, Charles Theophilus.
Michael, *Major-General* James.
Moncrieff, *Col.* Colin C. Scott.
Money, William James.
Monteath, Alexander McLaurin.
Montgomery, *Gen.* George S.
Murray, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert.
Narayan Mandlik, Rao Sahib Wishwanath.
Nuthoobhoy, Sir Munguldass.
Obed Ulla Khan, Sahibzada.
Oliver, John O. Hercules N.
Pedder, William George.
Peile, James Braithwaite.
Powell, Eyre Burton.
Primrose, Henry William.
Primrose, *Gen.* James Maurice.
Pritchard, Charles Bradley.
Protheroe, *Colonel* Montague.
Ram Jas, Dewan of Kuppurtalla.
Ramiergar, Vembankum.
Ravenscroft, Edward William.
Renny, *General* Henry.
Reynolds, Herbert John.
Richey, James Bellot.
Riddell, Henry Philip A. B.
Ross, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Charles.
Rundall, *Lt.-Gen.* Francis H.
Sassoon, Sir Albert Abdalla D.
Shahamut Ali, Mir of Rutlam.
Shashia Shastri, Dewan of Travancore.
Sherer, John Walter.
Shiva Prasad, Babu of Benares.
Sim, James Duncan.
Souter, Sir Frank Henry.
Spurgin, *Lt.-General* John Blick.
Stokes, Whitley.
Strachey, *Lt.-General* Richard.
Sullivan, Henry Edward.
Thornhill, George.
Thornton, Thomas Henry.
Thuillier, *Gen.* Sir Henry E. L.
Trevor, *Mj.-Gen.* John Salusbury
Tweedie, *Colonel* William.
Ude Sanker, Azam Gowrisanker.
Umb, Nawab of (Mahomed Akran Khan).
Venkatagiri, the Raja of.
Vinchoorkur, Chief of (Ruggonath Rao Wittul).
Waterfield, *Col.* Wm. Garrow.
Williams, Fleetwood.
Willoughby, *Brig.-Gen.* M. W.
Wylie, *Major* Henry.
Younghusband, *Maj.-Gen.* John William.

Registrar, Sir Albert W. Woods.

Secretary, Henry M. Durand, C.S.I.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with a scarlet stripe. *Motto*, Auspicium melioris ævi. (*A pledge of better times.*)

THE SOVEREIGN.

Grand Master, and First and Principal Knight Grand Cross, F.-M. H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge.

Knights Grand Cross. G.C.M.G.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
Rt. Hon. Sir George F. Bowen.
Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant.
Sir Adriano Dingli.
Sir Edw. Victor Lewis Houlton.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck.
Rt. Hon. Earl Grey.
Sir Henry Barkly.
Sir John Peter Grant.
General Viscount Wolseley.
Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Dufferin.
Most Hon. Marquis of Normanby
Hon. Sir A. Hamilton-Gordon.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. F. D. Jervois.
Sir Alexander Tillock Galt.
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry D. Wolff.
Rt. Hon. Marquis of Lorne.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Lyons.
Sir Antonio Micallef.
Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Lennox Wyke.
Sir Richard Wood.
General Sir Arthur Borton.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Hy. E. Wood, VC
Rt. Hon. Lord Blachford.
Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer.
Sir James Robert Longden.
Marquis of Lansdowne.
Sir Alfred Stephen.
Rt. Hn. Sir J. H. Drummond-Hay.
Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke.
Sir Anthony Musgrave.
Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld.
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward B. Malet.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Gerald Graham, VC
Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Warren.
Sir Julian Pauncefote.
Sir William Arthur White.
Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. T. Holland, Bt.
Sir Charles Tupper.
Sir John Kirk.
Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. B. D. Morier.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph.
Sir Francis Clare Ford.

Honorary Knights Grand Cross.
H.M. the King of Siam.
H.H. the Sultan of Johore.
H.E. Nubar Pasha (Egypt).
H.M. the King of the Hawaiian Is.
His Honor Sir John Hy. Brand.
H. H. Seyyid Barghas-bin-Said, Sultan of Zanzibar.

Knights Commanders. K.C.M.G.
Adams, Sir Francis Ottiwell.
Adderley, Sir Augustus John.
Alston, Sir Francis Beilby.
Anderson, Sir Henry Percy.
Anson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arch. E. H.
Archibald, Sir Adams George.
Ayers, Sir Henry.
Bateman-Champain, *Col.* Sir J. U.
Bell, Sir Francis Dillon.
Bellairs, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William.
Belleau, Sir Narcisse Fortunat.
Belmore, Earl of.
Berkeley, Sir George.
Berry, Sir Graham.
Birch, Sir Arthur Nonus.
Bisset, *General* Sir John Jarvis.
Blyth, Sir Arthur.
Brett, *Major* Sir Wilford.
Broome, Sir Frederick Napier.
Browne, *Colonel* Sir Thos. Gore.
Buller, *M.-Gen.* Sir Redvers H.,
Buller, Sir Walter Lawry. [VC
Burton, *Capt.* Sir Richard.
Bury, Rt. Hon. Viscount.
Cairns, Sir Wm. Wellington.
Campbell, Sir Alexander.
Caron, Sir Joseph P. René A.
Carter, Sir Frederic Bowker T.
Cartwright, Sir Richard John.
Ciantar, Count Giorgio Serafina (Baronne di San Giovanni).
Clanwilliam, *Admiral* Earl of.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Marshall J.
Colvin, Sir Auckland.
Coode, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John.
Cooper, Sir Daniel, Bart.
Crossman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm.
Currie, Sir Donald.
Davenport, Sir Samuel.
De Villiers, Sir John Henry.
De Winton, *Col.* Sir Francis W.
Des Vœux, Sir George William.
Donoughmore, Earl of.
Douglas, Sir Charles Eurwicke.
Du Cane, Sir Charles.
Duffy, Sir Charles Gavan.
Dusmani, Sir Anto. Ct. Lefcochilo
Fergusson, Rt. Hn. Sir James, Bt.
FitzGerald, Sir Gerald.
Fitzherbert, Sir William.
Fowler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John.
Fox, Sir William.
Freeling, Sir Sanford.
Garrick, Sir James Francis.
Greaves, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. R.
Gregory, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. H.
Gregory, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hy.
Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker.
Gurdon, Sir Wm. Brampton.
Hall, Sir John.
Hamley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwd. B.
Harley, *Col.* Sir Robert William.
Hart, Sir Robert.
Hartley, Sir Charles Augustus.
Havelock, Sir Arthur Elibank.
Hawkins, *Gen.* Sir John Sum.
Hay, Sir John (New Zealand).
Hennessy, Sir John Pope.
Hill, *Colonel* Sir Stephen John.
Hodgson, Sir Arthur.
Howland, Sir William Pearce.
Hunter, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir W. G.
Irving, Sir Henry Turner.
Jennings, Sir Patrick Alfred.
Julyan, Sir Penrose Goodchild.
Keenan, Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick Jos.
Knollys, Sir Francis.
Knox, Sir Thomas George.
Kortright, Sir Cornelius H.
Lacaita, Sir James Philip.
Langevin, Sir Hector Louis.
Lanyon, *Col.* Sir William Owen.
Lascelles, Sir Frank Cavendish.
Layard, Sir Charles Peter.
Lees, Sir Charles Cameron.
Lefroy, *General* Sir John Henry.
Lister, Sir Thomas Villiers.
Low, Sir Hugh.
McArthur, Alderm. Sir William.
Macartney, Sir Halliday.
M'Culloch, Sir James.
MacDougall, *Gen.* Sir Patrick L.
Macleay, Sir George.
McIlwraith, Sir Thomas.
McNeill, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jn. C., VC
Macpherson, Sir David Lewis.
Michie, Sir Archibald.
Middleton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred. D.
Mills, Sir Charles.
Mitchell, Sir Chas. Bullen Hugh.
Monson, Hon. Sir Edmund John.
Mundy, *Major* Sir Robt. Miller.
Murdoch, Sir Thos. Wm. Clinton.
Naz, Sir Virgile.
Norton, Right Hon. Lord.
Orkney, Earl of.
Owen, Sir Fras. Philip Cunliffe.
Palmer, Sir Arthur Hunter.
Parkes, Sir Henry.
Pearson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. K.
Peel, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick.
Pine, Sir Benjamin Chilley C.
Playfair, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert L.
Plunkett, Hon. Sir Francis R.
Rawson, Sir Rawson William.
Robertson, Sir John.
Robinson, Sir William.
Robinson, Sir Wm. Cleaver F.
Rowe, Sir Samuel.
Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart.
Russell, *Colonel* Sir Baker Creed.
St. John, Sir Spenser.
Samuel, Sir Saul.
Sargeaunt, Sir Wm. Charles.
Scanlen, Sir Thomas Charles.
Scott, Sir John.
Sealy, Sir John.
Selby-Smyth, *Gen.* Sir Edward.
Shea, Sir Ambrose.
Shepstone, Sir Theophilus.
Smith, Sir Albert.
Smith, Sir Cecil Clementi.
Smith, Sir Donald Alexander.
Smyth, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Leicester.
Sprigg, Sir John Gordon.
Stafford, Sir Edward William.
Stanton, *General* Sir Edward.
Staples, Alderman Sir John.
Stawell, Sir William Foster.
Stout, Sir Robert.
Strahan, Sir George Cumine.

KNIGHTS COMMS., K.C.M.G.—*con.*
Stuart, Hon. Sir William.
Thomson, Sir Ronald Ferguson.
Tilley, Sir Samuel Leonard.
Turville, Sir Francis Fortescue.
Valaoriti, Sir Spiridione.
Verdon, *Maj.* Sir Geo. Frederick.
Vivian, *Major* Lord.
Vogel, Sir Julius.
Von Haast, Sir John Fras. Julius.
Von Mueller, Sir Ferdinand.
Walcott, Sir Stephen.
Ward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward W.
West, Sir Lionel S. Sackville-.
Whitaker, Sir Frederick.
Whiteway, Sir Wm. Vallance.
Whitmore, *Col.* Sir Geo. Stoddart.
Wilson, Sir Charles Rivers.
Wilson, *Col.* Sir Charles Wm.

Honorary Knights Commanders.

H.E. Sir Rachad Pasha.
H.E. Sir Riaz Pasha, of Egypt.
Chao Phya Bhanuwongse Maha Kosa Tibodi ti Phraklang.
Sir Constantine G. Zeroudacchi.
Mustapha Bey Yawer, Mudir of Dongola.
Mj.-Gen. Sir Edw. Zohrab Pasha
H.H. Abdul Samat, of Selangore.

Companions. C.M.G.

Adeane, *Capt.* Edw. Stanley, R.N.
Annesley, Geo. Robt. Lambert.
Antelme, Célicourt.
Archer, Thomas.
Armstrong, James.
Asopio, Cavaliere Constantino.
Atlee, Falconer.
Austin, John Gardiner.
Baden-Powell, George Smith.
Baker, Richard Chaffey.
Barclay, Colville Arthur Durell.
Barnard, *Major* John Henry.
Barron, Sir Henry Page T., Bart.
Barrow, *Captain* Robert Knapp.
Bayly, *Lt.-Col.* Zachary Stanley.
Bergne, John Henry Gibbs.
Bernard, *Lieut.-Colonel* Hewitt.
Beyts, Henry Nich. Duverger.
Bickford, *Capt.* A. Kennedy, R.N.
Biliotti, Alfred.
Blissett, *Commis.* Henry Fred.
Blyth, *Captain* Matthew Smith.
Booker, William Lane.
Boothby, Josiah.
Bosisto, Joseph.
Bower, *Commr.* Graham John.
Boyd, Alexander Fielding.
Brabant, Edward Yewd.
Brackenbury, *Capt.* John W., R.N.
Braddell, Thomas.
Bright, Charles Edward.
Brownlee, Charles.
Bruce, Charles.
Bugeja, Vicenzo.
Bushe, John Scott.
Cameron, *Col.* Donald Roderick.
Campbell, James Duncan.
Carrington, *Colonel* Frederick.
Cartwright, William Chauncy.
Casey, James Joseph.
Chadwick, Osbert.
Chamberlin, *Lt.-Colonel* Brown.
Chermside, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert C.
Christian, Alfred.
Clarke, Charles.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Francis C. H.
Clarke, *Col.* Stanley de Astel C.
Collingwood, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. P.
Combes, Edward.
Cornish, Josiah Easton.
Crealock, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Hope
Curtis, *Col.* Francis G. Savage.
Dalton, Rev. John Neale.
Darrell, John Harvey.
Dartnell, *Major* John George.
Davies, John.
Dawson, Sir John William.
Dealtry, William.
Denison, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Charlos.
Di Piro, *Col.* Saverio Marchese.
Dickson, John Frederick.
Dix, Macnamara.
Domett, Alfred.
Douglas, John (New Guinea.)
Downes, *Mj.-Gen.* Major Francis.
Drury, *Col.* Edward Robert.
Dunlop, *Colonel* Samuel.
Durrant, *Captain* Francis, R.N.
Eldridge, George Jackson.
Elliot, *Major* Henry George.
Elphinstone, *Col.* Sir H. C., *VC*
Evans, Frederick.
Everett, *Lt.-Col.* William.
Fabre, Hector.
Fairfield, Edward.
Feilden, *Lt.-Gen.* Randal Jos.
Ferguson, Alastair Mackenzie.
Ferreira, P. J.
Fitzgerald, James Edward.
Fleming, Sandford.
Fletcher, *Lt.-Colonel* John.
Forrest, John.
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* James Keith.
Fraser, Malcolm.
Fraser, *Colonel* Thomas.
Fremantle, *R.-Adm.* Hon. E. R.
French, *Colonel* George Arthur.
Frost, John.
Gallwey, Michael Henry.
Gatt, *Major-General* Saverio.
Gibson, William Charles.
Glyn, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard Thos.
Goldsworthy, Roger Tuckfield.
Gordon, Arthur John Lewis.
Gore, Augustus Frederick.
Gough, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh Sutlej.
Gouldsbury, *Brig.-Surg.* V. S.
Graham, Cyril Clerke.
Grant, John Glasgow.
Gray, *Colonel* John Hamilton.
Green, William Kirby.
Gregory, Augustus Charles.
Griffith, *Col.* Charles Duncan.
Griffith, William Brandford.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Balfour.
Halloran, Henry.
Harrison, *Colonel* Richard.
Hawtayne, George Hammond.
Hayter, Henry Heylyn.
Heath, *Lt.-Col.* J. Macclesfield.
Hector, James.
Heidenstam, Frederick Charles.
Helden, *Lt.-Col.* William Aug. T.
Hely-Hutchinson, Hon. W. Fras.
Hemming, Aug. Wm. Lawson.
Henderson, Joseph.
Hewett, Edward Hyde.
Hewett, *Colonel* Edward Osborne
Hime, *Lt.-Col.* Albert Henry.
Hoey, John Cashel.
Hughes, *Colonel* Emilius.
Inglott, Ferdinando Vincenzo.
Irvine, *Com.-Gen.* Mathew Bell.
Irving, Charles John.
Jarvis, *Maj.-Gen.* Samuel Peters.
Jekyll, *Major* Herbert.
Jourdain, Henry John.
Justice, *Colonel* William Clive.
Keefer, Thomas Coltrin.
Kidd, John.
Kitchener, *Col.* Horatio Herbert.
Knollys, *Major* Louis Fredk.
Laborde, Edward.
Lane, *Colonel* Cecil Newton.
Lang, Robert Hamilton.
Larnach, William James Mudie.
Layard, Edgar Leopold.
Lazzarini, *Major-General* James.
Littleton, *Col.* Hon. Edwd. G.P.
Littleton, Hon. Wm. Francis.
Lefroy, Anthony O'Grady.
Levey, George Collins.
Lonsdale, *Commdt.* R. La Trobe.
Lunzi, Count Nicolo.
McCoy, Frederick.
MacEachern, *Lt.-Col.* Archibald.
Macgregor, William.
Mackie, James.
McLeod, *Col.* Jas. Farquharson.
McLeod, Norman Magnus.
McNair, *Major* John Fredck. A.
Mahony, *Lieut.-Colonel* John.
Mann, *Maj.-Gen.* James Robert.
March, George Edward.
Marsh, William Henry.
Marshall, *Lt.-Gen.* Frederick.
Marshall, Sir James.
Mason, James Edward.
Mattei, *Major-General* Antonio.
Mattei, Richard.
Maxwell, William Edward.
Meares, George.
Meldrum, Charles.
Metaxa, Dr. Constantino.
Methuen, *Col.* Hon. P. Sanford.
Mitchell, Henry Stuart.
Moir, Alexander Wilson.
Moloney, Cornelius Alfred.
Moore, Noel Temple.
Moysey, *Colonel* Charles John.
Newbery, James Cosmo.
Newton, Edward.
Nicolson, Arthur.
O'Brien, *Lt.-Col.* John T. Nicolls.
O'Conor, Nicholas Roderick.
Ommanney, Montagu Frederick.
Ornstein, John Isidor.
Osborn, Melmoth.
Owen, Edward Cunliffe.
Palliser, John.
Parr, *Lieut.-Col.* Henry Hallam.
Paton, *Colonel* George.
Patrick, Alfred.
Pelletier, Charles Alphonse P.
Pennell, Edmund Burke.
Peyton, *Lt.* Westropp Joseph.
Phillips, Sir Henry Lushington.
Pickering, William Alexander.
Portelli, *Col.* Augustinus M.
Raaf, *Commandant* Peter.
Read, William Henry Macleod.

COMPANIONS, C.M.G.—*cont.*
Redhouse, James William.
Richardson, Edward.
Rickmers, Rickmer Claasen.
Roberts, *Colonel* Charles Fyshe.
Roberts, Charles James.
Rolleston, Christopher.
Rolleston, Loftus John.
Romilly, Hugh Hastings.
Rose-Innes, James.
Rudolf, Gerhardus Martinus.
Russell, Thomas.
Sale, *Major* Matthew Townsend.
Sami-ullah Khan, Moulvie Muhammad.
Sanderson, Percy.
Sargood, *Lt.Col.* Fred. Thomas.
Sartorius, *Col.* Reginald W., VC
Satow, Ernest Mason.
Saunders, Frederick Richard.
Scott, *Surg.-Maj.* Fred. Beaufort.
Selwyn, Alfred Richard Cecil.
Shepstone, Theophilus.
Shippard, Sidney G. Alex.
Siveright, James.
Smith, Robert Murray.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Osborne.
Southey, Richard.
Spalding, *Lieut.-Col.* W. Wright.
Stavrides, Constantine George.
Stephen, Alexander Condie.
Stewart, *Col.* Charles Edward.
Stewart, Charles Henry.
Streatfeild, *Commdt.* Frank N.
Streeten, William Warren.
Sullivan, *V.-Adm.* Sir Francis W.
Swettenham, Frank Athelstane.
Symonds, Edward Stacey.
Taylor, Edwd. Barnett Anderson.
Thiselton-Dyer, Wm. Turner.
Thurston, John Bates.
Todd, Charles.
Todd, John Spencer Brydges.
Trapani, Giovanni B.
Trendell, Arthur Jas. Rickens.
Trutch, Joseph William.
Twynam, William Crofton.
Vane, George.
Villiers, Francis John.
Villiers, *Col.* Hon. Geo. P. Hyde.
Walker, Edward Noel.
Walker, *Col.* Wm. E. Forestier.
Warburton, *Col.* Peter Egerton.
Warren, *Col.* Falkland Geo. E.
Wauchope, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew G.
Williamson, Victor Alexander.
Willis, Hampden.
Wodehouse, Henry Ernest.
Woolfryes, *Surg.-Gen.* John A.
Wortley, *Major* Edward James Montagu-Stuart-.
Wray, *Major-General* Henry.
Wrench, William Henry.
Wylde, William Henry.
Youl, James Arndell.

Honorary Companions.

Count Alex. B. S. Pisani.
H.E. Samiah Pasha.
Phya Ratna Kosa.
Prince Prisdang of Siam.
Mons. Paul Gabriel Madon.
H.H. Raja Bendahara Iskandur.

Prelate, Right Rev. C. Perry, D.D.
Chancellor, Charles Cox.
Sec., Sir R. G. W. Herbert, K.C.B.
King of Arms, Sir A. W. Woods.
Registrar, Hon. Robert H. Meade
Officer of Arms, Fredk. O. Adrian.

THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

INSTITUTED *1st January*, 1878.
Consisting of Ex-Officio and Ordinary Companions.
SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Grand Master, THE VICEROY AND GOV.-GENERAL OF INDIA, THE EARL OF DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., &c.

Ex-officio Companions. C.I.E.

Earl of Lytton.
Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot.
H.H. the Raja of Bundi.
Duke of Buckingham & Chandos.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke.
Sir George E. W. Couper, Bart.
Sir Robert Henry Davies.
Hon. Sir Ashley Eden.
Sir Robert Eyles Egerton.
Gen. Sir Frederick Paul Haines.
Right Hon. Lord Hobhouse.
H.H. the Raja of Jheend.
General Sir Edwin B. Johnson.
General Sir Henry W. Norman.
H.H. the Nawab of Rampore.
Whitley Stokes.
Sir John Strachey.
Sir Richard Temple, Bart.
Col. Sir Aug. Rivers Thompson.
Col. Rt. Hn. Sir J. Fergusson, Bt.
Rt. Hon. Marquis of Ripon.
Gen. Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bt.
Major Sir Evelyn Baring.
Col. Rt. Hn. Sir M. E. Grant-Duff.
Col. Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall.
Col. Sir Charles U. Aitchison.
Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert.
Sir Theodore Cracraft Hope.
Sir Auckland Colvin.
Lord Reay.
Gen. Sir F. S. Roberts, Bart., VC
Mj.-Gen. Geo. Tomkyns Chesney.

Companions. C.I.E.

Abbas Khan, Mirza.
Abdul Lateef, Nawab.
Aitchison, *Brig.-Surgeon* James Edward Tierney.
Ajit Singh, Sirdar.
Alar Singh, Sirdar.
Ali Khan, Mir of Lus Beyla, Khelat
Ali Khan, Syud Lutf.
Ali Khan, Syud Wilayut, of Patna
Ali Kuli Khan, H.E., Mukhbar-ud-Dowla, of Persia.
Allen, George William.
Anderson, *Brigade-Surgeon* John.
Andrew, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir William Patrick.
Asad Khan, Sirdar, Chief of the Sarawan Brahuis, Khelat.
Aulad Husain, Khan Bahadur Saiyad.
Baden-Powell, Baden Henry.
Bahadur Khan, Raja Jung.
Bakir Ali Khan, Syed.
Barnett, George Alfred.
Bayley, Sir Steuart Colvin.
Beatson, *Surg.-Gen.* J. Fullarton.
Beresford, *Major* Lord William De la Poer, VC
Berry, Frederick Charles.
Bhownaggree, Mancherjee-Merwanjee.
Bichu Singh, Thakur of Dholpur.
Bidie, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* George.
Bishen Singh, Dewan of Nabha.
Bocquet, Roscoe.
Boppe, Lucien.
Brandis, Dietrich.
Browning, Colin Arrott R.
Bruce, Richard Isaac.
Buhler, Johann Georg.
Burgess, James.
Burne, *Colonel* Sir Owen Tudor.
Bythesea, *Rear-Adm.* John, VC
Campbell, *Lieut.-Col.* David W.
Campbell, James Macnabb.
Carew, *Capt.* George O'Brien T.
Chandia Vidya Ságárá, Pandit Ishwara.
Chandra Das, Baboo Sarat.
Chandras Nyaratna, Pandit M.
Charan Laha, Durga.
Chevers, *D. Surg.-Gen.* Norman
Clarke, Caspar Purdon.
Clerk, *Captain* Claude.
Cornish, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. Robt.
Croft, Alfred Woodley.
Cunliffe-Owen, Sir Philip Fras.
Cunningham, *Major-Gen.* Alex.
Cunningham, Alex. Fredk. D.
Dallas, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Alex. M.
Daly, *Lt.-General* Sir Henry D.
Dampier, Henry Lucius.
Das Seth, Luchman of Muttrah.
Dastur, Bahmanji Jamasji.
Day, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Francis.
De Vry, Johann Eliza.
Dhar, H.H. the Maharaja of (Anund Rao Puar).
Digby, William.
Douglas, Edward Ronald.
Downe, *Lt.-Col.* Viscount.
Dulputram Dayabhoy.
Elliot, Frederick Aug. Hugh.
Fleet, John Faithful.
Fuller, *General* John Augustus.
Furnell, *Surg.-Gen.* Michael C.
Ghulam Ahmad, Mirza.
Gibbon, Thomas Mitchell.
Gohur Khan, Sirdar of Khelat.
Gordon, *Major* Lewis Conway-.
Gordon, *Major-General* William.

Companions, C.I.E.—*cont.*
Gorey, Tantia, Rao Bahadur.
Graham, Donald.
Grant, Alexander.
Griffith, Ralph Thos. Hotchkin.
Growse, Frederick Salmon.
Hak, Abdul.
Hamnett, George.
Hardinge, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Arth. E.
Harnam Singh, Kanwar.
Hassan Khan, Mahomed.
Hennessy, *Capt.* James B. N.
Het Ram, Diwan.
Hewlett, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* T. G.
Higgins, *Lieut.-Col.* Andrew.
Hindi, Khan Bahadur Saheb, of Joonaghur.
Home, *Colonel* Robert.
Howell, Mortimer Sloper.
Hunter, William Wilson.
Husein Ali Khan, Mirza.
Imam Baksh Khan, Nawab.
Impey, *Col.* Eugène Clutterbuck.
Isri Pershad, *Ressaldar-Major*, Sirdar Bahadur.
Jackson, Sir Louis Steuart.
Jackson, *Lieut.-Colonel* Samuel.
Jah Bahadur, Mir Humayun.
Jan Suddozaie, Shahzada Sultan.
Juggat Singh, Sirdar of Jhind.
Kanai Lal Dé, Rai Bahadur.
Keene, Henry George.
Kennedy, Frederick Charles.
Khem Singh, Baba.
Knight, James Blackburn.
Lafont, Rev. Eugène.
Lall Sijwar, Babu Chota.
Lambert, John.
Le Mesurier, *Col.* Augustus.
Lethbridge, Sir Roper.
Ludlow, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Samuel.
Luke, Stephn. Paget W. Vyvyan.
Lyall, Charles James.
MacGregor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C. M.
Mackinnon, William.
Macpherson, Chas. Gordon W.
Mahipatram Rupram Lilkanth, Rao Saheb.
Mahmud, Mir, Khan of Khelat.
Mainwaring, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Geo.
Man Singh, Sirdar Bahadur.
Mance, *Capt.* Sir Henry Chris.
Mangal Singh, Raja Bahadur.
Mathew, George Felton.
Meade, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard J.
Miller, Rev. William.
Mohendro, Lall Sircar.
Molesworth, Guilford Lindsey.
Moore, *Colonel* Henry.
Moore, *Surg.-Gen.* William Jas.
Mowladad, *Subadar-Major*, Sirdar Bahadur.
Mukerji, Babu Bhuder.
Muttuswami Aiyar, Timwaruru.
Nabhi Bakhsh, Sirdar, of Kuppurtalla.
Nanquette, Pierre François H.
Napier, *Maj.* Hon. Geo. Campbell
Narain, Pandit Dharain.
Narain, Pandit Surup.
Narayen Khote, Raghunath.
Nawazish, Ali Khan, Nawab.
Nevill, *Major* Richard.
Nisbet, *Lieut.-Col.* Robert Parry.
O'Callaghan, Francis Langford.
Oon, Moung.
Owen, *Surgeon* Charles William.
Panioty, Demetrius.
Paul, Gregory Charles.
Pestonji Jahangir, Khan Bahadur.
Peterson, *Lieut.-Col.* Frederick.
Pitman, Charles Edward.
Plowden, *Lt.-Col.* Trevor J. C.
Pogson, Norman Robert.
Puckle, Richard Kaye.
Punganur, Zemindar of.
Puton, François Alfred.
Rajamani (Sri), Raja Deo, Zemindar of Mandasa, Madras.
Rajendra, Lala Mitra, Rai Bahadur.
Ram, Rai Hittu.
Ramaswami Mudaliar.
Ranchonlal Chotalal, Rao Bahadur.
Rice, Benjamin Lewis.
Rivett-Carnac, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Hen.
Robertson, *Captain* John.
Ross, David.
Ross, *Surg.-Gen.* James T. Carter
Ross-Church, *Colonel* Thomas.
Royle, Joseph R. E. J.
Shahab-ud-din, Kazi.
Shankar Baksh, Rana, Singh Bahadur.
Shapurji Bengali, Shorabji.
Shastri, Babu Diva.
Shway Kyee, Moung.
Sibley, George.
Smith, George.
Souter, Sir Frank Henry.
Stewart, *Colonel* Charles Edward
Symes, Edward Spence.
Tagore, Raja Sir Sourindro Mohun.
Tahour Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, *Ressaldar-Major.*
Talbot, *Captain* Adalbert Cecil.
Tennant, *Lt.-Gen.* Jas. Francis.
Thompson, *Surg.-Maj.* Daniel R.
Thomson, Sir Ronald Ferguson.
Trimbak Talang, Kashinath.
Turner, Sir Charles Arthur.
Taylor, John W.
Vasudeo Barvé, Mahadeo, Rao Bahadur.
Walton, *Colonel* Bendyshe.
Waring, *Surg.-Maj.* Edwd. Jno.
Watt, George.
Williams, *Colonel* Edwd. Chas. S.
Williams, Sir Monier.
Wingate, Andrew.
Wollaston, Arthur Naylor.
Wyllie, *Capt.* Wm. Hutt Curzon

Secty., Henry M. Durand, C.S.I.

Registrar, Sir Albert W. Woods.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

INSTITUTED *6th September*, 1886.

Consisting of Ordinary and Honorary Companions.

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

COMPANIONS, C.D.S.

Aldworth, *Captain* William.
Annesley, *Lt.* Wm. Rd. Norton.
Barrow, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Thesiger.
Bennett, *Lieut.-Col.* William.
Borrow, *Capt.* Fredk. Ronald.
Cather, *Capt.* Thos. Plunket, R.E.
Channer, *Captain* Bernard.
Coker, *Colonel* Edmund Rogers.
Crofton, *Lt.-Col.* Morgan Sam.
Daubeney, *Capt.* Edward Kaye.
De Lisle, *Lt.* Henry de Beauvoir.
Dorward, *Capt.* A. Robt. Ford, R.E.
Downes, *Lieut.* William Knox.
Dundas, *Capt.* Lawrence Chas.
Everett, *Lieut.-Colonel* Edward.
Ferrier, *Capt.* Jas. Archd., R.E.
Haggard, *Capt.* Andrew C. Parker
Hepper, *Maj.* Albert James, R.E.
Hunter, *Major* Archibald.
Lithgow, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* S. A.
Lloyd, *Major* George Evan.
Marriott, *Maj.* Reginald Adams.
Maxwell, *Lieut.* John Grenfell.
Milne, *Captain* Richard Louis.
Money, *Mj.* Gordon L. Campbell.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Kenelm Digby.
Page, *Captain* (*Canada*).
Payne, *Captain* Richard Lloyd.
Preston, *Capt.* Jenico Edward.
Quirk, *Major* John Owen.
Radwan, *Mj.* Hassan (Egypt).
Radwan, *Lieut.* Said (Egypt).
Rhodes, *Captain* Elmhirst.
Romilly, *Lieut.* Fredk. William.
St. Leger, *Col.* Henry Hungerford.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Douglas Alex., R.E.
Skinner, *Lt.-Col.* James Tierney.
Smith-Dorrien, *Capt.* Horace L.
Smyth, *Capt.* Owen Stuart, R.A.
Temple, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Pilcher.
Tweedie, *Lt.-Col.* John Lannoy.
Wace, *Capt.* Ernest Charles, R.A.

Registrar and Secretary,

ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT.

INSTITUTED 10*th Feb.* 1862. ENLARGED 10*th Oct.* 1864, 15*th Nov.* 1865, and 15*th Mar.* 1880.

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

FIRST CLASS.

H.I.H. the Crown Princess of Germany (Princess Royal).
H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena).
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
H.R.H. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne).
H.I.H. the Empress of Germany, Queen of Prussia.
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg).
H.R. & I.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh (Grand Dchs. of Russia).
The Queen of Denmark.
The Queen Mary of Hanover.
The Queen of the Belgians.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn.
Her Grand Ducal Highness Princess Louis of Battenberg.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany.
H.R.H. Princess Louise of Wales.
H.R.H. Princess Victoria of Wales.

SECOND CLASS.

Her Grand Ducal Highness Princess Elizabeth of Hesse (Grand Duchess of Russia).
H.R.H. Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen.
H.R.H. Prss. William of Prussia.
H.G.D.H. Prss. Irene of Hesse.
H.R.H. Prss. Victoria of Prussia.
H.S.H. Princess of Leiningen.

THIRD CLASS.

Duchess Dowager of Wellington.
Countess Dowager of Caledon.
Lady Churchill.
Dowager Marchioness of Ely.
Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe.
Lady Waterpark.
Duchess Dowager of Athole.
Viscountess Clifden.
Duchess of Sutherland (Countess of Cromartie).
Countess of Mayo.
Countess of Erroll.
Lady Abercromby.
Lady Southampton.
Duchess Dowager of Buccleuch.
Duches Dwgr. of Marlborough.
Duchess of Bedford.
Duchess Dowager of Abercorn.
Duchess of Roxburghe.
Countess Spencer.
Duchess of Buccleuch.
Lady Ampthill.

FOURTH CLASS.

Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce.
Hon. Lady Hamilton-Gordon.
Viscountess Chewton.
Lady Sarah Elizabeth Lindsay.
Lady Codrington.
Hon. Lady Biddulph.
Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey.
Lady Eliz. Philippa Biddulph.
Hon. Flora C. I. Macdonald.
Hon. Mrs. Ferguson.
Hon. Horatia C. F. Stopford.
Hon. Emily Sarah Cathcart.
Hon. Mrs. Magdalen Wellesley.
Hon. Lady Ponsonby.
Lady Cust.

Registrar, Sir Albert W. Woods.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA.

INSTITUTED 1*st January*, 1878.

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
H.I.H. the Crown Princess of Germany (Princess Royal).
H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena).
H.R.H. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne).
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg).
H.R. & I.H. the Dchss. of Edinburgh (Grand Dchs. of Russia).
H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany.
H.R.H. the Dchs. of Cambridge.
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Princess Augusta of Cambridge).
H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck (Princess Maryof Cambridge).
H.R.H. the Duchess of Cumberland.
H.R.H. Prss. Fred. of Hanover.
H.R.H. Prss. Mary of Hanover.
H.H. Maharanee Dhuleep Singh.
H.H. Nawab Shahjihan, Begum of Bhopal.
H.H. Maharanee Seta Velass Dawajee Ammani Anaro of Mysore.
H.H. Maharanee Jumna Bai, Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda.
H.H. Dilawur-un-Nissar, Begum Saheba of Hyderabad.
H.H. Lakshmi Bhayie, Senior Rani of Travancore.
Maharanee Hai Shornomoyi of Cossimbazar.
Maharanee SatebaKunwar Devi of Dholpore.
Georgina, Mrchnss. of Salisbury.
Henrietta, Mrchioness of Ripon.
Lady Mary Morgan.
Mary Louisa, Countess Dowager of Elgin and Kincardine.
Blanche Julia, Countess of Mayo.
Lady Susan Georgiana Bourke.
Mary Catherine, Lady Hobart.
Lady Jane Emma Baring.
Anne, Baroness Napier & Ettrick.
Edith, Countess of Lytton.
Harriette, Baroness Lawrence.
Cecilia Frances, Countess of Iddesleigh.
Catherine, Lady Frere.
Mary Ann, Lady Temple.
Caroline Lucy, Lady Denison.
Katherine Jane, Lady Strachey.
Jane, Viscountess Cranbrook.
Mary Cecilia, Baroness Napier of Magdala.
Hn. Frances, Lady Cunynghame.
Emily Eliza, Lady Adam.
Florence, Countess of Kimberley.
Anna Julia, Lady Grant-Duff.
Miss Edith Helen Fergusson.
Harriot Georgina, Countess of Dufferin.
Fanny Georgina Jane, Lady Reay.
Lady Randolph S. Churchill.
Georgina, Viscountess Cross.

Registrar, Sir Albert W. Woods.

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED *5th February*, 1856.

Ablett, *Serg.* Alfred.
Adams, *Rev.* James W.
Addison, *Private* Henry.
Aikman, *Lt.-Col.* F. R.
Aitken, *Col.* R. H. M.
Allen, *Corporal* William.
Anderson, *Corporal* C.
Arthur, *Gunner* Thos.
Ashford, *Private* T.

Baker, *Lieutenant* C. G.
Bell, *Private* David.
Bell, *Lieut.-Col.* Mark S.
Bergin, *Private* James.
Beresford, *Maj.* Lord W.
Berryman, *Major* John.
Blair, *Maj.-Gen.* James.
Bogle, *Major* Andrew C.
Booth, *Col.-Sergt.* Ant.
Boulger, *Maj.* Abraham.
Bromhead, *Maj.* Gonv.
Brown, *Col.* Fras. D. M.
Brown, *Trooper* Peter.
Browne, *Major* Edwd. S.
Browne, *Colonel* Hen. G.
Browne, *Gen.* Sir Sam. J.
Buckley, *Dp. As.-Cm.* J.
Buller, *M.-Gen.* Sir R. H.
Butler, *Major* Thos. A.
Bythesea, *Rear-Adm.* J.

Cadell, *Colonel* Thomas.
Cafe, *M.-Gen.* Wm. M.
Cameron, *Col.* Aylmer S.
Carlin, *Private* Patrick.
Champion, *Sergt.-M.* J.
Channer, *Col.* George N.
Chaplin, *Col.* J. Worthy.
Chard, *Maj.* John R. M.
Chase, *Lieut.* Wm. St. L.
Coffey, *Private* William.
Coghlan, *Sergt.-Maj.* C.
Colliss, *Gunner* James.
Commerell, *Ad.* Sir J. E.
Conolly, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. A.
Cooper, *Boatswain* Hen.
Creagh, *Major* O'Moore.
Cubitt, *Colonel* Wm. G.
Cuningham, *Major* Sir W. J. Montgomery, Bt.
Cunyngham, *Capt.* Wm. H. Dick-.
Curtis, *Boatswain's Mate* Henry.

Dalton, *Asst.-Com.* J. L.
Danaher, *Private* John.
Davis, *M.-Gen.* Gronow-
Davis, *Private* James.
Diamond, *Srg.* Bernard.
Dickson, *Gen.* Sir Colld.
Divane, *Private* John.
Dixon, *M.-Gen.* Matt. C.
Doogan, *Private* John.
Douglas, *Brig.-Sg.* C. M.
Dowell, *Lt.-Col.* G. Dare.
Dowling, *Private* Wm.

Dunlay, *Corporal* John.

Edwards, *Private* Thos.
Edwards, *Lt.* Wm. M. M.
Elphinstone, *Cl.* Sir H. C.
Elton, *Lt.-Col.* Fred. C.
Esmonde, *Lt.-Col.* Thos.
Evans, *Private* Samuel.

Farmer, *Corporal* Jos. J.
Fitzpatrick, *Private* F.
Flawn, *Private* Thomas.
Flinn, *Drummer* Thos.
Fosbery, *Col.* George V.
Fowler, *Private* Edmnd.
Fraser, *Lt.-Gen.* C. C.

Gardiner, *Col.-Srg.* Geo.
Gardner, *Q.-mr.-Sgt.* W.
Gifford, *Major* Lord.
Goate, *Lance-Corpl.* W.
Goodfellow, *Col.* C. Aug.
Goodlake, *Lt.-Gen.* G. L.
Gorman, *Seaman* James.
Gough, *M.-G.* Sir C. J. S.
Gough, *M.-G.* Sir Hugh H
Grady, *Sergt.* Thomas.
Graham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir G.
Green, *Col.-Sgt.* Patrick.
Griffiths, *Private* Wm.
Guise, *General* John C.

Hale, *Surg.-Maj.* T. E.
Hall, *Seaman* William.
Hamilton, *M.-G.* T. de C.
Hammond, *Major* A. G.
Harding, *Chf. Gr.* Israel.
Hart, *Col.* Reg. Clare.
Hartigan, *Sergeant* H.
Hartley, *Surg.-Maj.* E. B.
Havelock-Allan, *Lt.-Gn.* Sir Henry Marsh., Bt.
Heathcote, *Lieut.* A. S.
Heneage, *Mj.* C. Walker.
Hewett, *Vice-Adm.*, Sir Wm. Nathan Wrighte.
Hill, *Capt.* Alan Richd.
Hills-Johnes, *General* Sir James.
Hinckley, *Seaman* Geo.
Hitch, *Private* Fredck.
Home, *Sg.-Gn.* Sir A. D.
Hook, *Private* Henry.
Hope, *Lt.-Col.* William.

Ingoueville, *Captain of Mast* George.
Innes, *Lt.-Gn.* J. J. McL.

Jarrett, *Col.* Hanson C. T.
Jee, *Dep. Insp.-Gen.* Jos.
Jerome, *M.-Gen.* Hen. E.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred S.
Jones, *Capt.* Henry M.
Jones, *Private* Robert.
Jones, *Private* William.

Keatinge, *M.-Gen.* R. H.
Kells, *Trumpet-Major* R.
Kenny, *Private* J.
Kerr, *Lieut.* Wm. Alex.
Knox, *Major* John S.

Lawrence, *Major* S. H.
Leach, *Colonel* Edw. P.
Leet, *Colonel* Wm. Knox.
Leitch, *Col.-Sergt.* Peter.
Leith, *Major* James.
Lennox, *M.-Gen.* W. O.
Lenon, *Major* Edm. H.
Lindrim, *Quart.-master-Serg.* Wm. J.
Lucas, *R.-Ad.* C. Davis.
Lucas, *Col.-Sergt.* John.
Lysons, *Lieut.* Henry.
Lyster, *Col.* Harry H.

McCrea, *Surg.* John F.
Macdonald, *Capt.* Hen.
M'Donell, Wm. Fraser.
McGauran, *Sergt.* John.
McGregor, *Sergeant* R.
Macintyre, *M.-Gn.* Don.
McKechnie, *Srgt.* Jas.
McNeill, *Major-General* Sir John Carstairs.
McPherson, *Col.-Serg.* S.
McQuirt, *Serg.* Bernard.
Magner, *Drummer* Mich.
Malcolmson, *Lt.* John G.
Mangles, Ross Lowis.
Manley, *S.-Gn.* W. G. N.
Marling, *Lieut.* Perceval Scrope.
Marshall, *Qu.-Mr.* W. T.
Maude, *Col.* F. Cornw.
Maude, *Gen.* Sir Fdk. F.
Mayo, A., *Indian Navy.*
Mitchell, *Capt.-Ftop.* S.
Monaghan, *Trumpr.* T.
Monger, *Private* George.
Moore, *Col.* Arthur T.
Moore, *M.-Gen.* Hans G.
Morley, *Private* Samuel.
Mouat, *Surg.-Gen.* Jas.
Mullane, *Sergt.* Patrick.
Murphy, *Private* Thos.
Murray, *Corporal* Jas.
Murray, *Sergeant* John.

Napier, *Sergeant* W.
Norman, *Private* Wm.

O'Connor, *Colonel* Luke.
Odgers, *Seaman* William.
Olpherts, *Gen.* Sir Wm.
Osborne, *Private* James.
O'Toole, *Sergt.* Edmund.
Owens, *Sergeant* James.

Palmer, *Capt.* Anthony.
Paton, *Sergeant* John.
Pearson, *Corporal* Jas.
Pearson, *Sergeant* John.

Prendergast, *Lt.-Genl.* Sir Hy. N. Dalrymple.
Prettyjohn, *Col.-Sergt.* J., R.M.
Pride, *Capt. Aftergd.* T.
Probyn, *Lt.-G.* Sir D. M.
Pye, *Lieut.* Charles.

Raby, *Rear-Adm.* H. J.
Reade, *Dep. Sg.-G.* H. T.
Rennie, *Lieut.-Col.* Wm.
Renny, *M.-Gen.* Geo. A.
Reynolds, *Surg.-Mj.* J. H.
Richardson, *Private* G.
Rickard, *Qr.-Mr.* Wm.
Ridgeway, *Capt.* Rd. K.
Robarts, *Chief Gunr.* J.
Roberts, *Gn.* Sir F. S., Bt.
Robinson, *Seaman* Edw.
Roddy, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick.
Rogers, *Col.* Robert M.
Rowlands, *Lt.-G.* Hugh.
Rush, *Sergt.-Maj.* David.
Ryan, *Private* John.
Ryan, *Drummer* M.

Salmon, *V.-Ad.* Nowell.
Sartorius, *Col.* Eust. H.
Sartorius, *Col.* Reg. W.
Scholefield, *Seaman* Mk.
Scott, *Lt.* Robert Geo.
Seeley, *Seaman* William.
Sellar, *Sergeant* George.
Shaw, *Colonel* Hugh.
Shebbeare, *Capt.* R. H.
Shields, *Corpl.* Robert.
Sinnott, *Corporal* J.
Sleavon, *Corpl.* Michael.
Smith, *Gunner* Albert.
Smith, *Col.* Frederick A.
Smith, *Corporal* Philip.
Stagpoole, *Drummer* D.
Stanlock, *Private* Wm.
Strong, *Private* George.
Sutton, *Bugler* William.
Sylvester, *Surgeon* H. T.

Teesdale, *Col.* Christ. C.
Temple, *Brig.-Surg.* W.
Thackeray, *Col.* Edw. T.
Thompson, *Private* Jas.
Trevor, *Col.* William S.
Trewavas, *Seaman* Jos.

Vousden, *Major* Wm. J.

Walker, *Maj-Gen.* Mark.
Wantage, *Col.* Lord.
Wassall, *Private* Saml.
Watson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir J.
Whirpool, *Private* Fred.
White, *M.-Gen.* Sir G. S.
Wilkinson, *Bombr.* Thos.
Williams, *Private* John.
Wilmot, *Lt.-C.* Sir H., Bt.
Wilson, *Capt.* A. K., R.N.
Wood, *M.-Gen.* Sir H. E.

Abdy, W. Neville.. 1849
Acland, T. Dyke.. 1644
Adair, Hugh Edw. 1838
Adam, Charles E. 1882
Affleck, Robert.... 1782
Alexander, Jno. W. 1809
Alexander, Claud.. 1886
Alison, Archibald.. 1852
Allan H.M. Havelock 1858
Alleyne, John G. N. 1769
Amory, Jno. H. H. 1874
Anderson, C. H. J. 1660
Anson, Wm. R. .. 1831
Anstruther, W.C.J. 1798
Antrobus, Edmund 1815
Arbuthnot, Wm. W. 1823
Armstrong, Rev. E. 1841
Armytage, George 1738
Arthur, Geo. C. A. 1841
Ashburnham, A... 1661
Astley, John D. .. 1821
Bacon, H.B. (Prem.) 1611
Bagge, Alf. Thos... 1867
Bailey, Joseph R... 1852
Baillie, William .. 1823
Baird, David..... 1809
Baker, Geo. E. D. S. 1796
Baker, Rev. T.H.B. 1802
Barlow, Morison.. 1803
Barrington, Croker 1831
Barron, Hen. P. T. 1841
Barrow, J. Croker. 1835
Barttelot, Walter B. 1875
Bates, Edward.... 1880
Bathurst, F.T.A.H. 1818
Bayley, Rev. J. R. 1834
Baynes, Wm. J. W. 1801
Bazley, Thos. Seb. 1869
Beach, M. E. Hicks- 1619
Beauchamp, R.W.P. 1744
Beaumont, G.H.W. 1660
Becher, H. Wrixon- 1831
Bedingfeld, H.G.P. 1660
Beevor, Hugh R... 1784
Bell, Isaac Lowth . 1885
Bellew, H. Grattan- 1838
Bellingham, A. Ed. 1796
Berney, H. Hanson 1620
Biddulph, Theo. G. 1664
Birkbeck, Edward 1886
Blackett, Edwd. W. 1673
Blackwood, Francis 1814
Blair, Edward H... 1786
Blake, Patrick J.G. 1772
Blakiston, Horace N. 1763
Blane, Seymour J. 1812
Blennerhassett, R. 1809
Blois, John Ralph.. 1686
Blomefield, T.W.P. 1807
Blount, Walter de S. 1642
Blunt, Chas. Wm... 1720
Boevey, Thos. H. C. 1784
Boileau, Frs. Geo. M. 1838
Bonham, Geo. Frs. 1852
Booth, Charles.... 1835
Boothby, Brooke.. 1660
Boreel, Jacob W.G. 1644
Boswall, Geo. L. H. 1836
Boughey, Thos. F. 1798
Boughton, C. H. R. 1641
Bowman, William. 1884
Bowyer, William.. 1660
Boyd, Rev. Fredk.. 1775
Boynton, Henry S. 1618
Brady, Francis W. 1869
Bridges, Rev. B. G. 1718
Briggs, Thomas G. 1871
Brinckman, T. H.. 1831
Briscoe Musgrave H. 1782
Brocklebank, Thos. 1885
Brodie, Benj. V. S.. 1834
Bromhead, Benj. P. 1806
Bromley, Henry .. 1757
Brooke, Richard .. 1662
Brooke, R. L. de C. 1803
Brooke, Victor A... 1822
Brooks, W. Cunliffe 1886
Broughton, H. D... 1660
Brown, Wm. R. .. 1863
Brownrigg, Hy. M. 1816
Bruce, Henry H... 1804
Brydges, Harford J. 1807
Buchanan, G. H. L.- 1775
Buchanan, James.. 1878
Buckley, Edmund. 1868
Bulkeley, R. H. W.- 1661
Buller, Morton E. M. 1866
Bunbury, Edwd. H. 1681
Burdett, Francis.. 1618
Burdett, Chas. W. 1665
Burgoyne, John M. 1641
Burnaby, Henry.. 1767
Burrard, Harry P.. 1769
Burrell, Charles R. 1774
Burrows, George.. 1874
Buxton, Robt. J... 1800
Buxton, T. Fowell. 1840
Call, W.G. Montagu 1791
Campbell, A. S. L. 1808
Campbell, Guy T. 1815
Campbell, Thos. C. 1821
Campbell, A. Ava. 1831
Campbell, D. A. D. 1831
Campbell, G. Edw. 1831
Campbell, Arch. C. 1880
Campbell-Orde, Jno. William Powlett. 1799
Carew, Henry Palk 1661
Carmichael, Jas. M. 1821
Carnac, J. H. Rivett 1836
Cave, M. C. Browne 1641
Cayley, George A. 1661
Chamberlain, H. E. 1828
Chaytor, William.. 1831
Chetwode, George. 1700
Chetwynd, George 1795
Chichester, Arthur 1641
Child, Smith..... 1868
Cholmeley, H.A.H. 1806
Christison, Alexr.. 1871
Clark, Jno. Forbes 1837
Clark, Andrew.... 1883
Clark, Thomas..... 1886
Clarke, Philip H... 1617
Clarke, Rev. Chas. 1831
Clarke, Wm. John 1882
Clavering, Hy. A. 1661
Clay, Arthur T. F. 1841
Clayton, Wm. Robt. 1731
Clerke, Wm. Fras. 1660
Clifford, Rob. C. S. 1838
Clifton, Francis .. 1611
Codrington, Wm. . 1721
Codrington, G.W.H. 1876
Coghill, John J... 1778
Colebrooke, T.E... 1759
Colleton, R. A. W.. 1660
Colquhoun, James 1786
Colt, Thos. Archer 1692
Conroy, John 1837
Constable, F.A.T.C.- 1815
Cook, Francis 1886
Cooke, W. R. Chas. 1661
Cooper, Astley P. P. 1821
Cooper, Daniel.... 1863
Coote, Charles A... 1774
Cope, Rev. Wm. H. 1611
Corbet, Vincent R.. 1808
Cornewall, Rev. G. 1764
Corry, Jas. Porter 1885
Cotterell, Geers H. 1805
Couper, Geo. E. W. 1841
Craig, J. H. Gibson 1831
Crampton, J. F. T. 1839
Craufurd, C. W. F. 1781
Crewe, Vaunce y H. 1626
Croft, Her. Geo. D. 1671
Croft, John Fredk. 1818
Crofton, Morgan G. 1801
Crofton, Malby.... 1838
Crossley, Savile B. 1863
Cumming, W. G. G. 1804
Cunard, Bache E... 1859
Cunliffe, Robert A. 1759
Currie, Rev. F. L. 1846
Curtis, Arthur C... 1794
Curtis, William M. 1802
Cust, Charles L... 1876
Cuyler, Charles .. 1814
Dallas, Geo. Edwd. 1798
Darell, Lionel Edw. 1795
Dashwood, Hy. W. 1684
Dashwood, E. A... 1707
Davie, John D. F.-. 1846
Davis, John F..... 1845
De Bathe, Henry P. 1801
DeCrespigny, C. C. 1805
De Hoghton, Chas. 1611
Denys, Fras. C. E. 1813
Dering, Edwd. C. . 1626
De Trafford, H. F. 1841
Dilke, Charles W.. 1862
Dillon, John Fox.. 1801
Dixie, Alex. B. C. . 1660
Dodsworth, C. E. S. 1784
Domvile, Comp. M. 1815
Domvile, Jas. G... 1814
Dorington, Jno. E. 1886
Douglas, Robert P. 1777
Douglas, Geo. B. S. 1786
Douglas, Kenneth. 1831
Doyle, Fras. H. C. 1828
D'Oyly, Chas. W... 1663
Drake, F.G.A.F.E. 1821
Drummond, J.H.W. 1828
Dryden, Hen. E. L. 1733
Duckett, Geo. F... 1791
Duckworth, J. T. B. 1813
Duke, James..... 1849
Dunbar, Alex. Jas. 1814
Duncombe, P. D. P. 1859
Dundas, Sidney J. 1821
Duntze, Geo. Alex. 1774
Durrant, W. R. E. 1784
Dyer, T. Swinnerton 1678
Dyke, Wm. Hart.. 1676
Earle, Thomas.... 1869
East, G. Aug. C... 1838
Eden, William 1672
Edmonstone, Wm. 1774
Edwardes, H. H... 1644
Edwards, H. C. Lea 1866
Egerton, Philip le Belward Grey .. 1617
Elliot, George 1874
Ellis, J. Whittaker 1882
Elphinstone, How. 1816
Elphinstone, J.D.H. 1828
Elton, Edm. Harry 1717
Errington, John S. 1661
Errington, George. 1885
Erskine, Thomas.. 1821
Every, Hy. Flower 1641
Ewing, Archd. Orr 1886
Fagge, John Chas. 1660
Fairbairn, Thomas 1869
Fairfax, W. G. H. R. 1836
Falshaw, James .. 1876
Farmer, Geo. R. H. 1780
Farquhar, Walt. R. 1796
Farquhar, Robt. T. 1821
Farrer, Thos. Hen. 1883
Farrington, H. Ant. 1818
Feilden, William L. 1846
Fergusson, Jas. R. 1866
Ffolkes, Wm. H. B. 1774
Filmer, Edmund.. 1674
Fitzgerald, J. C. J. 1801
Fitz-Gerald, Aug. . 1822
Fitz-Gerald Maurice 1880
Fitzherbert, Wm. . 1784
Fitz-Wigram, F. W. 1805
Fleming, A. F. H. . 1705
Fletcher, Henry .. 1782
Floyd, John 1816
Fludyer, Rev. Jn. H. 1759
Forbes, Charles S. 1823
Ford, Francis C... 1793
Forrest, William.. 1838
Forster, Charles .. 1874
Foster, Rev. C. H. 1831
Foster, William .. 1838
Fowke, Fredk. T.. 1814
Fowler, Robert N. 1885
Frankland, F. W.. 1660
Frankland, R.W.P. 1812
Fraser, Wm. Aug. 1806
Freake, Thos. Geo. 1882
Frederick, Chas. E. 1723
Freeling, Harry .. 1828
Frere, Bartle C. A. 1876
Gabriel, Thomas .. 1867
Geary, Francis.... 1782
Gibbes, E. Osborne 1774
Gibbons, John 1752
Gladstone, Thomas 1846
Glyn, George T. .. 1759
Glyn, Richard Geo. 1800
Goldney, Gabriel.. 1880
Goldsmid, Julian.. 1841
Gooch, A. Sherlock 1746
Gooch, Daniel 1866
Goodricke, Geo. E. Holyoake-..... 1835
Goold, H. Valentine 1801
Gordon, Maurice D. 1813
Gordon, L. E. Smith 1838
Gore, C. J. Knox-. 1868
Goring, Craven C. 1627
Grace, William.... 1795
Græme, G. E. W. H. 1783
Graham, Rob. J. S. 1629
Graham, R. Henry 1662
Graham, Fred. U. . 1783
Graham, Lumley . 1808
Grant, Geo. M'Ph. 1838
Green, Edward .. 1886
Greenall, Gilbert.. 1876
Gregory, Wm. E.W. 1801
Gresley, Robert .. 1611

BARONETS—*contd.*

Grey, Edward 1814
Griffith, Geo. R. W. 1858
Grogan, Edward.. 1859
Grove, Thos. Fraser 1874
Guinness, E. Cecil 1885
Guise, Wm. Vernon 1783
Gull, Wm. Withey 1872
Gunning, Geo. Wm. 1778
Haggerston, J. deM. 1643
Halford, H. St. J... 1809
Hamilton, C. J. J.. 1776
Hamilton, Edw. A. 1819
Hammick, Rv. St. V. 1834
Hampson, Geo. F.. 1642
Hanham, Jno. Alex. 1667
Hanmer, W. Edw. 1774
Hardinge, Edmd. S. 1801
Hardy, John..... 1876
Hare, Geo. R. Leigh 1818
Harington, Richd. 1611
Harland, Edw. Jas. 1885
Harnage, Hen. G. 1821
Hartopp, J. W. C.. 1796
Hartwell, Brodrick 1805
Harty, Robert 1831
Harvey, Charles .. 1868
Harvey, Robert B. 1868
Hawkins, Rev. J. C. 1778
Hawley, Hen. Jas. 1795
Hay, Jno. Chas. D. 1798
Hayes, Rev. J. W. 1797
Hayter, Arthur D. 1858
Hazlerigg, A. Grey 1622
Head, Francis S. . 1838
Heathcote, Wm. P. 1733
Henniker, B. Powell 1813
Hepburn, Thos. B. 1815
Herschel, Wm. Jas. 1838
Hesketh, Thos. F. G. 1761
Hewett, Harald G. 1813
Hewett, Prescott G. 1883
Heygate, Fred. W. 1831
Heywood, Thos. P. 1838
Hoare, H. Ainslie 1786
Hobhouse, Chas. P. 1812
Hogg, Jas. Macn. M. 1846
Holland, Hen. Th. 1853
Honyman, Rv. W. M. 1804
Honywood, Jno. W. 1660
Hood, A. B. P. F.-A. 1809
Hort, Wm. Fitz-M. J. 1767
Horton, Rv. G. L. W. 1772
Hoskyns, Rev. J. L. 1676
Hoste, Wm. H. C. . 1814
Hughes, Frederick 1773
Hulse, Edward.... 1739
Humble, J. Nugent 1831
Humphery, Wm. H. 1868
Hunter, C. S. Paul 1812
Ibbetson, H. J. S. . 1748
Ingilby, Henry D. 1866
Isham, Charles E. 1627
Jackson, Keith G. 1815
Jackson, H. Mather 1869
James, J. Kingston 1823
Jardine, Robert .. 1885
Jejeebhoy, Jamsetjee (Bombay) .. 1857
Jenkinson, Geo. S. 1661
Jenner, William .. 1868
Jephson, S. W.... 1815
Jervoise, J. Clarke- 1813
Jessel, Charles Jas. 1883
Jodrell, Alfred.... 1783
Johnson, William G. 1755
Johnson, Hy. A. W. 1818
Jones, Lawrence J. 1831
Kay, Brook 1803
Kaye, Jno. P. Lister 1812
Keane, Rd. Francis 1801
Kelk, John..... 1874
Kellett, Wm. Hen. 1801
Kemp, Kenneth H. 1641
Kennaway, Jno. H. 1791
Kennedy, J. Chas. 1836
Key, Kingsmill G. 1831
King, R. Duckworth 1792
King, Gilbert 1815
King, Charles S... 1821
Kinloch, Jno. G. S. 1873
Kitson, James 1886
Knatchbull, Wndm. 1641
Knightley, Rainald 1798
Knowles, Fran. C. 1765
Lacon, Edm. H. K. 1818
Lake, Atwell King 1711
Lamb, Archibald . 1795
Lambert, H. Foley 1711
Lampson, Geo. C.. 1866
Langham, Jas. H. 1660
Larcom, Charles.. 1868
Larpent, G. A. de H. 1841
Lawes, John Bennet 1882
Lawrence, Hen. H. 1858
Lawrence, Jas. J. T. 1867
Lawrence, Jas. C.. 1869
Lawson, H. de Burgh 1665
Lawson, Wilfrid .. 1831
Lawson, John 1841
Lechmere, E. A. H. 1818
Leeds, Geo. Aug... 1812
Lees, John..... 1804
Legard, Charles .. 1660
Leighton, Baldwyn 1692
Leighton, Frederic 1886
LeMarchant, Hy. D. 1841
Lennard, Thos. B. 1801
Lennard, J. Farnaby 1880
Leslie, John 1876
Lethbridge, W. A.. 1804
Lewis, Herbert E. F. 1846
Lindsay, Coutts .. 1821
Lister, Joseph 1884
Lloyd, M. O. M. .. 1863
Lockhart, S. M. .. 1806
Locock, Chs. Brodie 1857
Lopes, Massey 1805
Loraine, Lambton . 1664
Louis, John 1806
Lowther, Chas. H. 1824
Lubbock, John.... 1806
Lushington, Hen.. 1791
Lusk, Andrew 1874
M'Clure, Thomas .. 1874
Macdonald, A. K.. 1813
MacGregor, Malc.. 1795
Macgregor, Wm. G. 1828
M'Grigor, Chas. R. 1831
Mackenzie, Alex. M. 1805
Mackworth, A. W.. 1776
Macmahon, W. S. . 1815
M'Mahon, T. W... 1817
Macnaghten, F. E. 1836
Magnay, William . 1844
Mahon, Rev. W. V. 1819
Mainwaring, P. T. 1804
Maitland, J. R. G. 1818
Malet, Alexander . 1791
Mansel, Richard .. 1621
Mappin, Fred. T... 1886
Marjoribanks, Wm. 1815
Marling, Wm. Hen. 1882
Marriott, W. H. S. 1774
Martin, Wm. F. .. 1791
Martin, Richard .. 1885
Matheson, Ken. J. 1882
Maxwell, Wm. Fr. 1804
Medlycott, W. C. P. 1808
Menteath, Jas. S. . 1838
Metcalfe, Chs. H. T. 1802
Meux, Hen. Bruce 1831
Meyrick, G. E. M. T. G 1791
Meyrick, Thomas.. 1880
Middleton, Arth. E. 1662
Middleton, G. N. B. 1813
Milbank, F. Acclom. 1882
Milbanke, Peniston 1661
Mildmay, H. St. J. 1772
Miles, Philip J. W. 1859
Millais, John E... 1885
Miller, Chas. J. H. 1705
Miller, Wm. Fredk. 1788
Miller, William .. 1874
Milman, Francis J. 1800
Milne, Alexander . 1876
Milner, Fred. Geo.. 1716
Molesworth, P. Wm. 1689
Montefiore, Fras. A. 1886
Montgomery, G. G. 1801
Montgomery, A. L. 1808
Moon, Rev. Edw. G. 1855
Mordaunt, Charles 1611
Morris, J. Armine. 1806
Morris, Michael .. 1885
Morshead, W. C... 1784
Mosley, Tonman.. 1781
Moss, T. Edwards . 1868
Mostyn, Pyers Wm. 1670
Mowbray, Jn. Robt. 1880
Munro, Thomas .. 1825
Musgrave, Rich. G. 1611
Napier, W. Lennox 1867
Neave, Thos. L. H. 1795
Neeld, John 1859
Nepean, M. Hyde . 1802
Newman, Lydston 1836
Nicholson, Charles 1859
Nightingale, H. D. 1628
Norreys, C. D. O. J. 1838
Nugent, Geo. E. .. 1806
Nugent, Walter G. 1831
Oakeley, C. W. A. 1790
Oakes, Reginald L. 1815
O'Brien, Patrick .. 1849
Ochterlony, C. M.. 1823
O'Connell, Mau. J. 1869
Ogle, Edmund.... 1816
O'Loghlen, Bryan 1838
O'Malley, William 1804
Onslow, Wm. W. R. 1797
Osborn, George R. 1662
Otway, Arthur J. . 1831
Ouseley, Rev. F. G. 1808
Outram, F. Boyd . 1858
Owen, Hugh Owen 1813
Oxenden, Henry C. 1678
Paget, James 1871
Paget, Richard H. 1886
Palmer, Chas. Jas. 1621
Palmer, Chas. Mark 1886
Palmer, Geoffrey.. 1660
Palmer, A. Robert. 1761
Parker, William .. 1681
Parker, Melville .. 1797
Parker, William B. 1844
Parkyns, T. G. A.. 1681
Parry, T. L. D. Jones- 1886
Pasley, T. E. Sabine 1794
Paul, Aubrey J. D. 1821
Paulet, Henry C... 1836
Pease, J. Whitwell 1882
Pechell, Geo. S. B. 1797
Peek, Henry Wm.. 1874
Peel, Robert 1800
Peirse, Hy. M. Dela Poer Beresford.. 1814
Pelly, Harold 1840
Perring, Rev. Philip 1808
Perrott, Herbert C. 1716
Peto, Sam. Morton 1855
Peyton, Thomas .. 1776
Philipps, Rev. J. E. 1621
Phillimore, W. G. F. 1881
Pigot, Robert 1764
Pigott, Charles R.. 1808
Pocock, Geo. F. C. 1821
Pole, Wm. Edm... 1628
Pole, Peter Van. N. 1791
Pollen, Richard H. 1795
Pollock, William F. 1866
Pollock, M. F. M.. 1872
Poore, Edward.... 1795
Pottinger, Henry.. 1839
Power, Richard C. 1836
Power, Jno. Talbot 1841
Prescott, George R. 1794
Preston, Jacob H.. 1815
Prevost, Ven. Geo. 1805
Price, A. J. Rugge- 1804
Price, R. Lambart. 1815
Price, Rich. Green- 1874
Pryse, Pryse..... 1866
Puleston, R. Price . 1813
Radcliffe, Joseph P. 1813
Ramsay, Alex. E. . 1806
Ramsden, John W. 1689
Rashleigh, Colman 1831
Reade, C. S. H. .. 1660
Reid, Henry V. Rae 1823
Rhodes, Free. Edw. 1776
Rich, C. H. Stuart 1791
Riddell, Rodney S. 1778
Ridley, Matth. W. 1756
Ripley, Edward .. 1880
Roberts, Randal H. 1809
Roberts, Fred. S... 1881
Robinson, Rv. F. L. 1660
Robinson, John S. 1819
Robinson, Geo. A.. 1823
Robinson, James L. 1854
Roche, David V... 1838
Rose, John..... 1872
Rose, Philip Fredk. 1874
Rowley, Charles R. 1786
Rowley, Geo. C. E. 1836
Rumbold, Horace . 1779
Rushout, Chas. H. 1809
Russell, George .. 1812
Russell, William.. 1832
Rycroft, Nelson .. 1784
St. Aubyn, John.. 1866
St. Paul, Horace.. 1813
Salomons, David L. 1869
Salt, Wm. Henry . 1869
Samuelson, Bernd. 1884
Sawle, Chas. B. G. 1836
Scott, Edw. Dolman 1866
Scott, F. D. Sibbald 1806
Scott, Samuel Edw. 1821
Scourfield, O. H. P. 1876
Seale, Henry Paul 1838
Sebright, Jno. G. S. 1626
Seymour, M. Culme 1809
Seymour, Francis . 1869
Shakerley, Chs. W. 1838
Shaw, John C. K.. 1665

Shaw, Robert 1821
Sheffield, B.D. Geo. 1755
Shelley, John 1611
Shelley, Percy F. . 1806
Shiffner, Rev. G. C. 1818
Shuckburgh, S.F.D. 1660
Shuttleworth, Ughtred J. Kay-.... 1849
Simeon, John S. B. 1815
Simpson, Walter G. 1866
Sinclair, John G. T. 1786
Sitwell, George R. 1808
Skipwith, Peyton E. 1622
Slade, Alfred F. A. 1831
Smijth, W. Bowyer- 1661
Smith, Charles C.. 1804
Smith, William .. 1809
Smyth, John H. G. 1859
Smythe, Charles F. 1660
Soame, John B. H. 1697
Spearman, J. L. E. 1840
Stamer, Ven. L. T. 1809
Stapleton, Fras. G. 1679
Stephen, George .. 1886
Stepney, E.A.A.K.C 1871
Steuart, A.H. Seton- 1815
Stewart, John M.. 1803
Stewart, Donald M. 1881
Stirling, Walter G. 1800
Stockenström, G.H. 1840
Stonhouse, E. Hay. 1628
Stracey, Edw. H. G. 1818
Strachey, Edward 1801
Strickland, Ch. W. 1641
Strong, Jn. Calvert 1803
Stuart, Simeon H.. 1660
Stuart, Charles J. . 1840
Stucley, George S. 1859
Style, Wm. H. M.. 1627
Sullivan, Edwd. R. 1804
Sullivan, Edward. 1881
Sutton, Rich. Fras. 1772
Swinburne, John. 1660
Sykes, Fred. H... 1781
Sykes, Tatton 1783
Synge, Robert 1801
Tancred, Thos. S.. 1662
Tempest, Chas. H. 1866
Tempest, Robert T. 1827
Temple, Gren. L. J. 1611
Temple, Richard.. 1876
Tennant, Charles . 1885
Thomas, Godfrey V. 1694
Thomas, Geo. S. M. 1766
Thompson, Thos. R. 1806
Thompson, Hen. M. 1874
Thornhill, Thomas 1885
Thorold, Jno. Hen. 1642
Throckmorton, N W. 1642
Tichborne, H. A. J. 1620
Travers, Guy F.T.C. 1804
Trelawny, Wm. L.S. 1628
Trevelyan, A. W... 1661
Trevelyan, Geo. O. 1874
Troubridge, T.H. C. 1799
Twysden, Louis J. F. 1611
Tyrwhitt, Henry T. 1808
Vane, Henry R. F. 1786
Vavasour, Hen. M. 1801
Vavasour, Wm. E. 1828
Verner, Edwd. W. 1846
Verney, Harry.... 1818
Vernon, Hy. Foley 1885
Vincent, Rev. Wm. 1620
Vivian, H. Hussey 1882
Vyvyan, Rev. V. D. 1644
Wake, Herewald.. 1621
Wakeman, Offley . 1828
Walker, Geo. F. R. 1835
Walker, Baldwin W. 1856
Walker, Jas. Robt. 1868
Walker, Andrew B. 1886
Wallace, Richard.. 1871
Waller, T. Wathen 1815
Walrond, John W. 1876
Walsham, John .. 1831
Warrender, George 1715
Waterlow, Sydney H 1873
Watkin, Edw. Wm. 1880
Watson, Charles.. 1760
Watson, Arthur T. 1866
Webster, Aug. F. W. 1703
Wedderburn, Wm. 1803
Wells, T. Spencer . 1883
Western, T.C. Callis 1864
Wheler, Trevor .. 1660
Whichcote, Thos.. 1660
White, Thomas W. 1802
Whitworth, Joseph 1869
Williams, Wm. G.. 1798
Williams, Wm. Rob. 1866
Williamson, Hed.. 1642
Willoughby, Jno. C. 1794
Wilshire, A. R. T. 1840
Wilmot, Henry.... 1759
Wilmot, Jno. E. E. 1821
Wilson, S. M. M... 1660
Wilson, Roland K. 1858
Wilson, Mathew .. 1874
Winnington, F. S.. 1755
Wiseman, William 1628
Wolseley, Chas. M. 1628
Wombwell, Geo. O. 1778
Wood, Matthew.... 1837
Worsley, W. Cayley 1838
Wraxall, Morville N. 1813
Wrey, Hn. B. Toke 1628
Wynn, Herbt. Lloyd Watkin Williams 1688
Young, Chas. L... 1769
Young, George.... 1813
Young, W. M. Need 1821

BARONETS OF SCOTLAND, 95.

Abercromby, R. J. 1636
Agnew, Andrew .. 1629
Anstruther, Ralph 1694
Anstruther, W.C.J. 1694
Baird, James G... 1695
Bannerman, Geo.. 1682
Barclay, David W. 1668
Broun, William .. 1686
Bruce, W. Cuningh. 1629
Burnett, Robert .. 1626
Calder, Wm. H. W. 1686
Campbell, John W. 1628
Campbell, N. M. A. 1628
Campbell, H. H... 1665
Campbell, James.. 1668
Carmichael, Rev. W. 1628
Cathcart, Reg. A.E. 1703
Clerk, Geo. Douglas 1679
Cockburn, Edw. C. 1628
Colquhoun, James 1625
Cumming, K. Wm. 1694
Cuninghame, C. F. 1630
Cuninghame, W. J. 1672
Cunyngham, Robt. Keith A. Dick .. 1669
Cunynghame, F. G. 1702
Dalrymple, Hew. H. 1697
Dunbar, William.. 1694
Dunbar, Drmnd. M. 1697
Dunbar, Archd. .. 1700
Eliott, Wm. F. A... 1666
Fergusson, James. 1703
Forbes, William S. 1626
Foulis, James L... 1634
Gordon, Robert G. 1625
Gordon, Home S.- 1631
Gordon, William.. 1706
Grant, Ludovic Jas. 1688
Grant, Francis W. 1705
Grierson, Alex. D. 1685
Halkett, Peter A.. 1697
Hall, Basil Fras. .. 1687
Hamilton, R. N. C. 1646
Hamilton, William 1673
Hay, John Adam . 1635
Hay, Art. Graham 1663
Hay, Hector M. .. 1703
Hope, John David 1628
Innes, John 1628
Jardine, Alexander 1672
Johnston, William 1626
Johnstone, F. J. W. 1700
Kinloch, Alexander 1685
Kirkpatrick, James 1685
Lauder, Thos. N. D. 1688
Leslie, Chas. Henry 1625
Mackenzie, A. G. R. 1673
Mackenzie, Jas. D. 1703
Mackenzie, K. S... 1703
Maclean, Fitz R. D. 1632
Maxwell, Herbert E. 1681
Maxwell, J.R.H.H.- 1683
Maxwell, J. M. S... 1707
Menzies, Robert .. 1665
Moncrieffe, R. D... 1685
Munro, Charles .. 1634
Murray, Robert .. 1626
Murray, Digby.... 1628
Murray, Patrick K. 1673
Murray, Jno. F.P.N. 1704
Naesmyth, James . 1706
Napier, Archib. L. 1627
Nicolson, A.T. B.R. 1629
Nicolson, F. W. E. 1637
Ogilvy, John..... 1626
Pilkington, L. M.S. 1635
Pringle, N. Wm. D. 1683
Ramsay, Jas. Hy. 1666
Richardson, J. T. S. 1630
Riddell, Walter B.. 1628
Ross, Chas. H. A. F. 1668
Scott, William M.. 1671
Seton, Bruce M. .. 1663
Seton, Wm. Samuel 1683
Sinclair, Jno. R. G. 1631
Sinclair, Robert C. 1636
Speirs, Geo. Home 1671
Stewart, M.R. Shaw- 1667
Stewart, Arch. D.. 1683
Stirling, Chs. E. F. 1666
Suttie, Geo. Grant. 1702
Turing, R. Fraser . 1639
Wallace, W. T. F. A. 1669
Wardlaw, Henry.. 1631
Wauchope, J. Don- 1667
Wemyss, David .. 1704

BARONETS OF IRELAND, 67.

Aylmer, Gerald ... 1621
Barnewall, R. A. J. 1622
Blake, Valentine.. 1622
Blosse, Rob. Lynch 1622
Blunden, John.... 1766
Booth, H. Wm. Gore- 1760
Borrowes, Eras. D. 1645
Bradstreet, John V. 1759
Browne, Chas. M.. 1797
Bunbury, Rev. J. R. 1787
Burke, Rev. Wm.. 1628
Burke, Henry Geo. 1797
Burton, C. W. C... 1758
Butler, Thomas P. 1628
Carden, John C... 1787
Chapman, Benj. J. 1782
Colthurst, Geo. St. J. 1744
Coote, C. Henry .. 1620
Cotter, James L... 1763
Cox, Geo. William 1706
Crosbie, Wm. E. D. 1630
Cuffe, Chs. F. D. W. 1799
Dancer, Thomas J. 1662
Denny, Edward .. 1782
Des Vœux, Hy. D.. 1787
De Vere, Stephen E. 1784
Echlin, Thomas .. 1721
Esmonde, T. H. G.. 1628
Falkiner, S. Edm.. 1777
Fetherston, Rev. G. 1776
Fitzgerald, G. R. D. 1644
Forster, Thos. Oriel 1794
Gethin, Rich. C. P. 1665
Godfrey, John F... 1785
Gore, St. George R. 1621
Hayes, S. Hercules 1789
Hill, Henry Blyth . 1779
Hoare, J. W. O'B.. 1784
Hodson, Geo. F. J. 1789
Hutchinson, E. Syn. 1782
Jervis, H. C. J. W. 1797
Langrishe, James. 1777
Levinge, Wm. Hy. 1704
Lighton, Christ. R. 1791
Macartney, John .. 1799
Meredyth, E. H. J. 1660
Meredyth, Henry.. 1795
Molyneux, Rev. J.C. 1736
Moore, T.O'Connor 1681
Musgrave, Rich. J. 1782
Nugent, Charles .. 1795
O'Donel, Geo. C... 1780
Osborne, Francis .. 1629
Palmer, R. W. H... 1777
Paul, Rob. Joshua. 1794
Piers, Eustace Fitz-Maurice 1660
Ribton, George.... 1759
St. George, John.. 1766
Smith, William C.. 1799
Staples, Nath. A. . 1628
Stewart, Aug. A. J. 1623
Tuite, Mark A. H. 1622
Waller, E. Arthur . 1780
Walsh, John A. J.. 1775
Warren, Aug. R... 1784
Weldon, Anth. C. . 1723
Wolseley, Clem. J. 1744

Knights Bachelors.

A List of the Gentlemen who have Received the Honour of Knighthood, with the Dates when that Distinction was Conferred.

Abbott, *Maj.-Gen.* Fred. 1854
Abel, Fred. Augustus . 1883
Allport, James Joseph 1884
Anderson, Alexander 1863
Anderson, James 1866
Anderson, Samuel Lee 1884
Andrew, Wm. Patrick 1882
Armstrong, Wm. Geo. 1859
Arnott, John 1859

Bacon, Rt. Hon. James 1871
Baggallay, Rt. Hon. R. 1868
Bain, James 1877
Baines, Edward 1880
Baker, Samuel White 1866
Ball, Robert Stawell .. 1886
Balliston, *Capt.* Alfred 1883
Barrington, John 1868
Barrington, Vincent K. 1886
Barry, Jacob Dirk 1878
Bazalgette, Joseph W. 1874
Begbie, Matt. Baillie . 1875
Behrens, Jacob 1882
Bennett, Jas. Risdon 1881
Bennett, John 1872
Bertram, Geo. Clement 1885
Bessemer, Henry 1879
Bestel, Nich. Gustave 1880
Birdwood, Geo. C. M.. 1881
Bittleston, Adam 1858
Bolton, *Col.* Francis J. 1883
Borthwick, Algernon . 1880
Bovill, Elliot Charles 1884
Bowen, Right Hon. Charles Synge C..... 1879
Boyd, Thos. Jamieson 1881
Brady, Thos. Francis 1886
Bramwell, Fred. Jos. 1881
Brierly, Oswald W. .. 1886
Briggs, John Henry .. 1870
Bright, Chas. Tilston.. 1883
Brooke, Wm. O'S. 1856
Brown, John 1867
Browne, Jas. Crichton 1886
Bruce, *Capt.* Thos. C. 1880
Brunlees, James 1886
Buck, Edward Charles 1886
Burke, John Bernard 1854
Burnside, Bruce L. .. 1884
Burton, Frederic Wm. 1884
Burton, William W. .. 1844
Butt, Charles Parker.. 1883

Cameron, Chas. Alex.. 1885
Cameron, Rodk. Wm. 1883
Canning, Samuel..... 1866
Carden, Robt. Walter 1851
Carroll, William 1868
Cave, Lewis William.. 1881
Cayley, Richard 1882
Chalmers, David Patk. 1876
Chambers, Geo. Hen. 1880
Chambers, Thomas.... 1872
Charley, Wm. Thomas 1880
Chitty, Joseph Wm. .. 1881
Church, George Hayter 1885
Clarke, Edwd. George 1886
Clayton, Oscar 1882
Clifford, Charles 1858
Coats, Peter 1869
Cockle, James 1869
Coey, Edward 1861
Collins, Arthur J. H. 1885
Collins, William 1881
Colquhoun, Patrick .. 1861
Connal, Michael 1885
Connor, Henry..... 1880
Cooper, Charles 1857
Cooper, Henry 1852
Cotton, Rt. Hon. H. .. 1877
Couch, Rt. Hon. Rich. 1866
Cowan, Edwd. Porter 1831
Crofton, Rt. Hn. W. F. 1862
Currie, Edmund Hay 1876
Cusack, Ralph Smith 1873

Dakin, Thomas 1872
Dalby, Wm. Bartlett 1886
Dasent, Geo. Webbe .. 1876
Davey, Horace..... 1886
Dawson, John Wm. .. 1884
Day, John Charles 1882
Deane, James Parker 1885
Deas, George..... 1858
De Gex, John Peter .. 1882
De Souza, Walter E.... 1879
De Wet, Jacobus Pet. 1873
Denham, *Adm.* H. M. 1867
Devereux, Joseph 1883
Dickeson, Richard.... 1884
Dickson, Joseph R. L. 1883
Dobson, Wm. Lambert 1886
Dorion, Antoine Aimé 1877
Douglas, Wm. Fettes 1882
Douglass, James N. .. 1882
Drake, Wm. Richard 1869
Drinkwater, Wm. L... 1877
Duckworth, Dyce ... 1886

Eade, Peter 1885
Edge, John 1886
Edwards, Henry..... 1885
Elder, Thomas..... 1878
Ellis, Adam Gib 1882
Elvey, George Job 1871

Fairbairn, Andrew .. 1868
Fanning, Rowland F. N. 1886
Field, Wm. Ventris .. 1875
Firth, Charles Henry 1868
Forwood, Wm. Bower 1883
Foster, Balthazar W... 1886
Fox, Charles Douglas 1856
Frost, Thos. Gibbons 1869
Fry, Rt. Hon. Edward 1877

Garth, Richard 1875
Gell, James 1877
Gilbert, John 1872
Gillespie, John..... 1883
Gorrie, John 1882
Gorst, John Eldon .. 1883
Gowans, James 1884
Grantham, William .. 1886
Greene, John Ball 1885
Grove, George 1883
Grove, Wm. Robert .. 1872

Hancock, H. J. B. B... 1882
Hannen, Right Hon. James 1868
Hanson, Reginald 1882
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. W. Vernon..... 1873
Hardman, William .. 1886
Hardy, William 1883
Hart, Andrew Searle 1886
Hawkins, Henry..... 1876
Hawkshaw, John 1873
Heron, Joseph 1869
Hertslet, Edward 1878
Hodgson, Robert 1869
Hoffmeister, Wm. C... 1884
Hogg, Stuart Saunders 1876
Horsby, Edmund G.. 1862
Howard, Richard N... 1886
Hoyles, Hugh Wm. .. 1869
Huddlestone, John W. 1875
Hughes, *Capt.* Fred... 1858
Hughes, Walter W. .. 1880
Hume, *Lt.-Col.* Gustav 1880
Hunt, Henry Arthur 1876

Ingham, Jas. Taylor .. 1876
Inglefield, *Adm.* E. A. 1873
Innes, George Long .. 1875

Jackson, Louis Stuart 1880
Jackson, Robert Wm. 1882
James, Rt. Hon. Henry 1873
Jarvis, Lewis Whincop 1878
Jenkins, John Jones.. 1882
Johnson, John Henry 1874
Johnston, William.... 1851
Jones, Horace 1886
Jones, Thos. Alfred .. 1880

Kane, Robert 1846
Kay, Edwd. Ebenezer 1881
Kaye, Wm. Squire Barker
Keating, Rt. Hn. H. S. 1857
Kekewich, Arthur.... 1886
Kenny, Edward 1870
Kettle, Rupert Alfred 1880
Knight, Henry Edmd. 1883
Kortright, Chas. E. K. 1886

Lakeman, Stephen B. 1853
Lange, Daniel Adolph. 1870
Lanyon, Charles 1868
Lee, Edward 1872
Lee, Joseph Cocksey .. 1882
Lethbridge, Roper 1883
Lewes, Samuel W. S... 1886
Lewis, William Thos.. 1885
Lilley, Charles 1881
Lindley, Rt. Hon. N.. 1875
Linton, Jas. Dromgole 1885
Longmore, Thomas .. 1886
Lopes, Rt. Hon. Hy. C. 1876

MacBain, James 1886
M'Causland, Rich. B. 1855
M'Clintock, Francis L. 1860
MacCormac, William 1881
MacCulloch, Edgar .. 1886
Maclagan, Douglas .. 1886
Macfarren, Geo. Alex. 1883
M'Kenna, Joseph N... 1867
Magrath, James Wm... 1874
Maclean, John 1871
Macmahon, Charles .. 1875
Magnus, Philip..... 1886
McVicker, Robert 1885
Mallet, Rt. Hon. Louis 1868
Mance, Henry Christ.. 1885
Manisty, Henry 1876
Manning, Wm. M..... 1858
Mantell, John Iles.... 1867
Marshall, James 1882
Mathew, James Chas. 1881
Maule, John Blossett 1882
Maxwell, Pet. Benson 1856
Meek, James..... 1869
Mellor, Rt. Hon. John 1862
Meredith, Wm. Colles 1886
Miller, William 1876
Milne, William 1876
Molesworth, Robert .. 1886
Monckton, John B. .. 1880
Morgan, Walter 1866
Morphett, John 1870
Morris, John..... 1866
Morrison, George Wm. 1886
Murphy, Francis..... 1860

Nathoobhoy, Mungul 1874
Naudi, Salvatore 1878
Need, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur 1881
Needham, Joseph 1873
Nicholson, Richard .. 1886
North, Ford 1881
Nugent, Oliver..... 1872

Oakeley, Herbert S. .. 1876
Ogg, Wm. Anderson .. 1886
Oldknow, James 1878
Ommanney, *Adm.* E.. 1877
O'Rorke, Geo. Maurice 1880
O'Sullivan, Daniel V.. 1883
Owden, Thomas S. 1878
Owens, Geo. Bolster .. 1876

Packer, Charles 1879
Paine, Thomas..... 1882
Paton, Joseph Noel ... 1867
Peacock, Rt. Hon. B. 1859
Pennell, Chas. Henry 1867
Penrose, George 1876
Perkins, Frederick .. 1873
Petheram, Wm. Comer 1884
Phear, John Budd 1877
Phillippo, George 1882
Phillips, Benj. Sam. .. 1866
Phillips, Henry L..... 1880
Picton, Jas. Allanson 1881
Pitman, Henry Alfred 1883
Pollock, Charles Edw. 1873
Porter, Geo. Hornidge 1883
Prendergast, James .. 1881
Preston, John 1878
Pringle, George 1882

Radcliffe, David 1886
Ramsay, Andrew C. .. 1881
Ramsden, James..... 1872
Raper, Robert George 1886
Rawlinson, Christoph. 1847
Rawlinson, Robert .. 1883
Reid, Edward 1868
Rennie, Richard T.... 1882
Richards, *V.-Ad.* G. H. 1877
Richards, Wm. Buell 1877
Ritchie, Wm. Johnston 1881
Roberts, Alfred 1883
Roberts, William 1886
Robinson, Bryan..... 1877
Rollit, Albert Kaye .. 1886
Roscoe, Henry Enfield 1884
Ross, Robt. Dalrymple 1886
Roxburgh, Francis .. 1882
Russell, Charles 1886

Salmon, James..... 1878
Sandford, *Col.* Herb. B. 1877
Sandison, Alfred..... 1878
Sargent, Charles 1860
Sassoon, Albert A. D. 1872
Saunders, Edwin..... 1883
Sawyer, James 1885
Scholfield, Henry 1876
Scotland, Colley H. .. 1861
Shand, Charles Farq. 1869
Sidgreaves, Thomas .. 1874
Sieveking, Edward H. 1886
Sikes, Charles Wm. .. 1881
Simon, John..... 1886
Sladen, *Col.* Edwd. B. 1886
Smith, Archib. Levin 1883
Smith, Fras. Villeneuve 1862
Smith, Henry 1860
Smith, Rt. Hon. M. E. 1865
Souter, Frank Henry.. 1875
Spokes, Peter 1872
Steell, John 1876
Stephenson, Rowd. M 1856
Stewart, Robert P..... 1872
Stirling, James 1886
Stokes, William 1886
Stuart, Robert..... 1871
Sullivan, Arthur..... 1883

Tagore, Raja Sourindro Mohun 1884
Tait, Peter..... 1868
Taylor, David 1884
Tennant, David 1877
Thompson, Henry 1867
Thomson, William.... 1866
Thuillier, *Gen.* H. E. L. 1879
Tomes, John 1886
Topham, William 1858
Truscott, Francis W.. 1872
Turner, Chas. Arthur 1879
Turner, Llewelyn 1870
Turner, William..... 1886
Twiss, Travers 1867
Tyler, Henry Whatley 1877
Tyler, James..... 1851

Vine, J. R. Somers.... 1886

Walter, *Capt.* Edward 1885
Watson, Henry Edm. 1886
Watson, James 1874
Webster, Rd. Everard 1885
Weston, John D..... 1886
Westropp, Michael R. 1870
White, Wm. Henry.... 1882
Williams, Monier 1886
Willis, William..... 1885
Wills, Alfred..... 1884
Wilson, Samuel 1875
Wood, Charles Alex.. 1874
Woods, Albert Wm. .. 1869
Wrenfordsley, Hen. T. 1883
Wyatt, Richard Henry 1883
Wyatt, Wm. Henry .. 1876
Wycherley, George Jos. 1885

Young, Allen Wm.... 1877
Young, William 1869

*** *Knights Bachelors who have received the higher honour of the Bath, Star of India, &c., are not included in this list.*

Consists of the whole Peerage of Great Britain and of certain representatives of the Peerages of Scotland and Ireland, but many members of these latter have also English titles, which give them seats in the House. For instance, the Duke of Buccleuch sits as Earl of Doncaster, and the Duke of Leinster as Viscount Leinster. It is under these inferior titles that they will be found in this list, but for convenience of reference such Peers are separately enumerated. Exclusive of 11 minors, and one baron whose claim is not yet established, the assembly consists of 5 Princes of the Blood, 2 Archbishops, 21 Dukes, 19 Marquises, 112 Earls, 29 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 281 Barons, 16 Scottish Representative Peers elected for each Parliament, and 28 Irish Representative Peers elected for life (2 of these are also included in the Peers of England)—in all, 535. There are also 7 Ladies who are Peeresses in their own right, whose titles and names are given at page 122.

b. signifies born; *s.*, succeeded; *m.*, married; *w.*, widower or widow; *div.*, divorced; *M.*, Minor.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD (6). *Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

		Eldest Son or Heir.
1841	Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, *b.* 1841, *m.*	Pr. Albert Victor, *b.* 1864
1866	Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., *b.* 1844, *m.*	Prince Alfred, *b.* 1874
1874	Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, &c., *b.* 1850, *m.* ..	Prince Arthur, *b.* 1883
1881	Leopold Charles Edward George, Duke of Albany, &c., *b.* & *s.* 1884, *M.*	(None)
1799	Ernest Augustus W. A. G. F., Duke of Cumberland, &c., *b.* 1845, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Prince George, *b.* 1880
1801	George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, &c., *b.* 1819, *s.* 1850.	(None)

ARCHBISHOPS (2).—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

Trans.		
1882	*Canterbury*, Edward White Benson, D.D., *b.* 1829. *Consecrated Bishop of Truro*, 1877.	
1863	*York*, William Thomson, D.D., *b.* 1819. *Consecrated Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol*, 1861.	

DUKES (21).—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke, or Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquises take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.

Created.	*Family Name.*		*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1682	*Beaufort*	H. C. Fitzroy Somerset, K.G., *b.* 1824, *s.* 1853, *m.*	Marq. Worcester, *b.* 1847
1694	*Bedford*	F. Chas. Hastings Russell, K.G., *b.* 1819, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Marq. Tavistock, *b.* 1852
1712	*Brandon*	Wm. Alex. L. Stephen Douglas-Hamilton, K.T. (*Scotch Duke, Hamilton*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1863, *m.* ..	D. Douglas-Hamilton, *b.* 1814
1822	*Buckingham and Chandos*	Rich. Plantgt. C.T.-N.-B.-C.-Grenville, G.C.S.I. (*Ir.E., Nugent; Sc.B., Kinloss*), *b.* 1823, *s.* 1861, *m.*	Wm. S. Gore-Langton, *b.* 1847 (to Erldm. of Temple)
1833	*Cleveland*	Harry George Powlett, K.G., *b.* 1803, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Henry de V. Vane, *b.* 1854 (to Barony of Barnard)
1694	*Devonshire*	William Cavendish, K.G., *b.* 1808, *s.* 1858, *w.* ..	Marq. Hartington, M.P., *b.* '33
1675	*Grafton*	Aug. Chas. Lennox FitzRoy, K.G., *b.* 1821, *s.* 1882, *w.*	Earl of Euston, *b.* 1848
1694	*Leeds*	G. G. Osborne (*S. Vis., Dunblane*), *b.* 1828, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Marq. Carmarthen, *b.* 1862
1719	*Manchester*	William Drogo Montagu, K.P., *b.* 1823, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Visct. Mandeville, *b.* 1853
1702	*Marlborough* ..	Geo. C. Spencer-Churchill, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1883, *div.*	Marq. Blandford, *b.* 1871
1756	*Newcastle*	Henry P. A. Pelham-Clinton, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1879 ..	Ld. H. Pelham-Clinton, *b.* 1866
1483	*Norfolk*	Henry Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., *Earl Marshal*, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1860, *m.*	E. of Arundel & Surrey, *b.* '79
1766	*Northumberland*	Algernon George Percy, K.G., *b.* 1810, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Earl Percy, *b.* 1846
1716	*Portland*	W. J. A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1879	Lord Hy. Cavendish-Bentinck, M.P., *b.* 1863
1675	*Richmond and Gordon* (1876)	Chas. H. Gordon-Lennox, K.G. (*Scotch Duke, Lennox*), *b.* 1818, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Earl of March, M.P., *b.* 1845
1703	*Rutland*	Charles Cecil J. Manners, K.G., *b.* 1815, *s.* 1857 .	Ld. J. Manners, M.P., *b.* 1818
1684	*St. Albans*	W. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1849, *m.*	Earl of Burford, *b.* 1870
1547	*Somerset*	Archibald Hy. Alg. St. Maur, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1885..	Ld. Algern. St. Maur, *b.* 1813
1833	*Sutherland*	Geo. Gran. W. Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, K.G. (*Scotch Earl, Sutherland*), *b.* 1828, *s.* 1861, *m.*	Marq. of Stafford, *b.* 1851
1814	*Wellington*	Henry Wellesley (*Irish Earl, Mornington*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1884, *m.*	*Lieut.-Col.* Lord Arthur Charles Wellesley, *b.* 1849
1874	*Westminster*	Hugh Lupus Grosvenor, K.G., *b.* 1825, 1st Duke, *m.*	Earl Grosvenor, *b.* 1879

MARQUISES (20).—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquis of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Marquis.

1790	*Abercorn*	James Hamilton, C.B. (*Irish Duke, Scotch Earl, Abercorn*), *b.* 1838, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1869
1876	*Abergavenny* ..	William Neville, K.G., *b.* 1826, 1st Marquis, *m.* ..	Earl of Lewes, *b.* 1853
1821	*Ailesbury*	George William Thomas Brudenell-Bruce, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Lord Henry A. B.-Bruce, M.P., *b.* 1842
1831	*Ailsa*	Archibald Kennedy (*Scotch Earl, Cassillis*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Cassillis, *b.* 1872
1815	*Anglesey*	Henry Paget, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Earl of Uxbridge, *b.* 1875
1789	*Bath*	John Alexander Thynne, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1837, *m.* ..	Viscount Weymouth, M.P., *b.* 1862
1885	*Breadalbane* ..	Gavin Campbell (*Scotch Earl, Breadalbane*), *b.* 1851, 1st Marquis, *m.*	(None)
1826	*Bristol*	Frederick William J. Hervey, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Chas. H. A. Hervey, *b.* 1862

Created.		*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1796	*Bute*	John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, K.T. (*Scotch Earl, Dumfries*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1848, *m.*	Earl of Dumfries, *b.* 1881
1812	*Camden*	John Charles Pratt, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1872, *M.*	Lord Geo. M. Pratt, *b.* 1843
1815	*Cholmondeley* ..	George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley (*Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Earl of Rocksavage, *b.* 1883
1801	*Exeter*	William Alleyne Cecil, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Lord Burghley, M.P., *b.* 1849
1793	*Hertford*	Hugh de Grey Seymour (*Irish Baron, Conway*), *b.* 1843, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Earl of Yarmouth, *b.* 1871
1784	*Lansdowne*	Henry Chas. Keith Fitzmaurice, G.C.M.G. (*Irish Earl, Kerry and Shelburne*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Earl of Kerry, *b.* 1872
1838	*Normanby*	Geo. Aug. Constantine Phipps, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (*Irish Baron, Mulgrave*), *b.* 1819, *s.* 1863, *w.* ..	Rev. Earl Mulgrave, *b.* 1846
1812	*Northampton* ..	William Compton, K.G., *b.* 1818, *s.* 1877, *w.*	Earl Compton, *b.* 1849
1871	*Ripon*	George Fredk. Samuel Robinson, K.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1827, 1st Marquis, *m.*	Earl de Grey, *b.* 1852
1789	*Salisbury*	Robert A. T. G. Cecil, K.G., *b.* 1830, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Visct. Cranborne, M.P., *b.* '61
1786	*Townshend*	John Villiers S. Townshend, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Visct. Raynham, *b.* 1866
1551	*Winchester*	John Paulet, *b.* 1801, *s.* 1843, *w.*	Earl of Wiltshire, *b.* 1858

EARLS (119).—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon. George, &c. The daughters, like those of Dukes and Marquises, are called Lady Jane, &c.

Created.		*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1682	*Abingdon*	Montagu Arthur Bertie, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *m.*	L. Norreys, *b.* 1860 [*b.* 1832
1696	*Albemarle*	George Thomas Keppel, *b.* 1799, *s.* 1851, *w.*	V. Bury, K.C.M.G. (a Peer),
1826	*Amherst*	William Archer Amherst, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1886, *w.* ..	Hon. Fred. Amherst, *b.* 1838
1730	*Ashburnham*	Bertram Ashburnham, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1878	Hon. J. Ashburnham, *b.* 1845
1714	*Aylesford*	Charles Wightwick Finch, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.* ..	Lord Guernsey, *b.* 1883
1772	*Bathurst*	Allen Alexander Bathurst, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1878, *m.* ..	Lord Apsley, *b.* 1864
1815	*Beauchamp*	Frederick Lygon, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Viscount Elmley, *b.* 1872
1679	*Berkeley*	Geo. Lennox Rawdon Berkeley, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Viscount Dursley, *b.* 1865
1815	*Bradford*	Orlando George C. Bridgeman, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1865, *m.*	Viscount Newport, *b.* 1845
1815	*Brownlow*	Adelbert Wellington B. Cust, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Ernest R. C. Cust, *b.* 1850
1746	*Buckinghamshire*	Sidney Carr Hobart, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1885	Hon. C. E. Hobart, *b.* 1825
1800	*Cadogan*	George Henry Cadogan, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Viscount Chelsea, *b.* 1868
1878	*Cairns*	Arthur William Cairns, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1885	Hon. H. J. Cairns, *b.* 1863
1831	*Camperdown*	Robert A. P. Duncan-Haldane, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1867.	Hon. G. A. P. Haldane, *b.* 1845
1661	*Carlisle*	Rev. William George Howard, *b.* 1808, *s.* 1864.	George J. Howard, *b.* 1843
1793	*Carnarvon*	Henry Howard M. Herbert, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1849, *m.*	Lord Porchester, *b.* 1866
1814	*Cathcart*	A. F. Cathcart (*S.B., Cathcart*), *b.* 1828, *s.* 1859, *m.*	Lord Greenock, *b.* 1856
1827	*Cawdor*	John F. Vaughan Campbell, *b.* 1817, *s.* 1860, *w.*	Viscount Emlyn, *b.* 1847
1628	*Chesterfield*	H. E. C. Scudamore-Stanhope, *b.* 1821, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Lord Stanhope, *b.* 1854
1801	*Chichester*	Walter John Pelham, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Hon. Rev. F. G. Pelham, *b.* '44
1776	*Clarendon*	Edward Hyde Villiers, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Lord Hyde, *b.* 1877
1850	*Cottenham*	Kenelm Chas. Edw. Pepys, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1881, *M.*	Hn. Everard D. Pepys, *b.* '76
1697	*Coventry*	George William Coventry, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1843, *m.* .	Visct. Deerhurst, *b.* 1865
1857	*Cowley*	William Henry Wellesley, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1884, *m.* ..	Viscount Dangan, *b.* 1866
1718	*Cowper*	Francis Thomas De Grey Cowper, K.G. (*Scotch Baron, Dingwall*), *b.* 1834, *s.* 1856, *m.*	Hon. Henry Frederick Cowper, *b.* 1836
1801	*Craven*	Wm. George Robert Craven, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *M.*	Hon. R. C. Craven, *b.* 1870
1711	*Dartmouth*	William Walter Legge, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1853, *m.*	Visct. Lewisham, M.P., *b.* [1851
1866	*Dartrey*	Richard Dawson, K.P. (*Irish Baron, Cremorne*), *b.* 1817, 1st Earl, *m.*	Lord Cremorne, *b.* 1842
1761	*Delawarr*	Reginald Windsor Sackville, *b.* 1817, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Visct. Cantelupe, *b.* 1868
1886	*De Montalt*	Cornwallis Maude (*Ir. V., Hawarden*), *b.* 1817, 1st Earl, *w.*	(None)
1622	*Denbigh*	Rudolph William Basil Feilding (*Irish Earl, Desmond*), *b.* 1823, *s.* 1865, *m.*	Visct. Feilding, *b.* 1859
1485	*Derby*	Edward Henry Smith-Stanley, K.G., *b.* 1826, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Lord Stanley of Preston (a Peer), G.C.B., *b.* 1841
1553	*Devon*	Wm. Reginald Courtenay, *b.* 1807, *s.* 1859, *w.* ..	Lord Courtenay, *b.* 1836
1663	*Doncaster*	W. H. W. Mont.-Douglas-Scott, K.T. (*Sc. Duke, Buccleuch and Queensberry*), *b.* 1831, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Earl of Dalkeith, *b.* 1864
1837	*Ducie*	Henry John Moreton, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1853, *m.*	Lord Moreton, *b.* 1857
1860	*Dudley*	William Humble Ward, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1885, *M.*	Hon. John H. Ward, *b.* 1870
1871	*Dufferin*	F. H.-Temple-Blackwood, K.P., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G. (*I.B., Dufferin & Clandeboye*), *b.* 1826, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Clandeboye, *b.* 1863
1833	*Durham*	John George Lambton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. F. W. Lambton, *b.* '55
1837	*Effingham*	Henry Howard, *b.* 1806, *s.* 1845, *m.*	Lord Howard, *b.* 1837
1821	*Eldon*	John Scott, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Visct. Encombe, *b.* 1870
1846	*Ellesmere*	Francis C. Granville Egerton, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1862, *m.*	Visct. Brackley, *b.* 1872
1661	*Essex*	Arthur Algernon Capell, *b.* 1803, *s.* 1839, *m.* ..	Lord Capell, *b.* 1857
1711	*Ferrers*	Sewallis Edward Shirley, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1859, *m.* ..	Walter K. Shirley, *b.* 1864
1868	*Feversham*	Wm. Ernest Duncombe, *b.* 1829, 1st Earl, *m.* ..	Visct. Helmsley, *b.* 1879

Created.		*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1885	*Fife*	Alexander William George Duff, K.T. (*Irish Earl, Fife*), *b.* 1849, 1st Earl	(None)
1746	*Fitzwilliam*	Wm. Thos. S. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.G. (*Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*), *b.* 1815, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Viscount Milton, *b.* 1872
1789	*Fortescue*	Hugh Fortescue, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1861, *w.*	Visct. Ebrington, M.P., *b.* '54
1841	*Guinsborough*	Chas. William Francis Noel, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Viscount Campden, *b.* 1884
1722	*Graham*	Douglas Beresford M. Ronald Graham, K.T. (*Scotch Duke, Montrose*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Marq. of Graham, *b.* 1878
1833	*Granville*	G. G. Leveson-Gower, K.G., *b.* 1815, *s.* 1846, *m.*	Lord Leveson, *b.* 1872
1806	*Grey*	Henry Grey, K.G., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1802, *s.* 1845, *w.*	Albert H. G. Grey, *b.* 1851
1752	*Guilford*	Frederick George North, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1885, *M.*	Hon. M. W. North, *b.* 1852
1754	*Hardwicke*	Charles Philip Yorke, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Viscount Royston, *b.* 1867
1812	*Harewood*	Henry Thynne Lascelles, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Visct. Lascelles, *b.* 1846
1742	*Harrington*	Chas. Augustus Stanhope, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hn. F. W. W. Stanhope, *b.* '45
1809	*Harrowby*	Dudley Fras. Stuart Ryder, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Hy. D. Ryder, *b.* 1836
1772	*Hillsborough*	Arthur Wills J. W. Blundell Trumbull Hill (*Irish Marquis, Downshire*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1874, *M.*	Rt. Hon. Lord Arthur W. Hill, M.P., *b.* 1846
1821	*Howe*	Rd. W. Penn Curzon-Howe, C.B., *b.* 1822, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Visct. Curzon, M.P., *b.* 1861
1529	*Huntingdon*	Warner Francis J. P. Hastings, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1885, *M.*	Hn. Osmond Hastings, *b.* '73
1885	*Iddesleigh*	Stafford Hy. Northcote, G.C.B., *b.* 1818, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount St. Cyres, *b.* 1845
1756	*Ilchester*	Henry Edw. Fox-Strangways, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1865, *m.*	Lord Stavordale, *b.* 1874
1837	*Innes*	James Henry Robert Innes-Ker (*Scotch Duke, Roxburghe*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Marq. of Bowmont, *b.* 1876
1697	*Jersey*	Victor Albert George Child Villiers (*Irish Viscount, Grandison*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1859, *m.*	Viscount Villiers, *b.* 1873
1866	*Kimberley*	John Wodehouse, K.G., *b.* 1826, 1st Earl, *m.*	Lord Wodehouse, *b.* 1848
1880	*Lathom*	Edwd. Bootle-Wilbraham, *b.* 1837, 1st Earl, *m.*	Lord Skelmersdale, *b.* 1864
1837	*Leicester*	Thomas William Coke, K.G., *b.* 1822, *s.* 1842, *m.*	Viscount Coke, *b.* 1848
1831	*Lichfield*	Thomas George Anson, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Viscount Anson, *b.* 1856
1626	*Lindsey*	Montague Peregrine Bertie, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Lord Bertie, *b.* 1861
1807	*Lonsdale*	Hugh Cecil Lowther, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. C. E. Lowther, *b.* 1859
1838	*Lovelace*	William King-Noel, *b.* 1805, 1st Earl, *m.*	V. Ockham (a Peer), *b.* 1839
1880	*Lytton*	Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1831, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Knebworth, *b.* 1876
1721	*Macclesfield*	Thomas Augustus W. Parker, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1850, *m.*	Viscount Parker, *b.* 1843
1800	*Malmesbury*	James H. Harris, G.C.B., *b.* 1807, *s.* 1841, *m.*	*Adm.* Hon. Sir Edw. Alfred [John Harris, K.C.B., *b.* 1808
1776	*Mansfield*	William David Murray, K.T. (*Scotch Viscount, Stormont*), *b.* 1806, *s.* 1840, *w.*	Viscount Stormont, *b.* 1835
1806	*Manvers*	Sydney Wm. H. Pierrepont, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Visct. Newark, M.P., *b.* 1854
1813	*Minto*	Wm. H. E. M. K. Elliot, K.T., *b.* 1814, *s.* 1859, *w.*	Visct. Melgund, *b.* 1845
1815	*Morley*	Albert Edmund Parker, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Visct. Boringdon, *b.* 1877
1789	*Mount-Edgcumbe*	William Henry Edgcumbe, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1861, *w.*	Visct. Valletort, *b.* 1865
1831	*Munster*	William Geo. Fitz-Clarence, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1842, *m.*	Lord Tewkesbury, *b.* 1859
1805	*Nelson*	Horatio Nelson, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1835, *m.*	Visct. Trafalgar, *b.* 1854
1876	*Northbrook*	Thomas Geo. Baring, G.C.S.I., *b.* 1826, 1st Earl, *w.*	Visct. Baring, M.P., *b.* 1850
1801	*Onslow*	William Hillier Onslow, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Viscount Cranley, *b.* 1876
1806	*Orford*	Horatio Walpole, *b.* 1813, *s.* 1858, *w.*	Rob. Horace Walpole, *b.* 1854
1551	*Pembroke & Mont.*	(1605) Geo. Robt. Chas. Herbert, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1862, *m.*	Hon. S. Herbert, M.P., *b.* 1853
1743	*Portsmouth*	Isaac Newton Wallop, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1854, *m.*	V. Lymington, M.P., *b.* 1856
1706	*Poulett*	William Henry Poulett, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Viscount Hinton, *b.* 1849
1804	*Powis*	E. J. Herbert (*Irish Baron, Clive*), *b.* 1818, *s.* 1848	George C. Herbert, *b.* 1862
1765	*Radnor*	Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1869, *w.*	V. Folkestone, M.P., *b.* 1841
1874	*Ravensworth*	Henry George Liddell, *b.* 1821, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Athol C. Liddell, *b.* '33
1801	*Romney*	Charles Marsham, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Visct. Marsham, *b.* 1864
1801	*Rosslyn*	Francis R. St. Clair-Erskine, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Lord Loughborough, *b.* 1869
1861	*Russell*	John Francis Stanley Russell, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1878	Hon. B. A. W. Russell, *b.* 1872
1815	*St. Germans*	Henry Cornwallis Eliot, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Eliot, *b.* 1885
1660	*Sandwich*	Edwd. Geo. Henry Montagu, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1884	Hon. V. A. Montagu, *b.* 1841
1690	*Scarbrough*	A. F. G. B. Lumley (*I. V., Lumley*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884	Hn. O. V. G. A. Lumley, *b.* '62
1882	*Selborne*	Roundell Palmer, *b.* 1812, 1st Earl, *w.*	Visct. Wolmer, M.P., *b.* 1859
1672	*Shaftesbury*	Anthony Ashley-Cooper, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1886, *M.*	Hon. Evelyn Ashley, *b.* 1836
1442	*Shrewsbury and Talbot* (1784)	Charles Henry John Talbot (*Irish Earl, Waterford*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Viscount Ingestre, *b.* 1882
1880	*Sondes*	George Watson Milles, *b.* 1824, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Throwley, *b.* 1861
1765	*Spencer*	John Poyntz Spencer, K.G., *b.* 1835, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Hn. C. R. Spencer, M.P., *b.* 1857
1628	*Stamford*	Rev. Harry Grey, *b.* 1812, *s.* 1883, *m.*	William Grey, *b.* 1850
1718	*Stanhope*	Arthur Philip Stanhope, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Viscount Mahon, *b.* 1880
1821	*Stradbroke*	Geo. E. John Mowbray Rous, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1886	Wm. John Rous, *b.* 1833
1847	*Strafford*	George Henry Charles Byng, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1886, *m.*	*Col.* Hn. Henry W. J. Byng, [*b.* 1831
1786	*Strange*	John Jas. Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, K.T. (*Scotch Duke, Athole*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Marq. Tullibardine, *b.* 1871
1603	*Suffolk & Berks.*	(1626) Henry Charles Howard, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Viscount Andover, *b.* 1877
1874	*Sydney*	John R. Townshend, G.C.B., *b.* 1805, 1st Earl, *m.*	(None)
1714	*Tankerville*	Charles Bennet, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1859, *m.*	Lord Bennet, *b.* 1852

Created.		*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1823	*Vane*	Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart (*Irish Marq., Londonderry*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Viscount Castlereagh, *b.* 1878
1815	*Verulam*	Jas. Walter Grimston (*Irish Visct., Grimston; Scotch Baron, Forrester*), *b.* 1809, *s.* 1845, *w.*...	Visct. Grimston, M.P., *b.*'52
1729	*Waldegrave*	William Fredk. Waldegrave, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1859, *m.*	Viscount Chewton, *b.* 1882
1759	*Warwick & Brooke*	(1746) George Guy Greville, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1853, *m.*..	Lord Brooke, *b.* 1853
1624	*Westmorland* ..	Francis Wm. Hy. Fane, C.B., *b.* 1825, *s.* 1859, *m.*	Lord Burghersh, *b.* 1859
1876	*Wharncliffe*	Edwd. Montagu S. Granville Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1827, 1st Earl, *m.*.....	Hon. Fras. D. M.-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1829
1801	*Wilton*	Seymour John Grey Egerton, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Visc. Grey de Wilton, *b.* 1863
1628	*Winchilsea & Nott.*	(1681) Geo. Jas. Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1858, *m.*	Hon. M. F.-Hatton, M.P., *b.*'51
1859	*Winton*	Archibald Wm. Montgomerie (*Scotch Earl, Eglinton*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1861, *w.*	Hon. George Arnulph Montgomerie, *b.* 1848
1837	*Yarborough*	Chas. A. W. Anderson-Pelham, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Hon. Victor R. Pelham, *b.*
1838	*Zetland*	Lawrence Dundas, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Lord Dundas, *b.* 1876 [1866

VISCOUNTS (29).—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Viscount——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

1712	*Bolingbroke & St. John*	(1716), Henry St. John, *b.* 1820, *s.* 1851 ..	Rev. M. W. St. John, *b.* 1827
1868	*Bridport*	Alexander Nelson Hood, K.C.B. (*Irish Baron, Bridport*), *b.* 1814, 1st Viscount, *w.*.....	Hon. A. W. Hood, *b.* 1839
1835	*Canterbury*	Henry C. Manners-Sutton, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1877, *m.*..	Hon. H. F. W. M.-Sutton, *b.* [1879
1823	*Clancarty*	Richard Somerset Le-Poer-Trench (*Irish Earl, Clancarty*), *b.* 1834, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Viscount Dunlo, *b.* 1868
1826	*Combermere*	W. H. Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1865, *w.*....	Hon. R. W. S.-Cotton, *b.* 1845
1878	*Cranbrook*	Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, G.C.S.I., *b.* 1814, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hn. J. S. Gathorne-Hardy, M.P., *b.* 1839
1886	*Cross*	Richd. Assheton Cross, G.C.B., *b.* 1823, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. Wm. Henry Cross, *b.* [1857
1857	*Eversley*	Chas. Shaw-Lefevre, G.C.B., *b.* 1794, 1st Visc., *w.*	(None)
1816	*Exmouth*	Edward Fleetwood J. Pellew, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hn. W. A. W. Pellew, *b.* 1862
1720	*Falmouth*	Evelyn Boscawen, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1852, *m.*	*Col.* Hon. Evelyn Boscawen, [C.B., *b.* 1847
1814	*Gordon*	John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon (*Scotch Earl, Aberdeen*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*.....	Lord Haddo, *b.* 1879
1849	*Gough*.....	George Stephens Gough, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1869, *m.* ..	Hon. Hugh Gough, *b.* 1849
1866	*Halifax*.....	Charles Lindley Wood, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Hn. Chas. R. L. Wood, *b.* 1870
1884	*Hampden*	Hen. Bouv. W. Brand, G.C.B., *b.* 1814, 1st Visc., *m.*	Hon. H. R. Brand, *b.* 1841
1846	*Hardinge*	Charles Stewart Hardinge, *b.* 1822, *s.* 1856, *w.*.	Hn. H. C. Hardinge, *b.* 1857
1550	*Hereford*	Robert Devereux, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Hn. R. C. Devereux, *b.* 1865
1842	*Hill*	Rowland Clegg Clegg-Hill, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1875, *m.*.	Hn. R. R. Clegg-Hill, *b.* 1863
1796	*Hood*	F. W. Hood (*Irish Baron, Hood*), *b.* 1838, *s.* 1846, *m.*	Hon. G. A. A. Hood, *b.* 1868
1821	*Hutchinson*	John Luke George Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G. (*Irish Earl, Donoughmore*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1875
1747	*Leinster*.....	Charles William Fitz-Gerald (*Irish Duke, Leinster*), *b.* 1819, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Marquis of Kildare, *b.* 1851
1881	*Lyons*.....	Rd. B. P. Lyons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1817, 1st Visct.	(None)
1802	*Melville*.....	Henry Dundas, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1886.....	[1843 Hon. Chas. S. Dundas, *b.*
1886	*Oxenbridge*	William John Monson, *b.* 1829, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. D. J. Monson, *b.* 1830 (to Barony of Monson)
1873	*Portman*	E. Berkeley Portman, *b.* 1799, 1st Visct., *w.*....	Hon. Wm. B. Portman, *b.* 1829
1801	*St. Vincent*	Carnegie Parker Jervis, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1885, *m.*....	Hon. R. C. Jervis, *b.* 1859
1880	*Sherbrooke*	Robert Lowe, G.C.B., *b.* 1811, 1st Viscount, *m.*..	(None)
1805	*Sidmouth*	William Wells Addington, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1864, *w.*..	Hn. G. A. Addington, *b.* 1854
1721	*Torrington*	George Stanley Byng, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1884, *m.*.....	Hon.—Byng, *b.* 1886
1885	*Wolseley*	Garnet Joseph Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1833, 1st Viscount, *m.*.....	Hn. Frances Wolseley, *b.* 1872

BISHOPS (24).—*Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.

Apptd.			*Apptd.*		
1885	*London*....	Rt. Hon. F. Temple, D.D., *b.* 1821	1857	*Norwich*....	Hon. J. T. Pelham, D.D., *b.* 1811
1879	*Durham*.....	Jos. B. Lightfoot, D.D., *b.* 1828	1869	*Oxford*	J. F. Mackarness, D.D., *b.* 1820
1873	*Winchester*..	Ed. Har. Browne, D.D., *b.* 1811	1868	*Peterborough*.	Wm. Con. Magee, D.D., *b.* 1821
1859	*Bangor*	Jas. Col. Campbell, D.D., *b.* 1813	1877	*Rochester* ..	Anth. W. Thorold, D.D., *b.* 1825
1869	*Bath & Wells.*	Lord A. C. Hervey, D.D., *b.* 1808	1877	*St. Albans*....	T. L. Claughton, D.D., *b.* 1808
1869	*Carlisle*.....	Harvey Goodwin, D.D., *b.* 1818	1870	*St. Asaph*	Joshua Hughes, D.D., *b.* 1807
1884	*Chester*	William Stubbs, D.D., *b.* 1825	1874	*St. Davids* ...	Wm. Basil Jones, D.D., *b.* 1832
1870	*Chichester*....	Richd. Durnford, D.D., *b.* 1802	1884	*Southwell*	George Ridding, D.D., *b.* 1828
1863	*Glo'ster & Br.*	Chs. John Ellicott, D.D., *b.* 1819	1883	*Truro*. Geo.	Howard Wilkinson, D.D., *b.* 1833
1868	*Hereford*	James Atlay, D.D., *b.* 1817	1861	*Worcester*	Henry Philpott, D.D., *b.* 1807
1878	*Lichfield*....	Wm. D. Maclagan, D.D., *b.* 1826	No vote....	*Sodor & Man*,	Rowley Hill, D.D., *b.* 1836
1880	*Liverpool*	John Chas. Ryle, D.D., *b.* 1816			
1883	*Llandaff*	Richard Lewis, D.D., *b.* 1821			
1882	*Newcastle*.	Ernest R. Wilberforce, D.D., *b.* 1840			

Without seats—Ripon, 1884. *Exeter*, 1885. *Lincoln*, 1885. *Salisbury*, 1885. *Ely*. 1885. *Manchester*, 1886.

BARONS (285).—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lord ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.

Created.		*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1801	*Abercromby*	George Ralph Abercromby, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1852, *m.* .	Hn. J. Abercromby, *b.* 1841
1873	*Aberdare*	Hy. Austin Bruce, G.C.B., *b.* 1815, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. H. C. Bruce, *b.* 1851
1835	*Abinger*	Wm. Fredk. Scarlett, C.B., *b.* 1826, *s.* 1861, *m.* ..	Hn. J. Y. M. Scarlett, *b.* 1871
1869	*Acton*	J. Emerich E. Dalberg-Acton, *b.* 1834, 1st Bar., *m.*	Hn. R. M. D.-Acton, *b.* 1870
1882	*Alcester* ..	Fred. Beauchamp Paget Seymour, G.C.B., *b.* 1821, 1st Bar.	(None)
1876	*Alington*	Henry Gerard Sturt, *b.* 1825, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hn. Humphry Sturt, *b.* 1859
1881	*Ampthill*	Oliver Arthur Villiers Russell, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1884, *M.*	Hn. V. O. W. Russell, *b.* 1870
1863	*Annaly*	Luke George White, K.P., *b.* 1829, *s.* 1873, *m.* ..	Hon. Luke White, *b.* 1857
1880	*Ardilaun*	Arthur Edwd. Guinness, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.* .	(None)
1605	*Arundell of Wardour*	John Francis Arundell, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1862, *m.* .	Hon. E. A. Arundell, *b.* 1834
1885	*Ashbourne*	Edward Gibson, *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Gibson, *b.* 1868
1835	*Ashburton*	Alexander Hugh Baring, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hon. F. D. E. Baring, *b.* 1866
1696	*Ashford (Visct. Bury)*	W. C. Keppel, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1832, *summd.* 1875, *m.*	
1793	*Auckland*	Wm. G. Eden (*I.B., Auckland*), *b.* 1829, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon. W. M. Eden, *b.* 1859
1856	*Aveland*	Gilbert Henry Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Hon. G. Willoughby, *b.* 1867
1780	*Bagot*	William Bagot, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1856, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Bagot, *b.* 1857
1869	*Balinhard*	James Carnegie, K.T. (*Scotch Earl, Southesk*), *b.* 1827, 1st Baron, *m.*	Lord Carnegie, *b.* 1854
1866	*Barrogill*	George Philips Alexander Sinclair (*Scotch Earl, Caithness*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1881	(None)
1837	*Bateman*	Wm. B. Bateman-Hanbury, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1845, *m.*	Hn. W. S. B. Hanbury, *b.* 1856
1309	*Beaumont*	Henry Stapleton, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1854.....	Hon. M. Stapleton, *b.* 1850
1856	*Belper*	Henry Strutt, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Strutt, *b.* 1875
1784	*Berwick*	Henry Richard Noel-Hill, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1882, *m.* ..	Rev. T. Noel-Hill, *b.* 1847
1871	*Blachford*	Frederic Rogers, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1811, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1876	*Blackburn*	Colin Blackburn, *b.* 1813. Life Peerage.	
1797	*Bolton*	William H. Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1850, *w.* ..	Hon. W. T. Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1845
1761	*Boston*	George Florance Irby, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877.....	Hon. Cecil S. Irby, *b.* 1862
1368	*Botreaux*	Charles Edw. H. Abney-Hastings (*Scotch Earl, Loudoun*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. Paulyn F. C. Abney-Hastings, *b.* 1856
1711	*Boyle*	Richd. Edmund St. Lawrence Boyle, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Cork & Orrery*), *b.* 1829, *s.* 1856, *m.*	Visct. Dungarvan, *b.* 1861
1880	*Brabourne*	Edward H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b.* 1829, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edward Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b.* 1857
1882	*Bramwell*	Geo. Wm. Wilshere Bramwell, *b.* 1808, 1st Bar., *m.*	(None)
1866	*Brancepeth*	Gustavus R. Hamilton-Russell (*Irish Viscount, Boyne*), *b.* 1830, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. G. H.-Russell, *b.* 1864
1886	*Brassey*	Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., *b.* 1836, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. T. A. Brassey, *b.* 1863
1788	*Braybrooke*	Charles Cornwallis Neville, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1861, *m.*	Hn. & Rev. L. Neville, *b.* 1827
1529	*Braye*	A. T. Townshend Verney-Cave, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hn. A. Verney-Cave, *b.* 1874
1796	*Brodrick*	Wm. Brodrick (*I. V., Midleton*), *b.* 1830, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hn. W. Brodrick, M.P., *b.* 1856
1860	*Brougham & Vaux*	Henry Charles Brougham, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1886, *m.* .	Hn. Wil. Brougham, *b.* '42
1886	*Burton*	Michael Arthur Bass, *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1643	*Byron*	Geo. Frederick William Byron, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1870	Hon. F. E. C. Byron, *b.* 1861
1796	*Calthorpe*	Fred. Hy. Wm. Gough-Calthorpe, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1868	Hn. A. G.-Calthorpe, *b.* 1829
1383	*Camoys*	Francis Robert Stonor, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. R. F. J. Stonor, *b.* 1884
1838	*Carew*	Robert Shapland Julian Carew (*Irish Baron, Carew*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1881	Hon. G. P. J. Carew, *b.* 1863
1786	*Carleton*	H. B. Boyle (*I.E., Shannon*), *b.* 1833, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Viscount Boyle, *b.* 1860
1874	*Carlingford*	C. S. Parkinson-Fortescue, K.P., *b.* 1823, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1797	*Carrington*	Chas. Robert Carington, G.C.M.G. (*Irish Baron, Carrington*), *b.* 1843, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hon. Wm. H. P. Carington, *b.* 1845
1801	*Carysfort*	Wm. Proby, K.P. (*I.E., Carysfort*), *b.* 1836, *s.* 1872, *m.*	(None)
1869	*Castletown*	Bern. Edw. Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1883, *m.*	(None)
1837	*Charlemont*	James Molyneux Caulfeild, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Charlemont*), *b.* 1820, *s.* 1863, *m.*	(None)
1831	*Chaworth*	Wm. Brabazon (*I. E., Meath*), *b.* 1803, *s.* 1851, *m.*	Lord Brabazon, *b.* 1841
1858	*Chelmsford*	Fred. A. Thesiger, G.C.B., *b.* 1827, *s.* 1878, *m.* ..	Hon. F. J. Thesiger, *b.* 1868
1858	*Chesham*	Chas. Compton W. Cavendish, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hn. C. W. H. Cavendish, *b.* '78
1815	*Churchill*	Victor Alb. F. Chas. Spencer, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1886..	John W. T. Spencer, *b.* 1849
1858	*Churston*	John Yarde-Buller, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Hon. J. Y.-Buller, *b.* 1873
1821	*Clanbrassil*	John Strange Jocelyn (*Irish Earl, Roden*), *b.* 1823, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. William N. Jocelyn, C.B., *b.* 1832
1828	*Clanwilliam*	Richard Jas. Meade, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Irish Earl, Clanwilliam*), *b.* 1832, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Lord Gilford, *b.* 1868
1831	*Clements*	R. B. Clements (*I.E., Leitrim*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Viscount Clements, *b.* 1879
1866	*Clermont*	Thos. Fortescue (*I.B., Clermont*), *b.* 1815, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1672	*Clifford of Chudleigh*	Lewis H. Hugh Clifford, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1880....	Hon. W. H. Clifford, *b.* 1858
1608	*Clifton*	J. S. Bligh (*Ir. E., Darnley*), *b.* 1827, *s.* 1835, *m.*	Lord Clifton, *b.* 1851
1332	*Clinton*	C. H. Rolle H.-S.-F.-Trefusis, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Hon. C. Trefusis, *b.* 1863

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1831	*Cloncurry*	V. Lawless (*Ir. Bar.*, *Cloncurry*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1869, *m.* Hon. E. Lawless, *b.* 1841
1817	*Colchester*	Reginald Chas. Edw. Abbot, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1867, *m.* (None) [1851
1874	*Coleridge*	John Duke Coleridge, *b.* 1821, 1st Baron, *m.* .. Hon. B. J. Coleridge, M.P., *b.*
1885	*Colville of Culross*	Chas. John Colville, K.T. (*Sc. B.*, *Colville of Culross*), *b.* 1818, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... Hon. Charles Robt. Wm. Colville, *b.* 1854
1841	*Congleton*	Henry William Parnell, *b.* 1809, *s.* 1883, *m.*.. *Col.* Hn. H. Parnell, C.B., *b.* 1839
1509	*Conyers*	Sackville George Lane-Fox, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1859, *m.* Two coheiresses
1874	*Cottesloe*	Thomas F. Fremantle, *b.* 1798, 1st Baron, *w.*.. Hon. T. F. Fremantle, *b.* 1830
1806	*Crewe*	Hungerford Crewe, *b.* 1812, *s.* 1835..... (None)
1321	*Dacre*	Thos. Crosbie Wm. Trevor, *b.* 1808, *s.* 1853, *m.* Visct. Hampden, G.C.B., *b.*
1299	*De Clifford*	Edward Southwell Russell, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1877, *m.* Two coheiresses [1814
1851	*De Freyne*	Arthur French, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1868, *m.* ..... Hon. A. R. French, *b.* 1879
1821	*Delamere*	Hugh Cholmondeley, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1855, *m.* ..... Hon. H. Cholmondeley, *b.* 1870
1835	*DeL'Isle & Dudley*	Philip Sidney Foulis, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1851, *m.* ..... Hon. Philip S. Foulis, *b.* 1853
1838	*De Mauley*	C. F. Ashley C. Ponsonby, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1855, *m.* . Hon. W. Ponsonby, *b.* 1843
1834	*Denman*	Thomas Aitchison-Denman, *b.* 1805, *s.* 1854, *m.* Hon. R. Denman, *b.* 1814
1885	*Devamore*	Thomas Bateson, *b.* 1819, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... G.W.B.-De-Yarburgh, *b.* 1823
1264	*De Ros*	Dudley C. FitzGerald-de-Ros, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1874, *m.* Hon. Mary Dawson, *b.* 1854
1881	*Derwent*	H. V.-Bempde-Johnstone, *b.* 1829, 1st Baron, *m.* Hon. F. Johnstone, *b.* 1851
1831	*De Saumarez* ..	John C. Vincent Saumarez, *b.* 1806, *s.* 1863, *m.* Hon. J. Saumarez, *b.* 1843
1826	*De Tabley*	George Warren, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1827, *m.* ..... Hon. J. B. L. Warren, *b.* 1835
1884	*De Vesci*	J. R. W. Vesey (*I. V.*, *De Vesci*), *b.* 1844, 1st Bar., *m.* (None)
1765	*Digby*	Edward St. Vincent Digby (*Irish Baron, Digby*), *b.* 1809, *s.* 1856, *w.* ..... Hon. Edward H. T. Digby, *b.* 1846
1880	*Donington*	Chas. Frdk. Abney-Hastings, *b.* 1822, 1st Br., *w.* Earl of Loudoun, *b.* 1855
1786	*Dorchester*	Dudley Wilmot Carleton, *b.* 1822, *s.* 1875, *m.* .. (None)
1615	*Dormer*	John Baptiste Jsph. Dormer, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1871, *m.* *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. J. C. Dor-
1875	*Douglas*	Charles Alexander Douglas-Home (*Scotch Earl, Home*), *b.* 1834, *s.* 1881, *m.* ..... [mer, C.B., *b.* 1834 Lord Dunglass, *b.* 1873
1831	*Dunmore*	Charles Adolphus Murray (*Scotch Earl, Dunmore*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1845, *m.* ..... Viscount Fincastle, *b.* 1871
1869	*Dunning*	J. R. Rollo (*Sc. Bar.*, *Rollo*), *b.* 1835, 1st Br., *m.* Hon. W. C. W. Rollo, *b.* 1860
1780	*Dynevor*	Arthur D. Cardonnel Rice, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1878, *m.* Hon. Walter Rice, *b.* 1873
1857	*Ebury*	Robert Grosvenor, *b.* 1801, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... Hn. R. W. Grosvenor, *b.* 1834
1859	*Egerton of Tatton*	Wilbraham Egerton, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1883, *m.*.. Hn. Alan de Tatton Egerton, M.P.,
1849	*Elgin*	V. A. Bruce (*Sc. E.*, *Elgin & K.*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1863, *m.* Lord Bruce, *b.* 1881 [*b.* 1845
1802	*Ellenborough* ..	Chas. Edmund Towry-Law, *b.* 1820, *s.* 1871, *m.* Hon. C. T. H. Law, *b.* 1856
1885	*Elphinstone*	Wm. Buller Fullerton Elphinstone (*Sc. Baron, Elphinstone*), *b.* 1828, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... Hon. Jas. D. Elphinstone, *b.* 1865
1874	*Emly*	William Monsell, *b.* 1812, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... Hon. G. T. Monsell, *b.* 1858
1806	*Erskine*	Wm. Macnaghten Erskine, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1882, *m.*.. Hon. M. Erskine, *b.* 1865
1885	*Esher*	William Baliol Brett, *b.* 1817, 1st Baron, *m.* .. Hon. Reg. B. Brett, *b.* 1852
1872	*Ettrick*	Francis Napier, K.T. (*Scotch Baron, Napier of Merchistoun*), *b.* 1819, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... Hon. W. J. G. Napier, *b.* 1846
1876	*Fermanagh*	Jno. Hy. Crichton (*I. E.*, *Erne*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *m.* Viscount Crichton, *b.* 1872
1831	*Fingall*	A. J. Plunkett (*I. E.*, *Fingall*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1881, *m.* Hn. Rev. W. Plunkett, *b.* 1824
1790	*Fisherwick*	Very Rev. Edward Chichester (*Irish Marquis, Donegall*), *b.* 1799, *s.* 1883, *m.* ..... Earl of Belfast, *b.* 1822
1882	*FitzGerald*	John David FitzGerald, *b.* 1816. Life Peerage.
1861	*Fitz-Hardinge* ..	F. W. Fitz-Hardinge Berkeley, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1867, *m.* Hon. C. P. Berkeley, *b.* 1830
1776	*Foley*	Henry Thomas Foley, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1869 ..... Hon. Fitzal. Foley, *b.* 1852
1821	*Forester*	Rev. O. W. Weld Forester, *b.* 1813, *s.* 1886, *m.*.. Hon. Cecil T. Forester, *b.*
1815	*Foxford*	William Hale John Charles Pery (*Irish Earl, Limerick*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1866, *m.* ..... [1842 Lord Glentworth, *b.* 1863
1790	*Gage*	Henry C. Gage (*Ir. Visct.*, *Gage*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1877 Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B., *b.* 1825
1806	*Gardner*	—— Gardner (*I. B.*, *Gardner*), *b.* 18—, *s.* 1883 Hon. ——, *b.* 18—
1876	*Gerard*	Robert Tolver Gerard, *b.* 1808, 1st Baron, *m.*.. Hon. W. C. Gerard, *b.* 1851
1824	*Gifford*	Edric Frederick Gifford, V.C., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1872, *m.* Hon. E. B. Gifford, *b.* 1857
1868	*Gormanston*	Jenico William Joseph Preston (*Irish Viscount, Gormanston*), *b.* 1837, *s.* 1876, *m.* ..... Hon. J. E. J. Preston, *b.* 1879
1806	*Granard*	George Arthur Hastings Forbes, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Granard*), *b.* 1833, *s.* 1837, *m.* ..... Viscount Forbes, *b.* 1874
1782	*Grantley*	John Richd. Brinsley Norton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1877, *m.* *Maj.* C. G. Norton, *b.* 1835
1869	*Greville*	Algernon Wm. Fulke Greville, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1883, *m.* Hn. R. H. F. Greville, *b.* 1864
1886	*Grimthorpe*	Edmund Beckett, *b.* 1816, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... Wm. Beckett, M.P., *b.* 1826
1815	*Grinstead*	Lowry E. Cole (*I. E.*, *Enniskillen*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.* Viscount Cole, *b.* 1876
1796	*Gwydyr*	Peter Robert Burrell, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1870, *m.* ..... Hon. W. M. Burrell, *b.* 1841
1880	*Haldon*	Lawrence Hesketh Palk, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1883, *m.* .. Hon. L. W. Palk, *b.* 1869
1885	*Halsbury*	Hardinge Stanley Giffard, *b.* 1825, 1st Bar., *m.* Hon. Hard. G. Giffard, *b.* '80
1886	*Hamilton of Dalzell*	John G. C. Hamilton, *b.* 1829, 1st Bar., *m.*.. Hon. Gavin Hamilton, *b.* '72
1874	*Hammond*	Edmund Hammond, *b.* 1802, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... (None)
1874	*Hampton*	John Slaney Pakington, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1880, *w.*.. Hn. H. P. M. Pakington, *b.* 1848
1869	*Hare*	W. Hare, K.P. (*I. E.*, *Listowel*), *b.* 1833, 1st Bar., *m.* Visct. Ennismore, *b.* 1866
1876	*Harlech*	Wm. Richard Ormsby-Gore, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1876, *m.* Hon. G. R. O.-Gore, *b.* 1855

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1815	*Harris*	Geo. Robert Canning Harris, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. R. H. Temple, *b.* 1830
1866	*Hartismere*	John Major Henniker-Major (*Irish Baron, Henniker*), *b.* 1842, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon.A.E. H.-Major, *b.* 1865
1264	*Hastings*	George Manners Astley, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1875, *m.*.....	Hn. A. E. D. Astley, *b.* 1882
1835	*Hatherton*.....	Edward Richd. Littleton, C.B., *b.* 1815, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Hn.E.G.P.Littleton, *b.*1842
1776	*Hawke*	Rev. Edwd. H. Julius Hawke, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon. M. B. Hawke, *b.* 1860
1711	*Hay*	Geo. Hay (*Sc. E., Kinnoull*), *b.* 1827, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Ld. Hay of Kinfauns, *b.* '55
1884	*Herries*	Marmaduke Francis Constable-Maxwell (*Sc. Baron, Herries*), *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.*.....	(None)
1886	*Herschell*.....	Farrer Herschell, *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.*.....	Hn.FarrerHerschell, *b.*18—
1828	*Heytesbury*	W. H. Ashe A'Court-Holmes, *b.* 1809, *s.* 1860, *w.*	W. F. A'C. Holmes, *b.* 1862
1836	*Hillingdon*	Charles Henry Mills, *b.* 1830, 1st Baron, *m.*.....	Hon.C.W.Mills, M.P., *b.*1855
1886	*Hindlip*.....	Henry Allsopp, *b.* 1811, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hn. S.C.Allsopp, M.P., *b.* '42
1885	*Hobhouse*	Arth. Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., *b.* 1819, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1809	*Hopetoun*	J. A. L. Hope (*Sc. E., Hopetoun*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1873	Hon. Chas.A. Hope, *b.* 1863
1831	*Hothfield*	Henry James Tufton, *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.* ..	Hn.Jno.S.R.Tufton, *b.* 1873
1863	*Houghton*.....	Robt. Offley Ashburton Milnes, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Hon.R.C. R. Milnes, *b.* 1882
1597	*Howard de Walden*	(*& Seaford*, 1826), F. G. Ellis, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hon.T.Evelyn Ellis, *b.* 1883
1869	*Howard of Glossop*	Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hn.Fitzalan Howard, *b.*1885
1881	*Howth*	William Ulick Tristram St. Lawrence, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Howth*), *b.* 1827, 1st Baron	(None)
1866	*Hylton*	Hedworth Hylton Jolliffe, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1876, *m.*..	Hn. Hylton Jolliffe, *b.* 1862
1839	*Keane*.....	John M. Arbuthnot Keane, *b.* 1816, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. G. D. Keane, *b.* 1817
1831	*Kenlis*	T. Taylour, K.P. (*I.M., Headfort*), *b.* 1822, *s.*1870, *m.*	Earl of Bective, M.P., *b.* 1844
1856	*Kenmare*	Valentine Augustus Browne, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Kenmare*), *b.* 1825, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Visct. Castlerosse, *b.* 1860
1866	*Kenry*.....	Windham Thos. Wyndham-Quin, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Dunraven*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Windham H. Quin, *b.* 1857
1886	*Kensington* ...	Wm.Edwardes (*I.B., Kensington*), *b.*1835, 1st B., *m.*	Hon. W. Edwardes, *b.* 1868
1788	*Kenyon*	Lloyd Kenyon, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1869.....	Hn.G.T.Kenyon, M.P., *b.* '40
1821	*Ker*.....	Schomberg Henry Kerr, K.T. (*Scotch Marq., Lothian*), *b.* 1833, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Ancrum, *b.* 1867
1868	*Kesteven*	John Henry Trollope, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1874.....	Hon. R. C. Trollope, *b.* 1852
1831	*Kilmarnock*	Wm. H. Hay (*Sc. E., Erroll*), *b.* 1823, *s.* 1846, *m.*	Lord Kilmarnock, *b.* 1852
1860	*Kinnaird*	Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird (*Sc.B., Kinnaird*), *b.* 1814, *s.* 1878, *m.*.....	Hon.A.F.Kinnaird, *b.* 1847
1838	*Kintore*	Algernon H. Thomond Keith-Falconer (*Scotch Earl, Kintore*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Inverurie, *b.* 1877
1880	*Lamington*	Alexander Dundas Cochrane-Baillie, *b.* 1816, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. C.W.A. N. Cochrane-Baillie, M.P., *b.* 1860
1869	*Lawrence*	John Hamilton Lawrence, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1879, *m.*..	Hon.A.G.Lawrence, *b.*1878
1859	*Leconfield*	Henry Wyndham, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Hn.G.O'B.Wyndham, *b.* 1868
1839	*Leigh*	William Henry Leigh, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1850, *m.*	Hon. F. D. Leigh, *b.* 1855
1797	*Lilford*	Thomas Lyttleton Powys, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1861, *m.*..	Hon. John Powys, *b.* 1863
1885	*Lingen*	Ralph R. W. Lingen, K.C.B., *b.* 1819, 1st Bar., *m.*	(None)
1838	*Lismore*.....	Geo. Ponsonby O'Callaghan (*Irish Viscount, Lismore*), *b.* 1815, *s.* 1857, *m.*	(None)
1801	*Loftus*	John Henry W. G. Loftus (*Irish Marquis, Ely*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1857, *m.*.....	John Hy. Loftus, *b.* 1851
1850	*Londesborough*..	Wm. H. Forester Denison, *b.* 1834, *s.*1860, *m.*..	Hn.W.F.H.Denison, *b.*1864
1837	*Lovat*	Simon Fraser (*Sc. B., Lovat*), *b.* 1828, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Hon. S. J. Fraser, *b.* 1871
1762	*Lovel & Holland*	Charles George Perceval (*Irish Earl, Egmont*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Aug. Geo.Perceval, *b.* 1829
1839	*Lurgan*	William Brownlow, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1882.....	Hon.J.R.Brownlow, *b.*1865
1794	*Lyttelton*	Charles George Lyttelton (*Irish Baron, Westcote*), *b.* 1842, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hn.Jno.C.Lyttelton, *b.*1881
1859	*Lyveden*.....	Fitz-Patrick Henry Vernon, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hn.&Rv.C.J.Vernon, *b.*1828
1807	*Manners*	John Thomas Manners, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1864, *m.*....	Hon. A. Manners, *b.* 1855
1815	*Meldrum*	C. Gordon (*Sc. Marq., Huntly*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Lord Doug. Gordon, *b.*1851
1794	*Mendip*	Henry George Agar-Ellis (*Irish Viscount, Clifden*), *b.* 1863, *s.* 1866	Hon. L. Agar-Ellis, *b.* 1829
1866	*Meredyth*	James Herbert G. Meredyth Somerville (*Irish Baron, Athlumney*), *b.* 1865, *s.* 1873	(None)
1838	*Methuen*	Frederick H. Paul Methuen, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1849, *m.*	Hon. P. S. Methuen, *b.* 1845
1712	*Middleton*.....	Digby W. Bayard Willoughby, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hn. G. Willoughby, *b.* 1847
1821	*Minster*	Henry Francis Conyngham (*Irish Marquis, Conyngham*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Earl of Mount Charles, *b.* [1883
1866	*Monck*	Charles Stanley Monck, G.C.M.G. (*Irish Visct., Monck*), *b.* 1819, 1st Baron, *m.*.....	Hon. H. P. Monck, *b.* 1849
1874	*Moncreiff*.....	James Moncreiff, *b.* 1811, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon.H.J.Moncreiff, *b.* 1840
1884	*Monk Bretton*..	John George Dodson, *b.* 1825, 1st Baron, *m.* ..	Hn.Jno. W. Dodson, *b.* 1869
1885	*Monkswell*.....	Robert Collier, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Hon. R. A. H. Collier, *b.*1875
1885	*Montagu of Beaulieu*	H.J.Douglas-Scott-Montagu, *b.* '32, 1st B. *m.*	Hn. W.D.-S.-Montagu, *b.* '66
1806	*Monteagle*.....	Geo. J. Browne (*I. M., Sligo*), *b.* 1820, *s.* 1845, *m.*	Lord J. T. Browne, *b.* 1824

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1839	*Monteagle of Brandon*.. Thos. Spring-Rice, K.P., *b.* 1849, *s.*1866, *m.*	Hon.S.Spring-Rice, *b.* 1877
1801	*Moore*..... Henry Francis Seymour Moore, K.P. (*Irish Marquis, Drogheda*), *b.* 1825, *s.* 1837, *m*.....	(None)
1831	*Mostyn* ..... Llewellyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.*1856, *s.*1884, *m.*	Hon. E. L. R. Ll.-Mostyn, [*b.* 1885
1880	*Mount-Temple*.. Wm. F. Cowper-Temple, *b.* 1811, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1283	*Mowbray & Stourton* (1448) Alfred J. Stourton, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon.C.B. Stourton, *b.* 1867
1868	*Napier of Magdala* R. C. Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *b.* 1810, 1st Bar., *m.*	Hn. Rbt. W. Napier, *b.* 1845
1554	*North*..... Wm. Henry John North, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *m.* ..	Hon.W. F. J. North, *b.* 1860
1884	*Northbourne*.... Walter Charles James, *b.* 1816, 1st Baron, *m*...	Hn.W.H.James, M.P., *b.*1846
1885	*Northington*.... Anthony Henley Henley (*Irish Baron, Henley*), *b.* 1825, 1st Baron, *m*.....	Hon. Frederick Henley, *b.* 1849
1797	*Northwick*..... George Rushout, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1859, *m.*	(None)
1878	*Norton* ..... Chas. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1814, 1st Bar., *m.*	Hon.C. L. Adderley, *b.* 1846
1870	*O'Hagan* ..... Thomas Towneley O'Hagan, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1885, *M.*	Hn. M. H. O'Hagan, *b.* 1882
1868	*O'Neill* ..... Edward O'Neill, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1883, *m*.....	Hn. A. E. B. O'Neill, *b.* 1876
1821	*Oriel* ..... Clotworthy John E. F. Skeffington (*Irish Viscount, Massereene*), *b.* 1842, *s.* 1863, *m*.....	Hon. Oriel J. C. Skeffington, *b.* 1871
1868	*Ormathwaite* .. Arthur Walsh, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, M.P., [*b.* 1859
1821	*Ormonde* ..... James E. W. Theobald Butler (*Irish Marquis, Ormonde*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1854, *m*.....	Lord Jas. A. Butler, *b.* 1849
1841	*Oxenfoord* .... John Hamilton Dalrymple, K.T. (*Scotch Earl, Stair*), *b.* 1819, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Visct. Dalrymple, *b.* 1848
1866	*Penrhyn*..... George Sholto G. Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Hon. E. S. Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1864
1869	*Penzance* ..... James Plaisted Wilde, *b.* 1816, 1st Baron, *m*...	(None)
1603	*Petre* ..... Rt. Rev. William Joseph Petre, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1884	Hon. B. H. P. Petre, *b.* 1858
1827	*Plunket*..... Most Rev. William Conyngham Plunket (Archbishop of Dublin), *b.* 1828, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Hon. W. L. Plunket, *b.* 1864
1831	*Poltimore* ..... A. F. Geo. Warwick Bampfylde, *b.*1837, *s.*1858, *m.*	Hon. C. Bampfylde, *b.* 1859
1749	*Ponsonby* ..... Frederick George Brabazon Ponsonby (*Irish Earl, Bessborough*), *b.* 1815, *s.* 1880.....	Hon. and Rev. Walter W. Ponsonby, *b.* 1821
1885	*Powerscourt*.... Mervyn Edward Wingfield, K.P. (*Irish Viscount, Powerscourt*), *b.* 1836, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Mervyn Richard Wingfield, *b.* o
1852	*Raglan* ..... Geo. Fitz-Roy Hy. Somerset, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. — *b.* 1885
1875	*Ramsay* ..... John William Ramsay, K.T. (*Scotch Earl, Dalhousie*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Ramsay, *b.* 1878
1826	*Ranfurly* ..... Uchter John Mark Knox (*Irish Earl, Ranfurly*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Visct. Northland, *b.* 1882
1821	*Rayleigh* ..... John William Strutt, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. Rbt. J. Strutt, *b.* 1875
1881	*Reay* ..... Donald J. Mackay (*Sc. B., Reay*), *b.*1839, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1885	*Revelstoke*..... Edward Charles Baring, *b.* 1828, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edwd. Baring, *b.* 1863
1797	*Ribblesdale* .... Thomas Lister, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. Thos. Lister, *b.* 1878
1869	*Robartes* ..... Thos. Chas. Agar-Robartes, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hn.T.C.A.-Robartes, *b.*1880
1782	*Rodney* ..... Geo. B. Harley Dennett Rodney, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1864	Hon. R. W. Rodney, *b.* 1858
1865	*Romilly*..... William Romilly, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hn.Jno.G. Romilly, *b.* 1866
1828	*Rosebery* ..... Archibald Philip Primrose (*Scotch Earl, Rosebery*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Lord Dalmeny, *b.* 1882
1815	*Ross* ..... Geo. F. Boyle (*Sc. E., Glasgow*), *b.* 1825, *s.* 1869, *m.*	(None)
1838	*Rossmore* ..... Derrick Warner William Westenra (*Irish Baron, Rossmore*), *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon.P.C.Westenra, *b.* 1855
1885	*Rothschild* .... Nathaniel Mayer Rothschild, *b.* 1840, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hn.L.W.Rothschild, *b.*1868
1880	*Rowton* ..... Montagu Wm. Lowry-Corry, C.B., *b.*1838, 1st Bar.	(None) [ville-West, *b.* '27
1876	*Sackville* ..... Mortimer Sackville-West, *b.* 1820, 1st Bar., *m*...	Hon. Sir Lionel S. Sack-
1559	*St. John of Bletso*	Hon. B. M. St. John, *b.*1844
1852	*St. Leonards*.... St. Andrew St. John, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1874, *m*.....	Hon. H. F. Sugden, *b.* 1850
1885	*St. Oswald* .... Edwd. Burtenshaw Sugden, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Hon. Rowland G. A. Winn,
1796	*Saltersford* .... Rowland Winn, *b.* 1820, 1st Baron, *m.*	[M.P., *b.* 1855
	James George Henry Stopford (*Irish Earl, Courtown*), *b.* 1823, *s.* 1858, *m.*	Viscount Stopford, *b.* 1853
1871	*Sandhurst*..... William Mansfield, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hn. J. W. Mansfield, *b.* 1857
1802	*Sandys* ..... Aug. Fredk. Arthur Sandys, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Hon. M. W. Sandys, *b.* 1849
1603	*Saye and Sele* .. Ven. F. T.-Wykeham-Fiennes, *b.* 1799, *s.* 1847, *m.*	Hon. Jno. Fiennes, *b.* 1830
1761	*Scarsdale* ..... Rev. Alf. N. Holden Curzon, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1856, *w.*	Hon.G.Curzon, M.P., *b.* 1859
1839	*Seaton* ..... James Colborne, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1863, *w.*	Hon. R. J. Colborne, *b.* 1854
1831	*Sefton*..... William Philip Molyneux, K.G. (*Irish Earl, Sefton*), *b.* 1835, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Visct. Molyneux, *b.* 1867
802	*Sheffield*..... Hy. N. Holroyd (*Ir. E., Sheffield*), *b.* 1832, *s.* 1876	(None) [1840
784	*Sherborne* ..... Edward Lenox Dutton, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1883.....	Hon. & Rev. F. Dutton, *b.*
880	*Shute* ..... Percy Barrington (*Irish Viscount, Barrington*), *b.* 1825, *s.* 1886, *w.*	Hon. Walter B. Barrington, *b.* 1848
821	*Silchester* ..... William Lygon Pakenham, G.C.B. (*Irish Earl, Longford*), *b.* 1819, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Lord Pakenham, *b.*
826	*Somerhill* ..... Hubert Geo. De-Burgh-Canning (*Irish Marq., Clanricarde*), *b.* 1832, *s.* 1874	(None)
784	*Somers* ..... Philip Reginald Cocks, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1883, *m.*	H.H.Somers-Cocks, *b.* 1861

Created.	*Family Name.*		*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1873	*Somerton*	James Charles H. W. E. Agar (*Irish Earl, Normanton*), *b.* 1818, 1st Baron, *m*.....	Visct. Somerton, *b.* 1858
1780	*Southampton* ..	Charles Henry Fitzroy, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1872, *M.* ..	Hn. Edw. A. Fitzroy, *b.* 1869
1640	*Stafford*.....	Aug. Fred. Fitz-H. Jerningham, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1884	Fitz-O. E. Jerningham, *b.* '33
1886	*Stalbridge*	Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, *b.* 1837, 1st B., *m.*	Hon. H. Grosvenor, *b.* 1880
1839	*Stanley of Alderley*	Henry Edward John Stanley (*also Baron Eddisbury*, 1848), *b.* 1827, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Hn. E. L. Stanley, *b.* 1839
1886	*Stanley of Preston*	Fredk. A. Stanley, G.C.B., *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edwd. Stanley, *b.* 1865
1796	*Stewart of Garlies*	A. P. Stewart (*S. E., Galloway*), *b.* 1835, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. R. H. Stewart, *b.* 1836
1836	*Stratheden and Campbell* (1841)	William Frederick Campbell, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1860 & 1861.....	Hon. H. G. Campbell, *b.* 1829
1884	*Strathspey*	J. Ogilvie-Grant (*S. E., Seafield*), *b.* 1817, 1st B., *m.*	Visct. Reidhaven, *b.* 1847
1796	*Stuart of Castle Stuart*..	G. Stuart (*S. E., Moray*), *b.* 1816, *s.* 1872	E. A. Stuart-Gray, *b.* 1840
1838	*Sudeley*	C. Douglas R. Hanbury-Tracy, *b.* 1840, *s.* '77, *m.*	Hon. W. H.-Tracy, *b.* 1870
1884	*Sudley*	Arthur Saunders William Charles Fox Gore (*Irish Earl, Arran*), *b.* 1839, 1st Baron, *w.* ..	Viscount Sudley, *b.* 1868
1786	*Suffield*	Charles Harbord, K.C.B., *b.* 1830, *s.* 1853, *m.* ..	Hon. Chas. Harbord, *b.* 1855
1766	*Sundridge*.....	George Douglas Campbell, K.G., K.T. (*Scotch Duke, Argyll*), *b.* 1823, *s.* 1847, *m.*	Mar. of Lorne, K.T., *b.* 1845
1856	*Talbot de Malahide*	Richard Wogan Talbot (*I.B., Talbot de Malahide*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1883, *m.*.....	Hon. Jas. B. Talbot, *b.* 1874
1831	*Templemore*	Henry Spencer Chichester, *b.* 1821, *s.* 1837, *m.*	Hon. A. Chichester, *b.* 1854
1884	*Tennyson*	Alfred Tennyson, *b.* 1809, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. H. Tennyson, *b.* 1852
1827	*Tenterden*	Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1882..	(None)
1616	*Teynham*	George Henry Roper-Curzon, *b.* 1798, *s.* 1842, *m.*	Hon. H. R.-Curzon, *b.* 1822
1886	*Thring*	Henry Thring, K.C.B., *b.* 1818, 1st Baron, *m.* ..	(None)
1792	*Thurlow*	Thos. John Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1874, *m.*.....	Hon. Jas. Bruce, *b.* 1867
1876	*Tollemache*	John Tollemache, *b.* 1805, 1st Baron, *m.*.....	Hn. W. Tollemache, *b.* 1832
1859	*Tredegar*	Godfrey Charles Morgan, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1875.....	Hon. F. Morgan, M.P., *b.* '34
1880	*Trevor*	Arth. Edward Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1819, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. A. Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1852
1850	*Truro*.....	Charles Robert Claude Wilde, *b.* 1816, *s.* 1855, *w.*	Thos. M. M. Wilde, *b.* 1856
1881	*Tweeddale*.....	Wm. M. Hay (*Se. M., Tweeddale*), *b.* 1826, 1st Bar. *m.*	Earl of Gifford, *b.* 1884
1881	*Tweedmouth*	Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, *b.* 1820, 1st Baron, *m.*	Rt. Hn. Edw. Marjoribanks, [M.P., *b.* 1849
1786	*Tyrone*	John Henry de la Poer Beresford, K.P. (*Irish Marquis, Waterford*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Earl of Tyrone, *b.* 1875
1523	*Vaux of Harrowden*	Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. R. E. M. Mostyn, *b.* '61
1762	*Vernon*	Geo. Wm. Venables-Vernon, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Wm. V.-Vernon, *b.* '56
1841	*Vivian*	H. Crespigny Vivian, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1834, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Vivian, *b.* 1878
1780	*Walsingham*....	Thomas de Grey, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon. J. A. de Grey, *b.* 1849
1885	*Wantage*	R. J. Loyd-Lindsay, K.C.B., V.C., *b.* 1832, 1st B., *m.*	(None)
1880	*Watson*	William Watson, *b.* 1828. Life Peerage.	
1821	*Wemyss*.....	Fras. Charteris (*S. E., Wemyss*), *b.* 1818, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Lord Elcho, M.P., *b.* 1857
1839	*Wenlock*	Beilby Lawley, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. R. T. Lawley, *b.* 1856
1529	*Wentworth* (*V. Ockham*)..	R. G. Noel Milbanke, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1862, *m.*	Hon. Ada Milbanke, *b.* 1871
1861	*Westbury*	R. Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Hon. Richd. Bethell, *b.* 1883
1826	*Wigan*	James Ludovic Lindsay (*Scotch Earl, Crawford and Balcarres*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1880, *m.*.....	Lord Balneil, *b.* 1871
1492	*Willoughby de Broke*	Henry Verney, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1862, *m.*.....	Hon. Rd. G. Verney, *b.* 1869
1880	*Wimborne*.....	Ivor Bertie Guest, *b.* 1835, 1st Baron, *m.*.....	Hon. Ivor C. Guest, *b.* 1873
1529	*Windsor*	Robert George Windsor-Clive, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Hn. O. T. Windsor-Clive, *b.* '84
1874	*Winmarleigh* ..	John Wilson-Patten, *b.* 1802, 1st Baron, *w.*.....	John W.-Patten, *b.* 1867
1869	*Wolverton*.....	George Grenfell Glyn, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1873, *m.*.....	Henry R. Glyn, *b.* 1861
1835	*Worlingham*....	Archbald Brabazon Sparrow Acheson, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Gosford*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1864, *m.*.....	Viscount Acheson, *b.* 1877
1838	*Wrottesley*	Arthur Wrottesley, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1867, *m.*.....	Hon. W. Wrottesley, *b.* 1863
1829	*Wynford*	Wm. Draper Mortimer Best, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Hon. Hen. M. Best, *b.* 1829
1308	*Zouche of Haryngworth*	Robt. N. Cecil Geo. Curzon, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1873, *div.*	Hon. Darea Curzon, *b.* 1860

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT (7).

1421	*Berkeley*	——— ———, (Baroness ?), *s.* 1882	———
1455	*Berners*.....	Emma Harriet Tyrwhitt, Bs., *b.* 1835, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, [*b.* 1854
1880	*Bolsover*.....	Augusta Mary Elizabeth Cavendish-Bentinck, 1st Baroness, *b.* 1834, *w.*.....	Duke of Portland, *b.* 1857
1871	*Burdett-Coutts* .	Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, 1st Baroness, *b.* 1814, *m.*.....	(None)
1861	*Cromartie*.....	Anne S.-Leveson-Gower (*Duchess of Sutherland*), 1st Countess, *b.* 1829, *m.*.....	Viscount Tarbat, *b.* 1852
1324	*Grey de Ruthyn* .	Bertha Lelgarde Clifton, Baroness, *b.* 1835, out of abeyance 1885, *m.*	Hon. R. G. Grey Clifton, *b.* 1858
1264	*Le Despencer* ..	Mary Frances Elizabeth Boscawen, Baroness, *b.* 1822, *s.* 1831, *m.*	*Col.* Hon. Evelyn E. T. Boscawen, C. B., *b.* 1847
1313	*Willoughby de Eresby*	C. E. H.-D.-Willoughby (*Dow. L. Aveland*), Baroness, *b.* 1809, out of abeyance 1871, *w.*..	Lord Aveland, *b.* 1830

SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (16).

(*Elected and July*, 1836.)

Earl of Mar.	Earl of Haddington.	Earl of Northesk.	Lord Sinclair.
Earl of Morton.	Earl of Lindsay.	Earl of Dundonald.	Lord Blantyre.
Earl of Mar and Kellie.	Earl of Airlie.	Earl of Orkney.	Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.
Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne.	Earl of Leven & Melville.	Lord Forbes.	Lord Polwarth.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (28).

Earl of Lanesborough.	Earl of Bandon.	Viscount Doneraile.	Lord Headley.
Earl of Milltown.	Earl of Caledon.	Viscount Hawarden (Earl De Montalt).	Lord Crofton.
Earl of Portarlington.	Earl of Rosse.	Viscount Templetown.	Lord Langford.
Earl Annesley.	Earl of Kilmorey.	Lord Dunsany.	Lord Ventry.
Earl of Clonmell.	Viscount Powerscourt (Baron Powerscourt).	Lord Inchiquin.	Lord Castlemaine.
Earl of Lucan.	Viscount Lifford.	Lord Massy.	Ld. Oranmore & Browne.
Earl of Belmore.	Viscount Bangor.	Lord Clonbrock.	Lord Dunsandle.

SCOTTISH AND IRISH PEERS WHO SIT IN PARLIAMENT UNDER OTHER TITLES.

Title.	*Sit and vote as*	*Title.*	*Sit and vote as*	*Title.*	*Sit and vote as*
Abercorn, D. ..	Abercorn, M.	Eglinton, E. ..	Winton, E.	Listowel, E.....	Hare, B.
Aberdeen, E. ..	Gordon, V.	Egmont, E.	Lovel & Holland, B.	Londonderry, M.	Vane, E.
Argyll, D.	Sundridge, B.	Elgin, E.	Elgin, B.	Longford, E. ..	Silchester, B.
Arran, E.....	Sudley, B.	Ely, M.	Loftus, B.	Lothian, M.....	Kerr, B.
Athlumney, B.	Meredyth, B.	Enniskillen, E.	Grinstead, B.	Loudoun, E. ..	Botreaux, B.
Athole, D.	Strange, E.	Erne, E.	Fermanagh, B.	Massereene, V.	Oriel, B.
Barrington, V.	Shute, B.	Erroll, E.....	Kilmarnock, B.	Meath, E.....	Chaworth, B.
Bessborough, E.	Ponsonby, B.	Fingall, E.	Fingall, B.	Midleton, V. ..	Brodrick, B.
Boyne, V.....	Brancepeth, B.	Gage, V.	Gage, B.	Monck, V.	Monck, B.
Buccleuch, D..	Doncaster, E.	Galloway, E. ..	Stewart of Garlies, B.	Montrose, D. ..	Graham, E.
Caithness, E...	Barrogill, B.			Moray, E.....	Stuart, B.
Carysfort, E...	Carysfort, B.	Glasgow, E.....	Ross, B.	Napier, B.	Ettrick, B.
Charlemont, E.	Charlemont, B.	Gormanston, V.	Gormanston, B.	Normanton, E.	Somerton, B.
Clancarty, E...	Clancarty, V.	Gosford, E.....	Worlingham, B.	Ormonde, M...	Ormonde, B.
Clanricarde, M.	Somerhill, B.	Granard, E.....	Granard, B.	Powerscourt, V.	Powerscourt, B.
Clanwilliam, E.	Clanwilliam, B.	Hamilton, D...	Brandon, D.	Ranfurly, E. ..	Ranfurly, B.
Clifden, V.	Mendip, B.	Hawarden, V..	De Montalt, E.	Roden, E.....	Clanbrassill, B.
Conyngham, M.	Minster, B.	Headfort, M. ..	Konlis, B.	Rollo, B.	Dunning, B.
Cork & Orrery, E.	Boyle, B.	Henley, B.	Northington, B.	Rosebery, E. ..	Rosebery, B.
Courtown, E...	Saltersford, B.	Henniker, B. ..	Hartismere, B.	Roxburghe, D.	Innes, E.
Crawford & Balcarres, E.....	Wigan, B.	Home, E.	Douglas, B.	Seafield, E.	Strathspey, B.
		Hopetoun, E...	Hopetoun, B.	Sefton, E.....	Sefton, B.
Dalhousie, E...	Ramsay, B.	Howth, E.	Howth, B.	Shannon, E. ..	Carleton, B.
Darnley, E.....	Clifton, B.	Huntly, M.	Meldrum, B.	Sheffield, E. ..	Sheffield, B.
De Vesci, V. ..	De Vesci, B.	Kenmare, E. ..	Kenmare, B.	Sligo, M.	Monteagle, B.
Donegall, M. ..	Fisherwick, B.	Kinnoull, E....	Hay, B.	Southesk, E. ..	Balinhard, B.
Donoughmore, E.	Hutchinson, V.	Kintore, E.	Kintore, B.	Stair, E.	Oxenfoord, B.
Downshire, M.	Hillsboro', E.	Leinster, D.....	Leinster, V.	Tweeddale, M..	Tweeddale, B.
Drogheda, M...	Moore, B.	Leitrim, E.	Clements, B.	Waterford, M...	Tyrone, B.
Dunmore, E. ..	Dunmore, B.	Limerick, E. ..	Foxford, B.	Wemyss, E.....	Wemyss, B.
Dunraven, E...	Kenry, B.	Lismore, V.....	Lismore, B.		

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.—£43,978.

SPEAKER—The Lord Chancellor, £4,000, who also receives £6,000 as a Judge.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., £2,500.

Clerk of Parliamts., Henry J. L. Graham £3,000
Dep. do. (*Clerk Assist.*), Ralph Disraeli .. £2,100
Reading Clerk, Hon. Slingsby Bethell .. £1,200
Counsel to Chair. of Com., Joseph H. Warner £1,500
Chief Clerk, Edward Meredith Parratt .. £1,200
Principal Clerk of Private Bill Office & Taxing Officer, ... £1,000
Do. Private Committees, Wm. H. Haines. £1,000
Do. Judicial Dept., Aug. W. Dubourg .. £900
Peers' Printed Paper Office, Owen E. Grant £900
Clerk of the Journals, G. J. Webb £850
Clerk of Public Bills, Herbert C. Malkin. £750
Do. attending the Table, A. Harrison £600
Other Clerks, M. A. Thoms, Hon. E. P. Thesiger, R. W. Munro, E. F. Taylor, W. A. Leigh, J. F. Symons-Jeune, F. Skene, W. H. H. Gordon, C. L. Anstruther, Hon. A. McDonnell, A. H. Robinson, H. P. St. John, and V. M. Biddulph ..... £100 to £600
Accountant and Receiver of Fees, W. A. Malony, £350, and fees
Assist. Accountant, G. Fulkes .. £360, and fees
Librarian, James H. Pulman £810
Assist. Librarian, Hon. Henry Parker .. £400
Examiners to Standing Orders, John H. Robinson, £900, and C. W. Campion..... £800
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Hon. Sir James Robert Drummond, G.C.B. .. £2,000
Yeoman Usher, Col. Sir R. C. S. Clifford, Bt. £1,000
Serjeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. P. Talbot £1,500
Deputy Do., Samuel Hand £250
Shorthand Writer, Wm. Henry Gurney Salter.

Those marked * are also Peers of the United Kingdom; † are Representative Peers.

DUKES, 8.

Created.	*amily Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1469	*H.R.H. Albert Edward, Duke of Rothesay (*Pr. of Wales*), *b.* 1841	Pr. Albert Victor, *b.* 1864
1701	**Argyll* ..... G.D. Campbell, K.G., K.T., *E.B.*, *b.*1823, *s.*1847, *m.*	Marq. of Lorne, K.T., *b.* 1845
1703	**Athole* ..... John Jas. Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, K.T., *E.E.*, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Marq. Tullibardine, *b.* 1871
1673	**Buccleuch and Queensberry* (1684) } Wm. Henry Walter Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T., *E.E.*, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Earl of Dalkeith, *b.* 1864
1643	**Hamilton* ..... W.A.L.S.D.-Hamilton, K.T., *E.D.*, *b.*'45, *s.*'63, *m.*	D.Douglas-Hamilton, *b.*'14
1675	**Lennox* ..... C.H. Gordon-Lennox, K.G., *E.D.*, *b.*1818, *s.*1860, *m.*	Earl of March, M.P., *b.* 1845
1707	**Montrose* ..... Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, K.T., *E.E.*, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Marq. of Graham, *b.* 1878
1707	**Roxburghe* .... Jas. H. R. Innes-Ker, *E.E.*, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Marq. of Bowmont, *b.* 1876

MARQUISES, 4.

1599	**Huntly* ..... Charles Gordon, *E.B.*, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Ld. Douglas Gordon, *b.* '51
1701	**Lothian* ..... Schomberg H.Kerr, K.T., *E.B.*, *b.*1833, *s.*1870, *m.*	Earl of Ancrum, *b.* 1867
1682	*Queensberry* .... John Sholto Douglas, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1858, *m.*	Visct. Drumlanrig, *b.* 1867
1694	**Tweeddale* ..... William Montagu Hay, *E.B.*, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Earl of Gifford, *b.* 1884

EARLS, 43.

1606	**Abercorn* ..... Jas. Hamilton, C.B., *E.M.*, *I.D.*, *b.*1838, *s.*1835, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1869
1682	**Aberdeen* ..... John C.Hamilton-Gordon, *E.V.*, *b.*1847, *s.*1870, *m.*	Lord Haddo, *b.* 1879
1639	†*Airlie* ..... David Stanley Wm. Ogilvy, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon.Lyulph Ogilvy, *b.*1861
1677	**Breadalbane* .. Gavin Campbell, *E.M.*, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Hon. I. Campbell, *b.* 1859
1469	*Buchan* ..... David Stuart Erskine, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Lord Cardross, *b.* 1850
1455	**Caithness* ..... Geo. Philips Alex. Sinclair, *E.B.*, *b.* 1858, *s.*1881	
1639	*Carnwath* ..... Harry Burrard Dalzell, *b.* 1804, *s.* 1875, *w.*	*Maj.* R. H. C. Dalzell, *b.*'47
1509	**Cassillis* ..... Archibald Kennedy, *E.M.*, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Cassillis, *b.* 1872
1398	**Crawford & Balcarres* (1651) } James Ludovic Lindsay, *E.B.*, *b.* 1847, *s.*1880, *m.*	Lord Balneil, *b.* 1871
1633	**Dalhousie* ..... John William Ramsay, K.T., *E.B.*, *b.*1847, *s.*1880, *m.*	Lord Ramsay, *b.* 1878
1633	**Dumfries & Bute* (1703) ..... } John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, K.T., *E.M.*, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1848, *m.*	Earl of Dumfries, *b.* 1881
1669	†*Dundonald* .... Douglas M. B. H. Cochrane, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Cochrane, *b.* 1886
1686	**Dunmore* ..... Chas. Adolphus Murray, *E.B.*, *b.*1841, *s.*1845, *m.*	Viscount Fincastle, *b.* 1871
1643	*Dysart* ..... Wm.John Manners Tollemache, *b.* 1859, *s.*1878, *m.*	Lady Agnes Scott, *b.* 1855
1508	**Eglinton* ..... Achbd.W. Montgomerie, *E.E.*, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1861, *w.*	Hon. G.Montgomerie, *b.*'48
1633	**Elgin & Kincardine* (1647) Victor Alex. Bruce, *E.B.*, *b.* 1849, *s.*1863, *m.*	Lord Bruce, *b.* 1881
1453	**Erroll* ..... William Harry Hay, *E.B.*, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1846, *m.*	Lord Kilmarnock, *b.* 1852
1623	**Galloway* ..... A. Plantagenet Stewart, *E.B.*, *b.*1835, *s.*1873, *m.*	Hon. R. H. Stewart, *b.* 1836
1703	**Glasgow* ..... George Fredk. Boyle, *E.B.*, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1869, *m.*	*Capt.* D. Boyle, R.N., *b.*1833
1619	†*Haddington* .... Geo. Arden-Baillie-Hamilton, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Lord Binning, *b.* 1856
1605	**Home* ..... C. A. Douglas-Home, *E.B.*, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Dunglass, *b.* 1873
1703	**Hopetoun* ..... John Adrian Louis Hope, *E.B.*, *b.*1860, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. C. A. Hope, *b.* 1863
1633	**Kinnoull* ..... George Hay, *E.B.*, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Ld. Hay of Kinfauns, *b.* '55
1677	**Kintore* ..... A. H. T. Keith-Falconer, *E.B.*, *b.*1852, *s.*1880, *m.*	Lord Inverurie, *b.* 1877
1624	*Lauderdale* .... Frederick Henry Maitland, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Viscount Maitland, *b.* 1868
1641	†*Leven & Melville* (1690) Alex. Leslie-Melville, *b.* 1817, *s.* 1876	Hon. R. L.-Melville, *b.* 1835
1633	†*Lindsay* ..... John Trotter Bethune, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1878, *m.*	David C. Lindsay, *b.* 1832
1633	**Loudoun* .... Chas.Edw.H.Abney-Hastings, *E.B.*, *b.*1855, *s.*1874, *m.*	Hn.P.Abney-Hastings, *b.*'56
1404	(*or earlier*) † *Mar* John Francis Erskine, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1866. Title confirmed by Act of Parliament, 1885.....	Lord Garioch, *b.* 1868
1565	†*Mar & Kellie* (1619) Walter Henry Erskine, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Lord Erskine, *b.* 1865
1562	**Moray* ..... George Stuart, *E.B.*, *b.* 1816, *s.* 1872	E. A. Stuart-Gray, *b.* 1840
1458	†*Morton* ..... Sholto George Douglas, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Aberdour, *b.* 1878
1660	*Newburgh* ..... Sigismund N.V.G.F.Giustiniani, *b.*1818, *s.*'78, *m.*	Viscount Kynnaird, *b.*1862
1647	†*Northesk* ..... George John Carnegie, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Lord Rosehill, *b.* 1865
1696	†*Orkney* .. Geo.W.Hamilton Fitz Maurice, K.C.M.G., *b.*1827, *s.*1877, *m.*	H.G.H.FitzMaurice, *b.*1863
1605	*Perth & Melfort* (1686) George Drummond, *b.* 1807, *s.* 1840, *w.*	Lord Drummond, *b.* 1856
1703	**Rosebery* ..... Archibald P. Primrose, *E.B.*, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Lord Dalmeny, *b.* 1882
1701	**Seafield* ..... James Ogilvie-Grant, *E.B.*, *b.* 1817, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Viscount Reidhaven, *b.*1847
1633	**Southesk* ..... James Carnegie, K.T., *E.B.*, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Lord Carnegie, *b.* 1854
1703	**Stair* ..... J. Hamilton Dalrymple, K.T., *E.B.*, *b.*'19, *s.*'64, *m.*	Visct. Dalrymple, *b.* 1848
1677	†*Strathmore & Kinghorn* (1606) Claude Bowes-Lyon, *b.*1824, *s.*1865, *m.*	Lord Glamis, *b.* 1855
1228	**Sutherland* .... G.G.W.S.-Leveson-Gower, K.G., *E.D.*, *b.*'28, *s.*'61, *m.*	Marq. of Stafford, *b.* 1851
1633	**Wemyss & March* (1697) Francis Charteris, *E.B.*, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Lord Elcho, M.P., *b.* 1857

COUNTESS.

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1437 *Rothes*	Mary Elizabeth Haworth-Leslie, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1886, *w.*	Lord Leslie, *b.* 1877

VISCOUNTS, 5.

1641 *Arbuthnott*	John Arbuthnott, *b.* 1806, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Master of Arbuthnott, *b.* '43
1675 **Dunbizne*	Geo. Godolphin Osborne, *E.D.*, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Marq. Carmarthen, *b.* 1862
1620 *Falkland*	Byron Plantagenet Cary, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Hon. Lucius P. Cary, *b.* 1880
1621 **Stormont*	W. D. Murray, K.T., *E.E.*, *b.* 1806, *s.* 1840, *w.* ..	Viscount Stormont, *b.* 1835
1686 *Strathallan*	James David Drummond, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1886, *m.* ..	Master of Strathallan, *b.* '71

BARONS, 25.

1607 †*Balfour of Burleigh*	Alexander Hugh Bruce, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1869, *m.* ..	Master of Burleigh, *b.* 1880
1647 *Belhaven & Stenton*	James Hamilton, *b.* 1822, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Lt.-Col. A. C. Hamilton, *b.* '55
1606 †*Blantyre*	Charles Stuart, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1830, *w.*	Master of Blantyre, *b.* 1851
1452 *Borthwick*	Archibald P. T. Borthwick, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1885, *m.*	
1460 **Cathcart*	Alan Fredk. Cathcart, *E.E.*, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1859, *m.*	Lord Greenock, *b.* 1856
1609 **Colville of Culross*	Chas. John Colville, K.T., *E.B.*, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1849, *m.*	Master of Colville, *b.* 1854
1609 **Dingwall*	Francis Thomas De Grey Cowper, K.G., *E.E.*, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1856, *m.*	Hon. H. F. Cowper, *b.* '36
1643 *Elibank*	Montolieu Fox O. Murray, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1871, *m.* ..	Master of Elibank, *b.* 1870
1509 **Elphinstone*	Wm. B. F. Elphinstone, *E.B.*, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1861, *m.*	Master of Elphinstone, *b.* '65
1627 *Fairfax of Cameron*	John Contée Fairfax, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Hon. A. K. Fairfax, *b.* 1870
1442 †*Forbes*	Horace Courtenay Forbes, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1868	Hon. A. M. Forbes, *b.* 1841
1633 **Forrester*	J. W. Grimston, *E.E.*, *I.V.*, *b.* 1809, *s.* 1845, *w.* .	Visct. Grimston, M.P., *b.* '52
1489 **Herries*	M. F. Constable-Maxwell, *E.B.*, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. Gwendolen C. Maxwell, *b.* 1877
1602 **Kinloss*	Richard Plantagenet C. T.-N.-B.-C.-Grenville, G.C.S.I., *E.D.*, *I.E.*, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Lady Mary Morgan, *b.* 1852
1682 **Kinnaird*	Arthur F. Kinnaird, *E.B.*, *b.* 1814, *s.* 1878, *m.* .	Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1847
1470 **Lovat*	Simon Fraser, *E.B.*, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Master of Lovat, *b.* 1871
1627 **Napier*	Francis Napier, K.T., *E.B.*, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1834, *m.* .	Master of Napier, *b.* 1846
1690 †*Polwarth*	Walter Hugh Hepburne-Scott, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Master of Polwarth, *b.* 1864
1628 **Reay*	Donald James Mackay, *E.B.*, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Baron Æ. Mackay, *b.* 1838
1651 **Rollo*	J. Rogerson Rollo, *E.B.*, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1852, *m.*	Master of Rollo, *b.* 1860
1651 *Ruthven*	Walter Jas. Hore-Ruthven, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Master of Ruthven, *b.* 1870
1445 *Saltoun*	Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Master of Saltoun, *b.* 1886
1489 *Sempill*	William Forbes, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Master of Sempill, *b.* 1863
1489 †*Sinclair*	Charles William St. Clair, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1880, *m.* .	Master of Sinclair, *b.* 1875
1564 *Torphichen*	James Walter Sandilands, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1869, *m.* ..	Hn. J. H. D. Sandilands, *b.* '84

BARONESS.

1681 *Nairne*	E. J. M. Fitzmaurice (Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne), *b.* 1819, *s.* 1874, *w.*	Marq. of Lansdowne, *b.* 1845

Peerage of Ireland.

Those marked * are also Peers of the United Kingdom; † are Representative Peers.

DUKES, 2.

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868 **Abercorn*	James Hamilton, C.B., *E.M.*, *S.E.*, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1869
1766 **Leinster*	Chas. Wm. Fitzgerald, *E.V.*, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Marq. of Kildare, *b.* 1851

MARQUISES, 11.

1825 **Clanricarde*	Hubert De-Burgh-Canning, *E.B.*, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1874	Marq. Sligo, *b.* '20 (to Earld.)
1816 **Conyngham*	Henry Fras. Conyngham, *E.B.*, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Earl of Mount Charles, *b.* '83
1791 **Donegall*	Very Rev. Edward Chichester, *E.B.*, *b.* 1799, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Earl of Belfast, *b.* 1822
1789 **Downshire*	A. W. J. W. B. T. Hill, *E.E.*, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1874, *M.* .	Ld. Arth. W. Hill, M.P., *b.* '46
1791 **Drogheda*	H. F. Seymour Moore, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1837, *m.*	P. Moore, *b.* '46 (to Earldom)
1800 **Ely*	J. H. W. Graham Loftus, *E.B.*, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1857, *m.*	John H. Loftus, *b.* 1851
1800 **Headfort*	Thomas Taylour, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1822, *s.* 1870, *m.*	E. of Bective, M.P., *b.* 1844
1816 **Londonderry*	Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart, *E.E.*, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Visct. Castlereagh, *b.* 1878
1825 **Ormonde*	J. E. W. Theobald Butler, *E.B.*, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Lord Jas. A. Butler, *b.* 1849
1800 **Sligo*	George John Browne, *E.B.*, *b.* 1820, *s.* 1845, *m.* ..	Lord J. T. Browne, *b.* 1824
1789 **Waterford*	J. de la P. Beresford, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Earl of Tyrone, *b.* 1875

EARLS, 64.

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1789 †*Annesley*	Hugh Annesley, *b.* 1831, 1874, *m.*	Viscount Glerawley, *b.* 1884
1785 *Antrim*	Wm. Randal McDonnell, . 1851, *s.* 1869, *m.* ..	Viscount Dunluce, *b.* 1878
1799 **Armagh*	Ernest Augustus, *E.D.*, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1878, *m.*.....	Prince George Wm., *b.* 1880
1762 **Arran*.....	Arthur S. W. C. Fox Gore, *E.B.*, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1884, *w.*	Viscount Sudley, *b.* 1868
1800 †*Bandon*	James Francis Bernard, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1877, *m.* ..	Bishop of Tuam, *b.* 1811
1816 *Bantry*	William Henry Hare White, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. R. Hedges White, *b.* '10
1797 †*Belmore*	S. R. Lowry-Corry, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1835, *s.* 1845, *m.*	Viscount Corry, *b.* 1870
1739 **Bessborough*	F. G. Brabazon Ponsonby, *E.B.*, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1880	Hon. Rv. W. Ponsonby, *b.* '21
1801 †*Caledon*.....	James Alexander, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Visct. Alexander, *b.* 1885
1748 *Carrick*	Somerset Arthur Butler, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1846	*Capt.* C. H. S. Butler, *b.* 1851
1789 **Carysfort*	William Proby, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1872, *m.*..	(None)
1800 *Castle-Stewart*..	Hy. Jas. Stuart-Richardson, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hn. Rev. A. G. Stuart, *b.* 1812
1647 *Cavan*.....	Fredk. John Wm. Lambart, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1837, *m.*	Visct. Kilcoursie, M.P., *b.* 1839
1763 **Charlemont*	James Molyneux Caulfeild, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1820, *s.* 1863, *m.*.....	*Col.* J. A. Caulfeild, *b.* 1830 (to Viscounty)
1803 **Clancarty*.....	R. S. Le-Poer-Trench, *E.V.*, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Viscount Dunlo, *b.* 1868
1776 **Clanwilliam*..	Rchd. Jas. Meade, K.C.M.G., *E.B.*, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Lord Gillford, *b.* 1868
1793 †*Clonmell*	John Henry Reginald Scott, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1866 ..	Hon. T. C. Scott, *b.* 1840
1620 **Cork & Orrery* (1660)	Rd. E. St. L. Boyle, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1856, *m.*	Visct. Dungarvan, *b.* 1861
1762 **Courtown*	Jas. G. Henry Stopford, *E.B.*, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1858, *m.*	Viscount Stopford, *b.* 1853
1725 **Darnley*.....	John Stuart Bligh, *E.B.*, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1855, *m.* ..	Lord Clifton, *b.* 1851
1793 *Desart*	Wm. Ulick O'Connor Cuffe, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1865, *m.*	Hon. H. J. A. Cuffe, *b.* 1848
1622 **Desmond*	R. W. Basil Feilding, *E.E.*, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1865, *m.*	Viscount Feilding, *b.* 1859
1800 **Donoughmore* ..	J. L. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., *E.V.*, *b.* '48, *s.* '66, *m.*	Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1875
1822 **Dunraven and Mount-Earl*..	Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Wyndham Henry Wyndham-Quin, *b.* 1857
1733 **Egmont*	Charles Geo. Perceval, *E.B.*, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Aug. G. Perceval, *b.* 1829
1789 **Enniskillen*	Lowry Egerton Cole, *E.B.*, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*..	Viscount Cole, *b.* 1876
1789 **Erne*	John Henry Crichton, *E.B.*, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Viscount Crichton, *b.* 1872
1759 **Fife*.....	Alex. Wm. George Duff, K.T., *E.E.*, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1879	Hon. G. S. Duff, *b.* 1816
1628 **Fingall*	Arthur Jas. Plunkett, *E.B.*, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1881, *m.*.	Hn. Rv. W. Plunkett, *b.* 1824
1716 **Fitzwilliam*	Wm. Thomas Spencer Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.G., *E.E.*, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Viscount Milton, *b.* 1872
1806 **Gosford*.....	A. B. S. Acheson, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Visct. Acheson, *b.* 1877
1684 **Granard*	G. A. Hastings Forbes, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1837, *m.*	Viscount Forbes, *b.* 1874
1767 **Howth*	W. U. Tristram St. Lawrence, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1827, *s.* '74	Hon. T. St. Lawrence, *b.* '55
1801 **Kenmare*	Val. Aug. Browne, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Visct. Castlerosse, *b.* 1860
1722 **Kerry & Shelburne* (1753)	H. C. K. Fitzmaurice, *E.M.*, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Earl of Kerry, *b.* 1872
1822 †*Kilmorey*	Francis Charles Needham, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1880, *m.*..	Viscount Newry, *b.* 1883
1768 *Kingston*	Henry E. M. King-Tenison, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1871, *m.*..	V. Kingsborough, *b.* 1874
1756 †*Lanesborough* ..	J. Vansittart Danvers Butler, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Lord N.-Butler, *b.* 1865
1795 **Leitrim*	Robert B. Clements, *E.B.*, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1878, *m.*..	Viscount Clements, *b.* 1879
1803 **Limerick*	Wm. Hale J. C. Pery, *E.B.*, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Lord Glentworth, *b.* 1863
1776 *Lisburne*	Ernest Aug. Mallet Vaughan, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Lord Vaughan, *b.* 1862
1822 **Listowel*.....	William Hare, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1856, *m.*..	Visct. Ennismore, *b.* 1866
1785 **Longford*	W. L. Pakenham, G.C.B., *E.B.*, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Lord Pakenham, *b.* 1864
1795 †*Lucan*.....	Geo. Charles Bingham, G.C.B., *b.* 1800, *s.* 1839, *w.*	Lord Bingham, *b.* 1830
1785 *Mayo*	Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. M. A. Bourke, *b.* 1853
1627 **Meath*	William Brabazon, *E.B.*, *b.* 1803, *s.* 1851, *m.* ..	Lord Brabazon, *b.* 1841
1766 *Mexborough*	John Charles George Savile, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Visct. Pollington, *b.* 1843
1763 †*Milltown*	Edward Nugent Leeson, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1871, *m.*...	Hon. H. Leeson, *b.* 1837
1760 **Mornington*	Henry Wellesley, *E.D.*, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1884, *m.*...	Lord A. C. Wellesley, *b.* '49
1781 *Mountcashell* ..	Stephen Moore, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1883	Hn. C. Moore-Smyth, *b.* 1826
1827 *Norbury*.....	William Brabazon Lindesay Toler, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1873	Hector Robert Toler, *b.* 1847
1806 **Normanton*	J. C. Welbore Ellis Agar, *E.B.*, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Visct. Somerton, *b.* 1858
1776 **Nugent*	R. P. C. Grenville, *E.D.*, *S.B.*, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1861, *m.*	(None)
1785 †*Portarlington* ..	H. J. R. Dawson-Damer, K.P., *b.* 1822, *s.* 1845, *w.*	L. S. D.-Damer, *b.* 1832
1831 **Ranfurly*	Uchter Jn. Mark Knox, *E.B.*, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Visct. Northland, *b.* 1882
1771 **Roden*	John Strange Jocelyn, *E.B.*, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hn. W. N. Jocelyn, C.B., *b.* '32
1806 †*Rosse*	Laurence Parsons, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Lord Oxmantown, *b.* 1873
1771 **Sefton*.....	Wm. Philip Molyneux, K.G., *E.B.*, *b.* 1835, *s.* '55, *m.*	Visct. Molyneux, *b.* 1867
1756 **Shannon*.....	Henry Bentinck Boyle, *E.B.*, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Viscount Boyle, *b.* 1860
1816 **Sheffield*.....	Henry North Holroyd, *E.B.*, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Ld. Stanley, *b.* '27 (to Brny.)
1446 **Waterford*	Charles H. John Talbot, *E.E.*, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Viscount Ingestre, *b.* 1882
1621 *Westmeath*	Anthony Francis Nugent, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1883, *M.*..	Hon. W. A. Nugent, *b.* 1871
1793 *Wicklow*	Cecil Ralph Howard, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Clonmore, *b.* 1877
1766 *Winterton*	Edward Turnour, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1879, *m.*.....	Viscount Turnour, *b.* 1883

VISCOUNTS, 36.

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1751 *Ashbrook*	William Spencer Flower, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1882, *m.* ..	Hon. R. T. Flower, *b.* 1836
1800 *Avonmore*	Algernon William Yelverton, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1885, *M.*	W. H. M. Yelverton, *b.* 1840
1781 †*Bangor*	Henry William Crosbie Ward, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. Edward Ward, *b.* 1863
1720 **Barrington*	Percy Barrington, *E.B.*, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1886, *w.*	Hon. W. B. Barrington, *b.* '48
1717 **Boyne*	Gustavus R. H.-Russell, *E.B.*, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. G. H.-Russell, *b.* 1864
1717 *Chetwynd*	Richard Walter Chetwynd, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1879, *m.* ..	Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, *b.* '59
1661 **Cholmondeley* ..	Geo. Hy. H. Cholmondeley, *E.M.*, *b.* '58, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Earl of Rocksavage, *b.* 1883
1781 **Clifden*	Henry Geo. Agar-Ellis, *E.B.*, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1866..	Hon. L. Agar-Ellis, *b.* 1829
1776 **De Vesci*	John Robt. Wm. Vesey, *E.B.*, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Yvo Richard Vesey, *b.* 1881
1622 *Dillon*	Arthur E. Dennis Dillon-Lee, *b.* 1812, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. H. A. Dillon-Lee, *b.* '44
1785 †*Doneraile*	Hayes St. Leger, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Richard A. St. Leger, *b.* 1825
1680 *Downe*	Hugh Richd. Dawnay, C.I.E., *b.* 1844, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Hon. John Dawnay, *b.* 1872
1816 *Frankfort*	L. Raymond De Montmorency, *b.* 1806, *s.* 1822, *w.*	Hon. R. De Montmorency, *b.* 1835
1720 **Gage*	Henry Charles Gage, *E.B.*, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1877....	Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B., *b.* 1825
1727 *Galway*	G. E. Monckton-Arundell, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1876, *m.*..	Hon. G. M.-Arundell, *b.* '82
1478 **Gormanston*	Jenico W. J. Preston, *E.B.*, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. J. E. J. Preston, *b.* 1879
1816 *Gort*	Standish P. Vereker, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1865, *m.*	Hon. J. G. P. Vereker, *b.* '49
1620 **Grandison*.....	Vic. A. G. C. Villiers, *E.E.*, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1859, *m.*	Viscount Villiers, *b.* 1873
1719 **Grimston*	J. W. Grimston, *E.E.*, *S.B.*, *b.* 1809, *s.* 1845, *w.*	Visct. Grimston, M.P., *b.* '52
1831 *Guillamore*	Hardress Standish O'Grady, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1877 ..	Hon. F. S. O'Grady, *b.* 1847
1791 *Harberton.....	James Spencer Pomeroy, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1862, *m.*...	Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, *b.* '67
1791 **Hawarden*	Cornwallis Maude, *E.E.*, *b.* 1817, *s.* 1856, *w.*..	*Maj.* Robt. H. Maude, *b.* 1842
1781 †*Lifford*	James Hewitt, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Hon. Jas. W. Hewitt, *b.* '37
1806 **Lismore*.....	George P. O'Callaghan, *E.B.*, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1857, *m.*	(None)
1628 **Lumley*	Aldred F. G. B. Lumley, *E.E.*, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884..	Hn. O. V. G. A. Lumley, *b.* 1862
1660 **Massereene and Ferrard* (1797)	Clotworthy J. Eyre Foster Skeffington, *E.B.*, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Hon. Oriel J. C. W.-M. Skeffington, *b.* 1871
1717 **Midleton*	William Brodrick, *E.B.*, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1870, *m.*...	Hn. W. Brodrick, M.P., *b.* '56
1716 *Molesworth*	Rev. Samuel Molesworth, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1875, *m.*..	Hon. G. B. Molesworth, *b.* '67
1801 **Monck*	C. S. Monck, G.C.M.G., *E.B.*, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1849, *m.*	Hon. H. P. C. S. Monck, *b.* '49
1550 *Mountgarret* ..	Henry Edmund Butler, *b.* 1816, *s.* 1846, *w.*	Hon. H. E. Butler, *b.* 1844
1763 *Mountmorres* ..	W. G. B. De Montmorency, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1880, *M.*	Hon. Arthur Alberic De Montmorency, *b.* 1874
1743 *†*Powerscourt* ..	Mervyn E. Wingfield, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1844, *m.*	Hon. M. R. Wingfield, *b.* 1880
1776 *Southwell*	Arthur Robt. P. Southwell, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1878, *M.*	(None)
1628 *Taaffe*	Edward Francis Jos. Taaffe, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. H. Taaffe, *b.* 1872
1806 †*Templetown*	George Fredk. Upton, G.C.B., *b.* 1802, *s.* 1863, *m.*	H. E. M. D. C. Upton, *b.* 1853
1622 *Valentia*	Arthur Annesley, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1863, *m.*.....	Hon. A. Annesley, *b.* 1880

BARONS, 64.

1800 *Ashtown*.....	Frederick Oliver Trench, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1880, *M.*..	Hon. Wm. C. Trench, *b.* 1869
1863 **Athlumney*.....	J. H. G. M. Somerville, *E.B.*, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1873....	(None)
1789 **Auckland*	William George Eden, *E.B.*, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon. W. M. Eden, *b.* 1859
1718 *Aylmer*	Udolphus Aylmer, *b.* 1814, *s.* 1858, *w.*	Hon. Matthew Aylmer, *b.* '42
1848 *Bellew*	Edward Joseph Bellew, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1866, *m.*....	Hon. C. B. Bellew, *b.* 1855
1794 **Bridport*	Alexander Nelson Hood, K.C.B., *E.V.*, *b.* 1814, *s.* 1868, *w.*	Hon. A. W. A. N. Hood, *b.* 1839
1715 *Carbery*.....	George P. P. Evans-Freke, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1845, *w.*	Hn. F. J. Evans-Freke, *b.* '16
1834 **Carew*.....	Robt. Shapland J. Carew, *E.B.*, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1881	Hon. G. P. J. Carew, *b.* 1863
1796 **Carrington*	C. R. Carington, G.C.M.G., *E.B.*, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hon. W. Carington, *b.* 1845
1812 †*Castlemaine*....	Richard Handcock, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1869, *m.*.....	Hon. A. E. Handcock, *b.* 1863
1800 *Clanmorris*	John Geo. Barry Bingham, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, *b.* '79
1800 *Clarina*.....	Eyre Challoner Henry Massey, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1872	Hon. H. N. G. Massey, *b.* 1836
1852 **Clermont*	Thomas Fortescue, *E.B.*, *b.* 1815, 1st Baron, *m.*	Lord Carlingford, *b.* 1823
1762 **Clive*	Edward James Herbert, *E.E.*, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1848	George C. Herbert, *b.* 1862
1790 †*Clonbrock*.....	Robert Dillon, *b.* 1807, *s.* 1826, *w.*	Hon. L. G. Dillon, *b.* 1834
1789 **Cloncurry*.....	Valentine Lawless, *E.B.*, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1869, *m.*..	Hon. E. Lawless, *b.* 1841
1712 **Conway*	Hugh De Grey Seymour, *E.M.*, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Earl of Yarmouth, *b.* 1871
1797 **Cremorne*	Richard Dawson, K.P., *E.E.*, *b.* 1817, *s.* 1827, *m.*	Lord Cremorne, *b.* 1842
1797 †*Crofton*	Edward Henry C. Crofton, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1869....	Hn. C. St. G. Crofton, *b.* 1836
1800 *De Blaquiere* ..	William B. De Blaquiere, *b.* 1814, *s.* 1871, *m.*..	P. H. De Blaquiere, *b.* 1849
1812 *Decies*	Wm. R. J. H.-Beresford, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Hon. W. M. H.-Beresford, *b.* '65
1620 **Digby*.....	E. St. Vincent Digby, *E.B.*, *b.* 1809, *s.* 1856, *w.*	Hon. E. H. Digby, *b.* 1846
1800 **Dufferin and Clandeboye* ..	Fred. T. H.-Temple-Blackwood, K.P., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., *E.E.*, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1841, *m.*..	Viscount Clandeboye, *b.* '63
1800 *Dunalley*	Henry Callaghan Prittie, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.*..	Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie, *b.* '77
1274 *Dunboyne*	Jas. Fitz-Walter Clifford-Butler, *b.* 1839, *s.* '81, *m.*	Hon. R. St. J. F. Butler, *b.* '44
1845 †*Dunsandle and Clanconal*....	Denis St. George Daly, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1847, *w.*	Hon. S. James Daly, *b.* 1811

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1439 †*Dunsany*	Edward Plunkett, *b.* 1808, *s.* 1852, *w*.....	Hon. John Wm. Plunkett, M.P., *b.* 1853
1756 *Farnham*	James Pierce Maxwell, *b.* 1813, *s.* 1884.....	Somerset H. Maxwell, *b.*'49
1856 *Fermoy*	Edwd. Fitz-Edm. Burke Roche, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. J. B. B. Roche, *b.* 1851
1798 *Ffrench*.....	Thomas Ffrench, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Hon. M. J. Ffrench, *b.* 1813
1800 **Gardner*.....	——— Gardner, *E.B.*, 18—, *s.* 1883.....	Hon. ———, *b.* 18—
1818 *Garvagh*	Chas. J. S. G. Canning, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1871, *m.*....	Hn. L. E. S. G. Canning, *b.*'78
1794 *Graves*	Clarence Edward Graves, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*....	Hon. S. T. W. N. Graves, *b.*'72
1797 †*Headley*.....	Chas. M. A. Allanson-Winn, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Rowland Winn, *b.* 1816
1799 **Henley*	Anthony Henley Henley, *E.B.*, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1841, *m.*	Hon. Fred. Henley, *b.* 1849
1800 **Henniker*	John M. Henniker-Major, *E.B.*, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon. A. E. J. H.-Major, *b.*'65
1782 **Hood*	Francis Wheler Hood, *E.V.*, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1846, *m.*	Hon. G. A. A. Hood, *b.* 1868
1797 *Hotham*.....	John Hotham, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1872	Rev. J. H. Hotham, *b.* 1811
1796 *Huntingfield* ..	Charles Andrew Vanneck, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1844, *m.*.	Hon. J. C. Vanneck, *b.* 1842
1543 †*Inchiquin*	Edward Donough O'Brien, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1872, *m*...	Hon. L. W. O'Brien, *b.* 1864
1776 **Kensington*	William Edwardes, *E.B.*, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1872, *m.* ..	Hon. W. Edwardes, *b.* 1868
1789 *Kilmaine*	Francis William Browne, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1873, *m.* ..	Hon. J. E. D. Browne, *b.*'78
1181 *Kingsale*	John Fitzroy De Courcy, *b.* 1821, *s.* 1874, *m.* ..	Michael W. De Courcy, *b.*'22
1800 †*Langford*	Hercules Edward Rowley, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1854	Hon. W. C. Rowley, *b.* 1849
1758 *Lisle*	John Arthur Lysaght, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1868, *w*.....	Hon. G. W. J. Lysaght, *b.*'40
1541 *Louth*.....	Randal Pilgrim R. Plunkett, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *M.*	Hon. T. O. W. Plunkett, *b.*'38
1776 *Macdonald*	Ronald Archib. Macdonald, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hn. S. G. J. Macdonald, *b.*'76
1776 †*Massy*.....	John Thos. Wm. Massy, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1874, *m*....	Hon. H. S. J. Massy, *b.*'64
1767 **Mulgrave* G. A. C. Phipps, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *E.M.*, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1863, *m.*		Rev. Earl Mulgrave, *b.*'46
1783 *Muncaster*	Josslyn F. Pennington, M.P., *b.* 1834, *s.* 1862, *m.*	Hn. A. J. Pennington, *b.*'37
1781 *Muskerry*	Hamilton Matthew Fitz Maurice Deane-Morgan, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hon. Hamilton R. T. Deane-Morgan, *b.* 1873
1776 *Newborough*....	Spencer Bulkeley Wynn, *b.* 1803, *s.* 1832, *w.* ..	Wm. Chas. Wynn, *b.* 1873
1836 †*Oranmore and Browne*	Geoffrey Dominick Augustus Fredk. Browne-Guthrie, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Hon. G. H. B.-Guthrie, *b.*'61
1800 *Radstock*	Granv. A. W. Waldegrave, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Hn. G. G. Waldegrave, *b.*'59
1868 *Rathdonnell*....	T. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hn. W. McC.-Bunbury, *b.*'78
1806 *Rendlesham*	Frederick William Brook Thellusson, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1852, *w*.....	Hon. Frederick A. C. Thellusson, *b.* 1868
1796 **Rossmore*	Derrick W. W. Westenra, *E.B.*, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. P. C. Westenra, *b.*'55
1627 *Sherard*.....	Castel Sherard, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1886.....	Philip H. Sherard, *b.* 1851
1831 **Talbot de Malahide*	Richd. Wogan Talbot, *E.B.*, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. J. B. Talbot, *b.* 1874
1797 *Teignmouth*	Charles John Shore, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Hon. F. W. J. Shore, *b.* 1844
1800 †*Ventry*	Dayrolles Blakeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hon. F. R. W. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, *b.* 1861
1800 *Wallscourt*	Erroll Augustus J. H. Blake, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1849, *m.*	Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, *b.*'75
1792 *Waterpark*	Henry Anson Cavendish, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1863.....	H. S. H. Cavendish, *b.* 1876
1776 **Westcote*	Chas. Geo. Lyttelton, *E.B.*, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, *b.* 1881

*** Irish Peers have an advantage over those of Scotland inasmuch as they are eligible for seats in the House of Commons, Baron Muncaster to wit, while members of the Scottish Peerage are not admitted.

Dates of Dignities.

THE Saxons in the fifth and sixth centuries founded the Heptarchy, meaning the seven States, though there were really nine: these were all subdued by Egbert, King of Wessex, who was descended from Cerdic. He, in 827, took the title of King of England. The Norman kings, beginning with William I., in 1066, were also Dukes of Normandy. Henry II., in 1172, styled himself Lord of Ireland, which title Henry VIII., in 1541, changed into King. Edward III., in 1337, assumed the title of King of France. Anne, on the Union of England with Scotland, became Queen of Great Britain; and George III., on the Union with Ireland, dropped the empty style of King of France, and took the title of King of Great Britain and Ireland. Her present Majesty, in 1859, altered her official designation to Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, &c., which title, after much discussion in Parliament, was affirmed, and came into general use 1st January, 1877. The first English DUKE was Edward the Black Prince: he was created Duke of Cornwall by his father, Edward III., in 1337. The title of MARQUIS was first bestowed by Richard II. on his favourite, Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, created Marquis of Dublin in 1386. The Saxon titles of ALDERMAN, or EORL, and THANE, were changed into EARL and BARON by William I. The title of VISCOUNT was long in use in France before it was bestowed on any person in England: the first person who held it was John Beaumont, created Viscount Beaumont and Count of Boulogne, in France, in 1440. The order of BARONETS was established by James I. in 1611, and exists only in the British Dominions.

SHOWING THE DATES OF EXISTING DIGNITIES, AND THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY WERE CONFERRED.
* Irish Peerages. † Scotch Peerages. *x* Merged in other titles.

THE Peerage of the United Kingdom consists of:—**1.** Those Peers of England whose titles date from before the Legislative Union with Scotland (1st May, 1707), and who therefore take precedence of all others: all these are Peers of Parliament. **2.** Peers of Scotland created previous to the Union: of these, sixteen are elected to sit in the House of Lords. **3.** Peers of Great Britain created previous to the Legislative Union with Ireland (1st January, 1801): these all sit in the House of Lords. **4.** Peers of Ireland created previous to the Union: of these, twenty-eight are elected to sit in the House of Lords. **5.** Peers of the United Kingdom created since the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. **6.** Peers of Ireland of recent creation. By the Articles of Union the Sovereign is empowered to create one Irish Peer whenever four of the old Peerages become extinct. The most recent creation is that of the late Duke of *Abercorn* (1868), who sat in the House of Lords by virtue of his British Marquisate. **7.** Life Peers. Of these there are three Lords Blackburn, Watson, and FitzGerald: they sit in Parliament, but the titles are not hereditary.

The Representative Scottish Peers are elected for every fresh Parliament, but those for Ireland are elected for life. Many of the others for both countries having had English or later titles granted to them, sit in the House of Lords by virtue of such titles: thus the senior Scottish Marquis, *Huntly* (1599), sits as Baron *Meldrum* (1815), and the senior Irish Duke, *Leinster* (1766), sits as Viscount Leinster (1747).

All Irish Peers not Peers of Parliament are eligible for seats in the House of Commons, and may represent any Borough, County, or University in England or Scotland, but not in Ireland. Peers of Scotland cannot be elected as Members of Parliament in any of the three countries.

Henry II., 1154–1189.

1155 *x* Arundel, *Earl*
1181 { *Kingsale, *Baron*; *x**Courcy, *Baron*; *x**Ringrone, *Baron*

John, 1199–1216.

1200 { *x**Kerry, *Baron*; *x**Lixnaw, *Baron*
1205 *x**Offaly, *Baron*

Henry III., 1216–1272.

1228 { †Sutherland, *Earl*; *x*†Strathnaver, *B.*
1264 Le Despencer, *Bs.*
1264 De Ros, *Baron*
1264 Hastings, *Baron*

Edward I., 1272–1307.

1274 *Dunboyne, *Baron*
1283 Mowbray, *Baron*
1286 *x**Delvin, *Baron*
1295 Segrave, *Baron*
1295 *x*†Garioch, *Baron*
1299 *x* De La Warr, *Baron*
1299 De Clifford, *Baron*
1305 *x* Botetourt, *Baron*

Edward II., 1307–1327.

1308 Zouche, *Baron*
1309 Beaumont, *Baron*
1313 Willoughby de Eresby, *Baroness*
1315 *x**Karryke, *Earl*
1316 *x**Kildare, *Earl*
1321 Dacre, *Baron*
1324 Greyde Ruthyn, *Bss.*

Edward III., 1327–1377.

1328 *x**Ormonde, *Earl*
1330 *x* Maltravers, *Baron*
1332 Clinton, *Baron*
1337 Cornwall, *Duke*
1342 *x* West, *Baron*
1368 Botreaux, *Baron*
[Robt. II. Scot., 1371–90]
1375 *x**De La Poer, *Baron*

Richard II., 1377–1399.

1383 Camoys, *Baron*
1387 *Baronies by Letters Patent first created*
1389 *x*†Angus, *Earl*
[Robert III. Scot., 1390–1406]
1392 *x* Abergavenny, *B.*
1398 †Crawford, *Earl*
1403 *x**Killeen, *Baron*
1404 †Mar, *Earl*
[Jas. I. Scot., 1406–37]
1408 *x*†Gordon, *Baron*
1408 *x*†Huntly, *Baron*
14(?) *x*†Dalkeith, *Baron*

Henry V., 1413–1422.

1421 Berkeley, ——

Henry VI., 1422–1461.

1425 *x*†Erskine, *Baron*
1426 *x* Hungerford, *Bar.*
[Jas. II. Scot., 1437–60]
1437 { †Rothes, *Countess*; *x*†Ballinbreich, *Bs*; *x*†Leslie, *Baroness*
1439 *Dunsany, *Baron*
1442 Shrewsbury, *Earl*
1442 †Forbes, *Baron*
1444 *x*†Gray, *Baron*
1445 *x*†Lindsay, *Baron*
1445 *x* DeMoleyns, *Baron*
1445 †Saltoun of Abernethy, *Baron*
1445 *x*†Campbell, *Baron*
1445 *x*†Glamis, *Baron*
1445 *x*†Graham, *Baron*
1446 *Waterford, *Earl*
1448 Stourton, *Baron*
1448 *x*†Seton, *Baron*
1449 *x*†Montgomerie, *B.*
1450 *x*†Huntly, *Earl*
1452 †Borthwick, *Baron*
1452 *x*†Kennedy, *Baron*
1452 { †Erroll, *Earl*; *x*†Hay, *Baron*
1455 Berners, *Baroness*
1455 { †Caithness, *Earl*; *x*†Berriedale, *Bar.*
1457 *x*†Argyll, *Earl*
1458 { †Morton, *Earl*; *x*†Aberdour, *Bar.*
[Jas. III. Scot., 1460–88]
1460 †Cathcart, *Baron*

Edward IV., 1461–1483.

1461 *x* Hastings of Ashby, *Baron*
1461 *x* Herbert, *Baron*
1469 { †Rothesay, *Duke*; *x*†Carrick, *Earl*; *x*†Renfrew, *Baron*
1469 †Buchan, *Earl*
1470 †Lovat, *Baron*
1470 *x*†Lorne, *Baron*
1473 *x*†Home, *Baron*
1478 { *Gormanston, *Vis.*; *x**Loundres, *Bar.*
1482 *x**Howth, *Baron*

Richard III., 1483–1485.

1483 { Norfolk, *Duke*; *x* Surrey, *Earl*

Henry VII., 1485–1509.

1485 Derby, *Earl*
1488 *x*†Drummond of Cargill, *Baron*
[Jas. IV. Scot. 1488–1513]
1488 *x*†Crichton, *Baron*
1488 *x*†Hay of Yester, *Baron*
1489 †Sinclair, *Baron*
1489 *x*†Alloa, *Baron*
1489 †Herries, *Baron*
1489 †Sempill, *Baron*
1491 *x*†Ogilvy of Airlie, *Baron*
1492 Willoughby de Broke, *Baron*
1503 *x*†Arran, *Earl*
1505 *x*†Montrose, *Earl*
1506 *x* Herbert of Ragland, *Baron*
1508 †Eglinton, *Earl*
1509 †Cassillis, *Earl*

Henry VIII., 1509–1547.

1509 Conyers, *Baron*
1509 †Elphinstone, *Bar.*
1514 *x* Worcester, *Earl*
1523 Vaux, *Baron*
1525 *x* Rutland, *Earl*
1527 *x**Ossory, *Earl*
1529 Braye, *Baron*
1529 Windsor, *Baron*
1529 Wentworth, *Baron*
1529 Huntingdon, *Earl*
1537 *x**Thurles, *Viset.*
1539 *x* Russell, *Baron*
1539 *x* St. John of Basing, *Baron*
1541 *Louth, *Baron*
[Mary of Scot., 1542–67]
1543 { *x**Clanricarde, *E.*; *x**Dunkellin, *Bar.*
1543 *Inchiquin, *Baron*

Edward VI., 1547–1553.

1547 { *x* Seymour, *Baron*; Somerset, *Duke*
1550 *x* Bedford, *Earl*
1550 *x* Wiltshire, *Earl*
1550 Hereford, *Viset.*
1550 { *Mountgarret, *V.*; *x**Mountgarret, *B.*
1551 *x* Herbert of Cardiff, *Baron*
1551 Pembroke, *Earl*
1551 Winchester, *Marq.*
1552 *x* Paget, *Baron*

Mary, 1553–1558.

1553 Devon, *Earl*
1554 North, *Baron*
1554 *x* Howard, *Baron*

Elizabeth, 1558–1603.

1559 St. John of Bletso, *Baron*
1562 †Moray, *Earl*
1564 †Torphichen, *Baron*
1565 †Mar, *Earl*
[James VI. Scot., 1567–1625]

1571 *x*Burghley, *Baron*
1572 *x*Lincoln, *Earl*
1572 *x*Norreys, *Baron*
1581 *x*†Doune, *Baron*
1587 *x*†Paisley, *Baron*
1590 *x*†Maitland, *Baron*
1591 *x*†Newbottle, *Baron*
1597 Howard de Walden, *Baron*
1599 *x*†Hamilton, *Marq.*
1599 †Huntly, *Marquis*
1599 *x*†Enzie, *Earl*
1599 *x*†Badenoch, *Baron*
1600 *x*†Roxburghe, *Bar.*
1601 *x*†Campbell, *Baron*
1601 *x*†Loudoun, *Baron*
1602 †Kinloss, *Baron*

James I., 1603–1625.

1603 Suffolk, *Earl*
1603 *x*†Abercorn, *Baron*
1603 *x*Cecil, *Baron*
1603 *x*†Dirleton, *Baron*
1603 *x*Grey of Groby, *B.*
1603 Petre, *Baron*
1603 *x*Russell of Thornhaugh, *Baron*
1603 *x*Spencer, *Baron*
1603 Saye & Sele, *Baron*
1604 *x*†Murray, *Baron*
1604 *x*Cranborne, *Visct.*
1605 †Home, *Earl*; *x*†Dunglass, *Bar.*
1605 †Perth, *Earl*
1605 *x*Exeter, *Earl*
1605 Montgomery, *Earl*; *x*Herbert of Shurland, *Baron*
1605 *x*Salisbury, *Earl*
1605 *x*Cavendish of Hardwick, *Bar.*
1605 Arundell of Wardour, *Baron*
1606 *x*†Lothian, *Earl*
1606 *x*†Scott of Buccleuch, *Baron*
1606 *x*†Fentoun, *Visct.*
1606 †Abercorn, *Earl*; *x*†Hamilton, *Bar.*; *x*†Kilpatrick, *Bar.*; *x*†Mountcastle, *B.*
1606 †Kinghorn, *Earl*; *x*†Lyon, *Viscount*
1606 *x*†Tullibardine, *E.*; *x*†Gask, *Baron*; *x*†Balquhidder, *B.*
1606 †Blantyre, *Baron*
1607 *x*†Garlics, *Baron*
1607 †Balfour, *Baron*
1608 Clifton, *Baron*
1608 *x*†Scone, *Baron*
1609 †Colville of Culross, *Baron*
1609 †Dingwall, *Baron*
1609 *x*†Maderty, *Baron*
1610 *x*†Cardross, *Baron*
1611 *x*†St. Colme, *Baron*
1613 *x*†Binning, *Baron*
1615 Dormer, *Baron*
1616 *x*†Lauderdale, *Visc.*
1616 *x*†Carnegie of Kinnaird, *Baron*
1616 *x*†Melville, *Baron*
1616 Teynham, *Baron*
1616 *x**Brabazon, *Baron*
1616 *x**Moore, *Baron*
1616 *x**Boyle of Youghal, *Baron*
1616 *x*†Roxburghe, *E.*; *x*†Ker, *Baron*
1616 *x*Stanhope, *Baron*
1617 *x**Strabane, *Baron*
1618 *x**Cavan, *Baron*; *x**Lambart, *Baron*
1618 *x*Northampton, *E.*
1618 *x*Devonshire, *Earl*
1618 *x*†Ramsay of Dalhousie, *Baron*
1619 †Kellie, *Earl*
1619 *x*†Buccleuch, *Earl*; *x*†Eskdaill, *Baron*; *x*†Whitchester, *B.*
1619 †Haddington, *Earl*
1619 *x*Cambridge, *Earl*; *x*Innerdale, *Baron*
1619 *x**Castle-Stewart, *B.*
1620 *Grandison, *Visct.*
1620 *Digby, *Baron*
1620 *Cork, *Earl*; *x**Dungarvan, *V.*
1620 †Falkland, *Visct.*
1620 *x**Fitzwilliam, *Bar.*
1620 *x*Mandeville, *Visc.*; *x*Montagu, *Baron*
1620 *x**Caulfeild, *Baron*
1620 *x*Feilding, *Visct.*; *x*Feilding, *Baron*
1620 *x*Brooke, *Baron*
1621 *x**Moore, *Viscount*
1621 †Stormont, *Visct.*
1621 *Westmeath, *Earl*
1622 *x*Andover, *Visct.*; *x*Howard, *Baron*
1622 *x*†Ayr, *Viscount*
1622 *x*†Jedburgh, *Baron*
1622 *Valentia, *Viscount*
1622 *Dillon, *Viscount*
1622 Denbigh, *Earl*; *Desmond, *Earl*; *x**Callan, *Viscount*; *x**Feilding, *Baron*
1623 *x*Maidstone, *Visct.*
1623 †Galloway, *Earl*
1624 †Lauderdale, *Earl*; *x*†Maitland, *Visct.*; *x*†Boltoun, *Baron*; *x*†Thirlestane, *B.*
1624 Westmorland, *E.*; *x*Burghersh, *Bar.*

Charles I., 1625–1649.

1625 *x**Chichester, *Vis.*; *x**Chichester, *Bar.*
1625 *x**Kilmorey, *Visct.*
1626 *x*Manchester, *Earl*
1626 Berkshire, *Earl*
1626 Lindsey, *Earl*
1627 *Meath, *Earl*
1627 *x*†Dupplin, *Visct.*; *x*†Hay, *Baron*
1627 †Napier of Merchistoun, *Bar.*
1627 *x*Poulett, *Baron*
1627 *Sherard, *Baron*
1627 †Fairfax, *Baron*
1627 *x*Clun, *Baron*; *x*Fitzalan, *Baron*; *x*Oswaldestre, *B.*
1628 *x**Mountmorris, *B.*
1628 *x*Brudenell, *Baron*
1628 *x**Boyle of Kinalmeaky, *Visct.*; *x**Bandon Bridge, *Baron*; *x**Broghill, *Baron*
1628 Stamford, *Earl*
1628 *x*†Drumlanrig, *V.*; *x*†Douglas, *Baron*
1628 *x*†Wemyss, *Baron*
1628 *x*Strange, *Baron*
1628 †Reay, *Baron*
1628 Winchilsea, *Earl*
1628 *Lumley, *Viscount*
1628 *Taaffe, *Viscount*; *x**Ballymote, *Bar.*
1628 Chesterfield, *Earl*
1628 *x*†Dalzell, *Baron*
1628 *Fingall, *Earl*
1628 *x**Molyneux, *Visct.*
1629 *x*†Athole, *Earl*
1629 *x**Burke, *Viscount*
1629 *x**Ikerrin, *Viscount*
1633 †Lindsay, *Earl*; *x*†Parbroath, *Bar.*
1633 †Loudoun, *Earl*; *x*†Mauchline, *Bar.*; *x*†Tarrinzean, *B.*
1633 †Kinnoull, *Earl*
1633 †Dumfries, *Earl*
1633 *x*†Queensberry, *E.*
1633 *x*†Douglas, *Marq.*; *x*†Abernethy, *Bar.*; *x*†Jedburgh Forest, *Baron*
1633 †Elgin, *Earl*; *x*†Bruce of Kinloss, *Baron*
1633 †Southesk, *Earl*; *x*†Carnegie of Kinnaird & Leuchars *B*
1633 *x*†Ancrum, *Earl*; *x*†Kerr, *Baron*
1633 †Wemyss, *Earl*; *x*†Elcho, *Baron*; *x*†Methel, *Baron*
1633 †Dalhousie, *Earl*; *x*†Ramsay of Kerrington, *Baron*
1633 †Forrester, *Baron*
1633 *x*†Lindsay of Balcarres, *Baron*
1639 *x*†Lanark, *Earl*; *x*†Mackanshire, *B.*; *x*†Polmont, *Baron*
1639 †Airlie, *Earl*; *x*†Ogilvy of Alyth, *Baron*
1639 †Carnwath, *Earl*
1639 *x*†Inglismaldie, *B.*; *x*†Rosehill, *Baron*
1640 Stafford, *Baron*
1641 *x*Capel, *Baron*
1641 †Leven, *Earl*; *x*†Balgonie, *Baron*
1641 †Arbuthnott, *Visc.*; *x*†Inverbervie, *B.*
1641 *x*†Balvaird, *Baron*
1642 *x*Worcester, *Marq.*
1643 †Elibank, *Baron*
1643 †Hamilton, *Duke*; *x*†Clydesdale, *M.*; *x*†Avon, *Baron*
1643 *x*Sunderland, *Earl*
1643 †Dysart, *Earl*; *x*†Huntingtower, *Baron*
1643 Byron, *Baron*
1644 *x*St. Liz, *Baron*
1644 *x*Norfolk, *Earl*
1644 *x*Glamorgan, *Earl*; *x*Grosmont, *Visct.*; *x*Beaufort, *Baron*
1646 *x*†Selkirk, *Earl*; *x*†Daer, *Baron*; *x*†Shortcleugh, *B.*
1646 *x*†Tweeddale, *Earl*
1647 *x**Donegall, *Earl*
1647 *Cavan, *Earl*; *x**Kilcoursie, *Vis.*
1647 *x*†Newburgh, *Visc.*
1647 †Northesk, *Earl*
1647 †Belhaven & Stenton, *Baron*
1647 *x*†Falconer, *Baron*
1647 †Kincardine, *Earl*; *x*†Bruce of Torry, *B*
1647 *x*†Cochrane of Dundonald, *Baron*

Charles II., 1649–1685.

1651 †Balcarres, *Earl*; *x*†Balneill, *Baron*
1651 †Rollo, *Baron*
1651 †Ruthven, *Baron*
1660 Sandwich, *Earl*; *x*Hinchinbroke, *Viscount*; *x*Montagu, *Baron*
1660 *Orrery, *Earl*
1660 *x*†Aboyne, Earl; *x*†Gordon of Strathavon, *B.*
1660 *Masseereene, *Visc.*; *x**Loughneagh, *B.*
1660 †Newburgh, *Earl*; *x*†Kynnaird, *Visc.*; *x*†Levingstone, *B.*
1661 *Cholmondeley, *Viscount*
1661 *x*Cardigan, *Earl*
1661 Essex, *Earl*; *x*Malden, *Viscount*
1661 *x*Townshend, *Bar.*
1661 Carlisle, *Earl*; *x*Howard, *Visct.*; *x*Dacre of Gilleland, *Baron*
1661 *x**Drogheda, *Earl*
1661 *x*Ashley, *Baron*
1663 Doncaster, *Earl*; *x*Tyndale, *Baron*
1663 *x*Lucas, *Baron*
1664 *x*Arlington, *Baron*
1664 *x*Ward, *Baron*
1665 *x**Charlemont, *Vis.*
1665 *x*Craven, *Baron*
1666 *x*Butler, *Baron*
1669 †Dundonald, *Earl*; *x*†Cochrane of Paisley, *Baron*
1672 *x*Arlington, *Earl*; *x*Thetford, *Visct.*
1672 Clifford, *Baron*
1672 Shaftesbury, *Earl*; *x*Cooper, *Baron*

1672 { xEuston, *Earl*
xIpswich, *Visct.*
xSudbury, *Baron*
1673 xFinch, *Baron*
1673 { †Buccleuch, *Duke*
x†Dalkeith, *Earl*
1673 xLatimer, *Visct.*
1673 xOsborne, *Baron*
1674 x†Osborne, *Visct.*
1674 xDanby, *Earl*
1675 †Dunblane, *Visct.*
1675 { Richmond, *Duke*
xMarch, *Earl*
xSettrington, *Bar.*
1675 Grafton, *Duke*
1675 { †Lennox, *Duke*
x†Darnley, *Earl*
x†Methuen, *Baron*
1675 { x*Granard, *Visct.*
x*Clanehugh, *Br.*
1676 { x†Athole, *Marq.*
x†Balquhidder, *V.*
x†Balvenie, *Baron*
1676 { xBurford, *Earl*
xHeddington, *Bn.*
1677 { †Kintore, *Earl*
x†Keith, *Baron*
1677 { †Breadalbane, *El.*
x†Holland, *Earl*
x†Paintland, *Vct.*
x†Tay, *Viscount*
x†Benederaloch, *Baron*
x†Glenorchy, *Br.*
x†Ormelie, *Baron*
x†Weik, *Baron*
1677 { †Strathmore, *Earl*
x†Lyon, *Viscount*
x†Strathdichtie, *B*
x†Sydlaw, *Baron*
x†Tannadyce, *Br.*
1679 xManners, *Baron*
1679 { Berkeley, *Earl*
xDursley, *Visct.*
1680 *Downe, *Viscount*
1681 †Nairne, *Baroness*
1681 Nottingham, *Earl*
1681 xLumley, *Baron*
1682 †Queensberry, *Mar*
1682 { x†Drumlanrig, *E.*
x†Sanquhar, *Earl*
x†Nith, *Viscount*
x†Torthorwald, *V.*
x†Ross, *Viscount*
x†Douglas of Kinmont, *Baron*
1682 xOssulston, *Baron*
1682 { †Aberdeen, *Earl*
x†Formantine, *V.*
x†Haddo, *Baron*
x†Kellie, *Baron*
x†Methlic, *Baron*
x†Tarves, *Baron*
1682 Abingdon, *Earl*
1682 Beaufort, *Duke*
1682 xDartmouth, *Baron*
1682 xTownshend, *Visc.*
1682 { xWeymouth, *Visc.*
xThynne, *Baron*
1682 †Kinnaird, *Baron*
1683 { †Queensberry *Dk.*
x†Dumfries, *Mar.*
1683 xGuilford, *Baron*
1684 St. Albans, *Duke*
1684 *Granard, *Earl*

James II., 1685–1688.

1685 { x†Melfort, *Visct.*
x†Drummond of Gilstoun, *Baron*
1685 xChurchill, *Baron*
1686 xWaldegrave, *Bar.*
1686 { †Melfort, *Earl*
x†Forth, *Viscount*
x†Drummond of Riccarton, *Bar.*
1686 { †Dunmore, *Earl*
x†Fincastle, *Visc.*
x†Murray, *Baron*
1686 { †Strathallan, *Vis.*
x†Drummond of Cromlix, *Baron*

William III., 1689–1702.

1689 xCarmarthen, *Mar.*
1689 xMarlborough, *Earl*
1689 { xPortland, *Earl*
xWoodstock, *Visc.*
xCirencester, *Brn.*
1689 xLumley, *Viscount*
1689 xCholmondeley, *B.*
1689 { x*Kenmare, *Visc.*
x*Castlerosse, *Bn.*
1689 xAshburnham, *Bn.*
1690 { †Melville, *Earl*
x†Kirkaldie, *Visc.*
x†Balwearie, *Bn.*
x†Monymail, *Bn.*
x†Raith, *Baron*
1690 Scarbrough, *Earl*
1690 { x†Stair, *Viscount*
x†Glenluce, *Baron*
x†Stranraer, *Bn.*
1690 †Polworth, *Baron*
1691 { xVilliers, *Viscount*
xVilliers, *Baron*
1694 Leeds, *Duke*
1694 { Bedford, *Duke*
xTavistock, *Marq.*
1694 { Devonshire, *Duke*
xHartington, *Mq.*
1694 { †Tweeddale, *Mar.*
x†Gifford, *Earl*
x†Walden, *Visct.*
1695 xHowland, *Baron*
1695 { x*Lisburne, *Visct.*
x*Vaughan, *Baron*
x*Fethard, *Baron*
1696 { †Orkney, *Earl*
x†Kirkwall, *Visct.*
x†Dechmont, *Bar.*
1696 { Albemarle, *Earl*
xBury, *Viscount*
xAshford, *Baron*
1697 { †March, *Earl*
x†Peebles, *Visct.*
x†Lyne, *Baron*
x†Munard, *Baron*
x†Niedpath, *Baron*
1697 { Coventry, *Earl*
xDeerhurst, *Visct.*
1697 Jersey, *Earl*
1698 x†Seafield, *Viscount*
1699 x†Boyle, of Kelburne, *Baron*
1699 xBarnard, *Baron*

1700 { x†Rosebery, *Visct.*
x†Dalmeny, *Baron*
x†Primrose, *Baron*
1701 { †Argyll, *Duke*
x†Kintyre, *Marq.*
x†Lorne, *Marquis*
x†Campbell, *Earl*
x†Cowal, *Earl*
1701 { x†Glenilla, *Visct.*
x†Lochow, *Visct.*
x†Inverary, *Baron*
x†Morven, *Baron*
x†Mull, *Baron*
x†Tiry, *Baron*
1701 { †Lothian, *Marquis*
x†Ancrum, *Earl*
x†Briene, *Visct.*
x†Kerr, *Baron*
1701 { †Seafield, *Earl*
x†Reidhaven, *V.*
x†Ogilvy, *Baron*
1701 { x*Strabane, *Visct.*
x*Mountcastle, *B.*

Anne, 1702–1714.

1702 { Marlborough, *Dk.*
xBlandford, *Marq.*
1703 xGuernsey, *Baron*
1703 xGower, *Baron*
1703 xConway, *Baron*
1703 xHervey, *Baron*
1703 { Rutland, *Duke*
xGranby, *Marquis*
1703 { †Stair, *Earl*
x†Dalrymple, *Vt.*
x†Newliston, *Bn.*
1703 { †Rosebery, *Earl*
x†Inverkeithing *V*
1703 { †Glasgow, *Earl*
x†Kelburn, *Visct.*
x†Boyle of Stewarton, *Baron*
1703 { †Bute, *Earl*
x†Kingarth, *Visct.*
x†Cumbrae, *Baron*
x†Inchmarnock, *B*
x†MountStuart, *B*
1703 { †Hopetoun, *Earl*
x†Aithrie, *Visct.*
x†Hope, *Baron*
1703 { †Athole, *Duke*
x†Tullibardine, *Marquis*
x†Strathardle, *E.*
x†Strathtay, *Earl*
x†Glenalmond, *V.*
x†Glenlyon, *V.*
1703 { x†Garnock, *Visct.*
x†Kilbirnie, *Baron*
x†Kingsburn, *Bar.*
x†Drumry, *Baron*
1706 xCowper, *Baron*
1706 { Poulett, *Earl*
xHinton, *Viscount*
1706 { x†Cholmondeley, *E*
xMalpas, *Visct.*
1707 { †Montrose, *Duke*
x†Buchanan, *M.*
x†Graham, *Marq.*
x†Kincardine, *E.*
x†Dundaff, *Visct.*
x†Aberuthven, *Baron*
x†Fintrie, *Baron*
x†Mugdock, *Baron*

1707 { †Roxburghe, *Duke*
x†Bowmont&Cessford, *Marquis*
x†Kelso, *Earl*
x†Broxmouth, *Vis.*
1711 { Ferrers, *Earl*
xTamworth, *Visct.*
1711 { Dartmouth, *Earl*
xLewisham, *Visct.*
1711 Boyle, *Baron*
1711 Hay, *Baron*
1712 xBathurst, *Baron*
1712 Middleton, *Baron*
1712 { Bolingbroke, *Visc.*
xSt. John of Lydiard Tregoze, *B.*
1712 { Brandon, *Duke*
xDutton, *Baron*
1712 *Conway, *Baron*

George I., 1714-1727.

1714 Aylesford, *Earl*
1714 xBristol, *Earl*
1714 Tankerville, *Earl*
1715 x*Newborough, *B.*
1715 x*Brodrick, *Baron*
1715 x*Perceval, *Baron*
1715 *Carbery, *Baron*
1715 x*Hamilton of Stackallan, *Baron*
1715 x*Newtown-Butler, *Baron*
1716 xParker, *Baron*
1716 xOnslow, *Baron*
1716 xRomney, *Baron*
1716 { St. John, *Viscount*
xSt. John of Battersea, *Baron*
1716 { Portland, *Duke*
xTitchfield, *Marq.*
1716 xNewburgh, *Baron*
1716 { *Molesworth, *V.*
x*Philipstown, *B.*
1716 { *Fitzwilliam, *Earl*
x*Miltown, *Visct.*
1717 { *Chetwynd, *Visct.*
x*Rathdown, *Bar.*
1717 { xStanhope, *Visct.*
xStanhope, *Baron*
1717 *Midleton, *Visct.*
1717 *Boyne, *Viscount*
1717 { x*Hillsborough, *V.*
x*Hill, *Baron*
1717 x*Southwell, *Baron*
1718 { Cowper, *Earl*
xFordwich, *Visct.*
1718 Stanhope, *Earl*
1718 *Aylmer, *Baron*
1718 xCadogan, *Baron*
1718 { xCobham, *Visct.*
xCobham, *Baron*
1719 Manchester, *Duke*
1719 { *Grimston, *Visct.*
x*Dunboyne, *Bar.*
1720 { Falmouth, *Visct.*
xBoscawen-Rose, *Baron*
1720 { xLymington, *Vis.*
xWallop, *Baron*
1720 { *Barrington, *V.*
x*Barrington, *B.*
1720 { *Gage, *Viscount*
x*Gage, *Baron*
1720 { x*Tyrone, *Visct.*
x*Beresford, *Bn.*

1721 x*Bessborough, *B.*
1721 x*Clifton, *Baron*
1721 { Torrington, *Visct.* / xByng, *Baron*
1721 { Macclesfield, *Earl* / xParker, *Viscount*
1722 { *Kerry, *Earl* / x*Clanmaurice, *V.*
1722 x*Perceval, *Visct.*
1722 x*Duncannon, *Vis.*
1722 { Graham, *Earl* / xGraham of Belford, *Baron*
1722 xPercy, *Baron*
1723 x*Darnley, *Visct.*
1723 xWalpole of Walpole, *Baron*
1725 { xKing, *Baron* / xOckham, *Baron*
1725 *Darnley, *Earl*

George II., 1727–1760.

1727 { *Galway, *Visct.* / x*Killard, *Baron*
1728 xHobart, *Baron*
1728 xMonson, *Baron*
1728 x*Lanesborough, *V.*
1729 { Waldegrave, *Earl* / xChewton, *Visct.*
1730 xHarrington, *Bn*
1730 { Ashburnham, *E.* / xSt. Asaph, *Visct.*
1733 x*Castle-Durrow, *B*
1733 *Egmont, *Earl*
1733 x*Desart, *Baron*
1733 xHardwicke, *Baron*
1733 xTalbot, *Baron*
1735 x*Braco, *Baron*
1739 *Bessborough, *Earl*
1741 { xIlchester, *Baron* / xStrangways, *Bn.*
1742 { Harrington, *Earl* / xPetersham, *Vis.*
1742 xFitzwilliam, *Bn.*
1742 xMilton, *Baron*
1742 xEdgcumbe, *Baron*
1743 { *Powerscourt, *Vis.* / x*Wingfield, *Bar.*
1743 Portsmouth, *Earl*
1743 x*Newport, *Baron*
1746 xBruce of Tottenham, *Baron*
1746 xFortescue, *Baron*
1746 Brooke, *Earl*
1746 { xGower, *Earl* / xTrentham, *Visc.*
1746 x*Mornington, *Bn.*
1746 x*Tyrone, *Earl*
1746 Buckinghamshire, *Earl*
1746 { Fitzwilliam, *Earl* / xMilton, *Viscount*
1747 { xIlchester, *Baron* / xStavordale, *Bn.* / xRedlynch, *Bar.*
1747 Leinster, *Viscount*
1747 { xFolkestone, *Vis.* / xLongford, *Baron*
1748 *Carrick, *Earl*
1749 Ponsonby of Sysonby, *Baron*
1749 { xNorthumberland *Earl* / xWarkworth, *Bar.*
1749 xTemple, *Earl*
1750 xVere, *Baron*
1750 x*Knapton, *Baron*
1750 { xHertford, *Earl* / xBeauchamp, *Vis.*
1751 *Ashbrook, *Visct.*
1751 { x*Hillsborough, *E.* / x*Kilwarlin, *Vis.*
1751 { x*Fitzmaurice, *V.* / x*Dunkerron, *Bn.*
1752 x*Carysfort, *Baron*
1752 Guilford, *Earl*
1753 *Shelburne, *Earl*
1753 x*Pollington, *Bn.*
1754 { Hardwicke, *Earl* / xRoyston, *Visct.*
1754 { xDarlington, *Earl* / xBarnard, *Visct.*
1755 x*Jocelyn, *Visct.*
1756 { *Shannon, *Earl* / x*Boyle, *Viscount* / x*Castle-Martyr, *Baron*
1756 x*Mountmorres, *B.*
1756 x*Russborough, *B.*
1756 *Farnham, *Baron*
1756 x*Longford, *Baron*
1756 xHyde, *Baron*
1756 xWalpole of Wolterton, *Baron*
1756 Ilchester, *Earl*
1756 *Lanesborough, *E.*
1756 Newcastle, *Duke*
1756 xHarwich, *Baron*
1758 { x*Sudley, *Viscount* / x*Saunders, *Bn.*
1758 *Lisle, *Baron*
1758 x*Courtown, *Baron*
1758 x*Annesley, *Baron*
1759 { *Fife, *Earl* / x*Macduff, *Visct.*
1759 Warwick, *Earl*

George III., 1760–1820.

1760 xWycombe, *Baron*
1760 xSondes, *Baron*
1760 x*Headfort, *Baron*
1760 x*Russborough, *V.*
1760 x*Mountflorence, *B.*
1760 x*Monteagle, *Baron*
1760 { *Mornington, *E.* / x*Wellesley, *Vis.*
1761 { Delaware, *Earl* / xCantelupe, *Visct.*
1761 { x*Kildare, *Marq.* / x*Offaly, *Earl*
1761 { xSpencer, *Visct.* / xSpencer, *Baron*
1761 xMount Stuart, *Bn.*
1761 xGrantham, *Baron*
1761 xGrosvenor, *Baron*
1761 Scarsdale, *Baron*
1761 Boston, *Baron*
1761 x*Winterton, *Baron*
1762 *Clive, *Baron*
1762 *Arran, *Earl*
1762 { *Courtown, *Earl* / x*Stopford, *Visc.*
1762 x*Headfort, *Visct.*
1762 xPelham, *Baron*
1762 Lovel & Holland, *Baron*
1762 Vernon, *Baron*
1763 xDucie, *Baron*
1763 *Milltown, *Earl*
1763 *Mountmorres, *V.*
1763 *Charlemont, *Earl*
1764 x*Kingston, *Baron*
1764 x*Kilworth, *Baron*
1765 xCamden, *Baron*
1765 Digby, *Baron*
1765 { Radnor, *Earl* / xPleydell-Bouverie, *Baron*
1765 { Spencer, *Earl* / xAlthorp, *Visct.*
1766 x*Mountcashell, *V.*
1766 { *Mexborough, *E.* / x*Pollington, *Vis.*
1766 { *Winterton, *Earl* / x*Turnour, *Visct.*
1766 { Northumberland, *Duke* / xPercy, *Earl*
1766 x*Bective, *Earl*
1766 x*Glerawley, *Vis.*
1766 x*Kingsborough, *Viscount*
1766 { x*Clanwilliam, *V.* / x*Gillford, *Baron*
1766 *Leinster, *Duke*
1766 Sundridge, *Baron*
1767 { *Howth, *Earl* / x*St. Lawrence, *V.*
1767 *Mulgrave, *Baron*
1768 x*Lifford, *Baron*
1768 x*Erne, *Baron*
1768 x*Westport, *Visct.*
1768 *Kingston, *Earl*
1770 x*Arden, *Baron*
1770 x*Bangor, *Baron*
1770 x*Dawson, *Baron*
1771 xApsley, *Baron*
1771 *Roden, *Earl*
1771 *Sefton, *Earl*
1771 x*Altamont, *Earl*
1772 Bathurst, *Earl*
1772 { Hillsborough, *E.* / xFairford, *Visct.*
1776 *Westcote, *Baron*
1776 Hamilton, *Baron*
1776 xBrownlow, *Baron*
1776 xCardiff, *Baron*
1776 xHarrowby, *Baron*
1776 Hawke, *Baron*
1776 Foley, *Baron*
1776 xAilesbury, *Earl*
1776 Clarendon, *Earl*
1776 *De Vesci, *Visct.*
1776 x*Doneraile, *Baron*
1776 *Macdonald, *Baron*
1776 *Lisburne, *Earl*
1776 *Southwell, *Visct.*
1776 *Clanwilliam, *Earl*
1776 x*Enniskillen, *Vis.*
1776 x*Gosford, *Baron*
1776 *Kensington, *Bar.*
1776 *Nugent, *Earl*
1776 *Newborough, *Bar.*
1776 x*Carlow, *Visct.*
1776 x*Lucan, *Baron*
1776 x*Clifden, *Baron*
1776 x*Naas, *Baron*
1776 x*Templetown, *Bn.*
1776 *Massy, *Baron*
1776 Mansfield (Notts.), *Earl*
1778 x*Clonmore, *Baron*
1780 Dynevor, *Baron*
1780 Walsingham, *Baron*
1780 Bagot, *Baron*
1780 xPorchester, *Baron*
1780 Southampton, *Bar.*
1781 *Lifford, *Viscount*
1781 x*Conyngham, *Bn.*
1781 *Mountcashell, *E.*
1781 *Muskerry, *Baron*
1781 x*Desart, *Viscount*
1781 x*Erne, *Viscount*
1781 x*Belmore, *Baron*
1781 x*Sheffield of Dunamore, *Baron*
1781 *Clifden, *Viscount*
1781 *Bangor, *Viscount*
1781 x*Mayo, *Viscount*
1781 x*Welles, *Baron*
1781 { xMount-Edgcumbe, *Visct.* / xValletort, *Visct.*
1782 { Grantley, *Baron* / xMarkenfield, *Bn.*
1782 Rodney, *Baron*
1782 *Hood, *Baron*
1783 xSydney, *Baron*
1783 x*Harberton, *Baron*
1783 x*Leitrim, *Baron*
1783 x*Donoughmore, *Baron*
1783 x*Sheffield of Roscommon, *Baron*
1783 *Muncaster, *Baron*
1784 xLovaine, *Baron*
1784 xEliot, *Baron*
1784 x*Earlsfort, *Baron*
1784 { xAbergavenny, *E.* / xNevill, *Viscount*
1784 Somers, *Baron*
1784 xBoringdon, *Baron*
1784 xUxbridge, *Earl*
1784 Berwick, *Baron*
1784 Sherborne, *Baron*
1784 { Talbot, *Earl* / xIngestre, *Visct.*
1784 { xGrosvenor, *Earl* / xBelgrave, *Visct.*
1784 x*Buckingham, *M.*
1784 { Lansdowne, *Marq.* / xWycombe, *Earl* / xCalne & Calstone, *Viscount*
1785 { *Antrim, *Earl* / x*Dunluce, *Visct.*
1785 x*Gosford, *Visct.*
1785 *Portarlington, *E.*
1785 *Doneraile, *Visct.*
1785 x*Wicklow, *Visct.*
1785 *Mayo, *Earl*
1785 x*Lismore, *Baron*
1785 x*Loftus, *Baron*
1785 x*De Montalt, *Bar.*
1785 *Longford, *Earl*
1786 xStafford, *Marquis*
1786 { xCamden, *Earl* / xBayham, *Visct.*
1786 xHamilton, *Visct.*
1786 Strange, *Earl*
1786 xMurray of Stanley, *Baron*
1786 Tyrone, *Baron*
1786 Carleton, *Baron*
1786 Suffield, *Baron*
1786 Dorchester, *Baron*
1786 Townshend, *Marq.*
1788 Kenyon, *Baron*

1788 *x*Howe, *Baron*
1788 Braybrooke, *Baron*
1788 *x*Amherst, *Baron*
1788 *x*Malmesbury, *Bar.*
1789 *x*Sydney, *Viscount*
1789 *Annesley, *Earl*
1789 *Carysfort, *Earl*
1789 *Enniskillen, *Earl*
1789 *Erne, *Earl*
1789 *x*Clonmell, *Visct.*
1789 *Waterford, *Marq.*
1789 *Downshire, *Marq.*
1789 Salisbury, *Marquis*
1789 Bath, *Marquis*
1789 Mount-Edgcumbe, *Earl*
1789 { Fortescue, *Earl*; *x*Ebrington, *Vis.*
1789 *x*Londonderry, *B.*
1789 *Kilmaine, *Baron*
1789 *Cloncurry, *Baron*
1789 *Auckland, *Baron*
1789 *x*Belmore, *Visct.*
1789 *x*Conyngham, *V.*
1789 *x*Loftus, *Viscount*
1790 *x*Glentworth, *Bar.*
1790 *Clonbrock, *Baron*
1790 Fisherwick, *Baron*
1790 *x*Oriel, *Baron*
1790 *x*Caledon, *Baron*
1790 *x*Verulam, *Baron*
1790 Abercorn, *Marquis*
1790 Gage, *Baron*
1790 *x*Beverley, *Earl*
1791 *Hawarden, *Visct.*
1791 { *Donegall, *Marq.*; *x*Belfast, *Earl*
1791 *Drogheda, *Marq.*
1791 *Harberton, *Visct.*
1791 *x*Northland, *Vis.*
1792 Thurlow, *Baron*
1792 *Waterpark, *Baron*
1792 *x*Mansfield (Midx.) *Earl*
1792 *x*Oxmantown, *B.*
1793 Auckland, *Baron*
1793 Carnarvon, *Earl*
1793 { Hertford, *Marq.*; *x*Yarmouth, *Earl*
1793 *x*Bandon, *Baron*
1793 *x*Leitrim, *Visct.*
1793 Clonmell, *Earl*
1793 { *Desart, *Earl*; *x*Castle-Cuffe, *V.*
1793 *Wicklow, *Earl*
1793 *x*Castle-Stewart, *V*
1794 *x*Ely, *Earl*
1794 *Bridport, *Baron*
1794 *x*Bradford, *Baron*
1794 *x*Clive, *Baron*
1794 *x*Curzon, *Baron*
1794 *x*Dundas, *Baron*
1794 Lyttelton, *Baron*
1794 Mendip, *Baron*
1794 *x*Mulgrave, *Baron*
1794 *x*Yarborough, *Bar.*
1794 *Graves, *Baron*
1795 *x*Hood, *Baron*
1795 *x*Somerton, *Baron*
1795 *x*Yelverton, *Baron*
1795 *Leitrim, *Earl*
1795 *Lucan, *Earl*
1795 *x*Castlereagh, *Vis.*
1795 *x*Bernard, *Visct.*
1795 *x*Loughborough, *B.*

1796 { Bute, *Marquis*; *x*Windsor, *Earl*; *x*Mountjoy, *Visct.*
1796 *x*Rous, *Baron*
1796 Hood, *Viscount*
1796 Stuart of Castle Stuart, *Baron*
1796 Stewart of Garlies, *Baron*
1796 Saltersford, *Baron*
1796 Brodrick, *Baron*
1796 Calthorpe, *Baron*
1796 Gwydyr, *Baron*
1796 *x*Harewood, *Baron*
1796 *x*Cawdor, *Baron*
1796 *Huntingfield, *Bar.*
1796 *Carrington, *Bar.*
1796 { *x*Newark, *Visct.*; *x*Pierrepont, *Bn.*
1796 *x*Londonderry, *E.*
1796 *Rossmore, *Baron*
1797 *Hotham, *Baron*
1797 *x*Bantry, *Baron*
1797 *Teignmouth, *Bar.*
1797 Bolton, *Baron*
1797 Carrington, *Baron*
1797 *x*Minto, *Baron*
1797 { *x*Lowther, *Visct.*; *x*Lowther, *Baron*
1797 Lilford, *Baron*
1797 Ribblesdale, *Baron*
1797 *x*Wodehouse, *Baron*
1797 Northwick, *Baron*
1797 { *x**Conyngham, *E.*; *x**Conyngham, *V.*; *x*Duncan, *Viscount*; *x*Duncan, *Baron*
1797 *Cremorne, *Baron*
1797 *Belmore, *Earl*
1797 *x*Suirdale, *Visct.*
1797 *Ferrard, *Viscount*
1797 *x*Monck, *Baron*
1797 *x*Norwood, *Baron*
1797 *x*Kilconnel, *Baron*
1797 { *Headley, *Baron*; *x*Allanson, *Baron*; *x*Winn, *Baron*
1797 *x*Caledon, *Visct.*
1797 *Crofton, *Baron*
1798 *Ffrench, *Baron*
1799 { Cumberland, *Duke*; Teviotdale, *Duke*; *Armagh, *Earl*
1799 *x*Eldon, *Baron*
1799 *Henley, *Baron*
1800 *Ventry, *Baron*
1800 *Clanmorris, *Bar.*
1800 *De Blaquiere, *Bn.*
1800 { *Dufferin, *Baron*; *Clandeboye, *Bn.*
1800 *Dunalley, *Baron*
1800 *x*Ennismore, *Bar.*
1800 *x*Frankfort, *Bar.*
1800 *Langford, *Baron*
1800 *Wallscourt, *Baron*
1800 *x*Adare, *Baron*
1800 *Henniker, *Baron*
1800 { *Bandon, *Earl*; *x*Bandon, *Visct.*
1800 *x*Norbury, *Baron*
1800 { Cadogan, *Earl*; *x*Chelsea, *Visct.*
1800 *Ashtown, *Baron*
1800 *Clarina, *Baron*
1800 *Headfort, *Marq.*

1800 *Sligo, *Marquis*
1800 *Ely, *Marquis*
1800 { Malmesbury, *Earl*; *x*Fitzharris, *Vis.*
1800 *Castle-Stewart, *E.*
1800 *Avonmore, *Visct.*
1800 *x*Bantry, *Viscount*
1800 *x*Limerick, *Visct.*
1800 *x*Erris, *Baron*
1800 *Radstock, *Baron*
1800 *Gardner, *Baron*
1800 *x*Somerton, *Visct.*
1800 *Donoughmore, *E.*
1801 *Caledon, *Earl*
1801 *Kenmare, *Earl*
1801 *x*Castlerosse, *Vis.*
1801 *Monck, *Viscount*
1801 *x*Dunlo, *Viscount*
1801 Moore, *Baron*
1801 Loftus, *Baron*
1801 Carysfort, *Baron*
1801 Exeter, *Marquis*
1801 Rosslyn, *Earl*
1801 { St. Vincent, *Vis.*; *x*Jervis, *Baron*
1801 Abercromby, *Bar.*
1801 { Craven, *Earl*; *x*Uffington, *Visct.*
1801 { Onslow, *Earl*; *x*Cranley, *Visct.*
1801 { Romney, *Earl*; *x*Marsham, *Visct.*
1801 Chichester, *Earl*
1801 *x*Grey, *Baron*
1801 { Wilton, *Earl*; *x*Grey de Wilton, *Viscount*
1801 *x*Nelson, *Baron*
1801 { Cambridge, *Duke*; *x*Tipperary, *Earl*; *x*Culloden, *Baron*
1802 *x*Redesdale, *Baron*
1802 *x*Curzon, *Viscount*
1802 Ellenborough, *Bar.*
1802 Sandys, *Baron*
1802 *x*Arden, *Baron*
1802 Sheffield, *Baron*
1802 { Melville, *Viscount*; *x*Duneira, *Baron*
1803 *Limerick, *Earl*
1803 *Clancarty, *Earl*
1804 { Powis, *Earl*; *x*Clive, *Viscount*; *x*Powis, *Baron*; *x*Herbert of Cherbury, *Baron*
1805 Sidmouth, *Visct.*
1805 *x*Barham, *Baron*
1805 { Nelson, *Earl*; *x*Merton, *Viscount*
1806 *Rendlesham, *Bar.*
1806 *Gosford, *Earl*
1806 *Rosse, *Earl*
1806 *Normanton, *Earl*
1806 Erskine, *Baron*
1806 *Templetown, *Viscount*
1806 *x*Ardrossan, *Baron*
1806 { *x*Anson, *Viscount*; *x*Soberton, *Baron*
1806 Monteagle of Westport, *Baron*
1806 Granard, *Baron*
1806 Crewe, *Baron*
1806 *x*Beauchamp, *Bar.*

1806 Manvers, *Earl*
1806 Orford, *Earl*
1806 { Grey, *Earl*; *x*Howick, *Viscount*
1806 *Lismore, *Viscount*
1806 *x*Lorton, *Viscount*
1806 *x*Ailsa, *Baron*
1806 Gardner, *Baron*
1807 Lonsdale, *Earl*
1807 Manners, *Baron*
1807 { *x*Cathcart, *Visct.*; *x*Greenock, *Baron*
1809 Hopetoun, *Baron*
1809 { Harrowby, *Earl*; *x*Sandon, *Visct.*
1809 { *x*Wellington, *Vis.*; *x*Douro, *Baron*
1810 *x*Kiltarton, *Baron*
1812 *x*Wellington, *Earl*
1812 { Northampton, *M.*; *x*Compton, *Earl*; *x*Wilmington, *Bn.*
1812 { Harewood, *Earl*; *x*Lascelles, *Visct.*
1812 { *x*Mulgrave, *Earl*; *x*Normanby, *Vis.*
1812 { Camden, *Marquis*; *x*Brecknock, *Earl*
1812 *x*Wellington, *Marq.*
1812 *Castlemaine, *Bar.*
1812 *Decies, *Baron*
1813 { Minto, *Earl*; *x*Melgund, *Visct.*
1814 { Wellington, *Duke*; *x*Douro, *Marquis*
1814 *x*Combermere, *Bn.*
1814 *x*Niddry, *Baron*
1814 Gordon, *Viscount*
1814 *x*Exmouth, *Baron*
1814 *x*Stewart, *Baron*
1814 Cathcart, *Earl*
1815 Anglesey, *Marq.*
1815 *x*Trench, *Baron*
1815 Meldrum, *Baron*
1815 Ross, *Baron*
1815 Grinstead, *Baron*
1815 Foxford, *Baron*
1815 Churchill, *Baron*
1815 Harris, *Baron*
1815 *x*Granville, *Visct.*
1815 { Cholmondeley, *M.*; *x*Rocksavage, *E.*
1815 { Verulam, *Earl*; *x*Grimston, *Visct.*
1815 { Brownlow, *Earl*; *x*Alford, *Viscount*
1815 St. Germans, *Earl*
1815 { Morley, *Earl*; *x*Boringdon, *Visc.*
1815 { Bradford, *Earl*; *x*Newport, *Visct.*
1815 { Beauchamp, *Earl*; *x*Elmley, *Viscount*
1816 *Londonderry, *M.*
1816 { *x**Ennismore, *Vis.*; *x**Listowel, *Visct.*
1816 *Gort, *Viscount*
1816 *x*Hill, *Baron*
1816 { *Conyngham, *M.*; *x**Mount Charles *E.*
1816 *x*Slane, *Viscount*
1816 { *Bantry, *Earl*; *x**Berehaven, *Vis.*
1816 { *Sheffield, *Earl*; *x**Pevensey, *Vis.*

1816 *Frankfort de Montmorency, *V.*
1816 *x*Mount Earl, *Vis.*
1816 *x*De Grey, *Earl*
1816 Exmouth, *Viscount*
1817 Colchester, *Baron*
1818 *Garvagh, *Baron*

George IV., 1820–1830.

1821 Hutchinson, *Visct.*
1821 Eldon, *Earl*; *x*Encombe, *Visct.*
1821 Howe, *Earl*
1821 Ailesbury, *Marq.*; *x*Bruce, *Earl*; *x*Savernake, *Visc.*
1821 Kerr, *Baron*
1821 Minster, *Baron*
1821 Ormonde, *Baron*
1821 Wemyss, *Baron*
1821 Clanbrassil, *Baron*
1821 Silchester, *Baron*
1821 Oriel, *Baron*
1821 Delamere, *Baron*
1821 Forester, *Baron*
1821 *x*Glenlyon, *Baron*
1821 *x*Ravensworth, *B.*
1821 Stradbroke, *Earl*; *x*Dunwich, *Visct.*
1821 Rayleigh, *Baron*
1822 Buckingham and Chandos, *Duke*; *x*Chandos, *Marq.*
1822 *Kilmorey, *Earl*; *x*Newry & Morne, *Viscount*
1822 *Dunraven and Mount-Earl, *Earl*; *x*Adare, *Viscount*
1822 *Listowel, *Earl*
1823 Vane, *Earl*; *x*Seaham, *Visct.*
1823 Clancarty, *Visct.*
1824 Gifford, *Baron*
1825 *Ormonde, *Marq.*; *x*Arklow, *Baron*
1825 *Clanricarde, *Mar.*
1825 Somerhill, *Baron*
1826 Bristol, *Marquis*; *x*Jermyn, *Earl*
1826 Wigan, *Baron*
1826 Ranfurly, *Baron*
1826 De Tabley, *Baron*
1826 *x*Wharncliffe, *Bar.*
1826 *x*Feversham, *Baron*
1826 Seaford, *Baron*
1826 Amherst, *Earl*; *x*Holmesdale, *Vis.*
1827 Combermere, *Visc.*
1827 *x*Goderich, *Visct.*
1827 Tenterden, *Baron*
1827 Plunket, *Baron*
1827 *Norbury, *Earl*
1827 *x*Glandine, *Visct.*
1827 *x*Cleveland, *Marq.*
1827 Cawdor, *Earl*
1827 *x*Emlyn, *Viscount*
1828 *x*Cowley, *Baron*
1828 Heytesbury, *Bar.*
1828 Rosebery, *Baron*
1828 Clanwilliam, *Baron*
1828 *x*Durham, *Baron*
1828 *x*Skelmersdale, *B.*
1829 Wynford, *Baron*

William IV., 1830–1837.

Earl Grey, *Premier.*

1831 *Guillamore, *Visc.*; *x*O'Grady, *Baron*
1831 *Talbot de Malahide, *Baron*; *x*Malahide, *Baron*
1831 Munster, *Earl*; *x*Fitz-Clarence, *V.*; *x*Tewkesbury, *B.*
1831 Kilmarnock, *Baron*
1831 Fingall, *Baron*
1831 *x*Dover, *Baron*
1831 Sefton, *Baron*
1831 Clements, *Baron*
1831 Ailsa, *Marquis*
1831 *x*Burlington, *Earl*; *x*Cavendish of Keighley, *Bar.*
1831 Kenlis, *Baron*
1831 Chaworth, *Baron*
1831 Dunmore, *Baron*
1831 *x*Oakley, *Baron*
1831 Poltimore, *Baron*
1831 Mostyn, *Baron*
1831 Templemore, *Bar.*
1831 Camperdown, *Earl*
1831 *x*Westminster, *Ma.*
1831 *Ranfurly, *Earl*
1831 Cloncurry, *Baron*
1831 Lichfield, *Earl*
1831 De Saumarez, *Bar.*
1832 *x*Godolphin, *Baron*
1832 *x*Stanley, *Baron*
1833 Cleveland, *Duke*; *x*Raby, *Baron*
1833 Sutherland, *Duke*
1833 Durham, *Earl*; *x*Lambton, *Visct.*
1833 *x*Ripon, *Earl*
1833 Granville, *Earl*; *x*Leveson, *Baron*
1834 Denman, *Baron*
1834 *Carew, *Baron*
1834 *x*Duncannon, *Bar.*

Sir R. Peel, *Premier.*

1835 Abinger, *Baron*
1835 De L'Isle and Dudley, *Baron*
1835 Canterbury, *Visct.*; *x*Bottesford, *Bar.*
1835 Ashburton, *Baron*

Vis. Melbourne, *Prem.*

1835 Hatherton, *Baron*
1835 *x*Strafford, *Baron*
1835 Worlingham, *Bar.*
1836 *x*Cottenham, *Baron*
1836 Stratheden, *Baron*
1836 *Oranmore, *Baron*; *Browne, *Baron*
1837 Effingham, *Earl*
1837 *x*Portman, *Baron*
1837 Ducie, *Earl*
1837 *x*Moreton, *Baron*
1837 Lovat, *Baron*
1837 Yarborough, *Earl*; *x*Worsley, *Baron*
1837 Bateman, *Baron*
1837 Charlemont, *Baron*

Victoria, 1837.

Vis. Melbourne, *Prem.*

1837 Innes, *Earl*
1837 Leicester, *Earl*; *x*Coke, *Viscount*
1838 Rossmore, *Baron*
1838 Normanby, *Marq.*
1838 Lovelace, *Earl*; *x*Ockham, *Visct.*
1838 Zetland, *Earl*
1838 Kintore, *Baron*
1838 Lismore, *Baron*
1838 Carew, *Baron*
1838 De Mauley, *Baron*
1838 Wrottesley, *Baron*
1838 Sudeley, *Baron*
1838 Methuen, *Baron*
1839 Stanley of Alderley, *Baron*
1839 Leigh, *Baron*
1839 Wenlock, *Baron*
1839 Lurgan, *Baron*
1839 Monteagle of Brandon, *Baron*
1839 Seaton, *Baron*
1839 Keane, *Baron*
1841 Campbell, *Baron*
1841 Oxenfoord, *Baron*
1841 Gainsborough, *E.*; *x*Campden, *Visct.*; *x*Noel, *Baron*
1841 Congleton, *Baron*
1841 Vivian, *Baron*
1841 Wales, *Prince*; *x*Chester, *Earl*

Sir R. Peel, *Premier.*

1842 Hill, *Viscount*
1845 *Dunsandle, *Bar.*; *Clanconal, *Baron*
1846 *x*Gough, *Baron*
1846 Hardinge, *Viscount*
1846 Ellesmere, *Earl*; *x*Brackley, *Visct.*

Lord J. Russell, *Prem.*

1847 Strafford, *Earl*; *x*Enfield, *Viscount*
1847 *x*Acheson, *Baron*
1847 *x*Dartrey, *Baron*
1848 Eddisbury, *Baron*
1848 *Bellew, *Baron*
1849 Gough, *Viscount*
1849 Elgin, *Baron*
1850 *x*Dublin, *Earl*
1850 *x*Clandeboye, *Bar.*
1850 Londesborough, *B.*
1850 Cottenham, *Earl*
1850 *x*Crowhurst, *Visct.*
1850 Truro, *Baron*
1851 De Freyne of Coolavin, *Baron*
1852 *Clermont, *Baron*

Earl of Derby, *Premier.*

1852 St. Leonards, *Bar.*
1852 Raglan, *Baron*

Vis. Palmerston, *Prem.*

1856 Aveland, *Baron*
1856 Kenmare, *Baron*
1856 *x*Lyons, *Baron*
1856 Belper, *Baron*
1856 *Fermoy, *Baron*
1856 Talbot de Malahide, *Baron*
1857 Cowley, *Earl*; *x*Dangan, *Visct.*
1857 Eversley, *Viscount*
1857 Ebury, *Baron*
1857 *x*Skene, *Baron*
1858 Chesham, *Baron*

Earl of Derby, *Prem.*

1858 Chelmsford, *Baron*
1858 Churston, *Baron*
1859 Leconfield, *Baron*
1859 Tredegar, *Baron*
1859 Egerton, *Baron*
1859 Winton, *Earl*

Vis. Palmerston, *Prem.*

1859 Lyveden, *Baron*
1860 Dudley, *Earl*; *x*Ednam, *Viscount*
1860 Brougham and Vaux, *Baron*
1860 Kinnaird, *Baron*
1861 *x*Herbert of Lea, *B.*
1861 Westbury, *Baron*
1861 Russell, *Earl*; *x*Amberley, *Visct.*
1861 Fitzhardinge, *Bar.*
1861 Cromartie, *Cntess.*; *x*Tarbat, *Viscntess.*; *x*Castlehaven, *Bss.*; *x*McLeod, *Baroness*
1863 Annaly, *Baron*
1863 Houghton, *Baron*
1863 *Athlumney, *Baron*
1864 *x*Buckhurst, *Baron*

Earl Russell, *Premier.*

1866 Romilly, *Baron*
1866 *x*Northbrook, *Bar.*
1866 Halifax, *Viscount*
1866 Barrogill, *Baron*
1866 Clermont, *Baron*
1866 Meredyth, *Baron*
1866 Edinburgh, *Duke*; *x*Ulster, *Earl*; *x*Kent, *Earl*
1866 Kimberley, *Earl*
1866 Kenry, *Baron*

Earl of Derby, *Premier.*

1866 Dartrey, *Earl*
1866 Monck, *Baron*
1866 Hartismere, *Baron*
1866 *x*Lytton, *Baron*
1866 Hylton, *Baron*
1866 Penrhyn, *Baron*
1866 Brancepeth, *Baron*

B. Disraeli, *Premier.*

1868 *x*Cairns, *Baron*
1868 Kesteven, *Baron*
1868 Ormathwaite, *Bar.*
1868 O'Neill, *Baron*
1868 Bridport, *Viscount*
1868 Napier of Magdala, *Baron*
1868 Feversham, *Earl*; *x*Helmsley, *Visct.*
1868 *Abercorn, *Duke*; *x*Hamilton, *Mar.*
1868 Gormanston, *Bar.*
1868 *Rathdonnell, *Bar.*

W. E. Gladstone, *Prem.*
1869 Lawrence, *Baron*
1869 Penzance, *Baron*
1869 Dunning, *Baron*
1869 Balinhard, *Baron*
1869 Hare, *Baron*
1869 Howard of Glossop, *Baron*
1869 Castletown, *Baron*
1869 Acton, *Baron*
1869 Robartes, *Baron*
1869 Wolverton, *Baron*
1869 Greville, *Baron*
1870 *x*Kildare, *Baron*
1870 O'Hagan, *Baron*
1871 Sandhurst, *Baron*
1871 Burdett-Coutts, *Bs.*
1871 Ripon, *Marquis*
1871 Blachford, *Baron*
1871 Dufferin, *Earl* / *x*Clandeboye, *Vis.*
1872 Ettrick, *Baron*
1872 *x*Selborne, *Baron*
1873 *x*Breadalbane, *B.*
1873 Portman, *Viscount*
1873 Somerton, *Baron*
1873 Aberdare, *Baron*
1874 Moncreiff, *Baron*
1874 Coleridge, *Baron*
1874 Emly, *Baron*
1874 Westminster, *Duke*
1874 Sydney, *Earl*
1874 Carlingford, *Baron*
1874 Cottesloe, *Baron*
1874 Hammond, *Baron*

B. Disraeli, *Premier.* (Afterwards Earl of Beaconsfield.)
1874 Hampton, *Baron*
1874 Winmarleigh, *Bar.*
1874 Ravensworth, *E.* / *x*Eslington, *Baron*
1874 Connaught, *Duke* / Strathearn, *Duke* / *x*Sussex, *Earl*
1875 Douglas, *Baron*
1875 Ramsay, *Baron*
1875 *x*Grey de Radcliffe, *Baron*
1876 Gordon, *Duke* / *x*Kinrara, *Earl*
1876 Fermanagh, *Baron*
1876 Abergavenny, *Mr.* / *x*Lewes, *Earl*
1876 Harlech, *Baron*
1876 Wharncliffe, *Earl* / *x*Carlton, *Viscount*
1876 Alington, *Baron*
1876 Tollemache, *Baron*
1876 Gerard, *Baron*
1876 Northbrook, *Earl* / *x*Baring, *Viscount*
1876 Sackville, *Baron*
1876 Blackburn, *Baron*
1878 Norton, *Baron*
1878 Cranbrook, *Visct.*
1878 Cairns, *Earl* / *x*Garmoyle, *Visct.*
1880 Shute, *Baron*
1880 Bolsover, *Baroness*
1880 Lytton, *Earl* / *x*Knebworth, *Vis.*
1880 Watson, *Baron*
1880 Haldon, *Baron*
1880 Wimborne, *Baron*
1880 Ardilaun, *Baron*
1880 Lathom, *Earl*
1880 Lamington, *Baron*
1880 Sondes, *Earl* / *x*Throwley, *Visct.*
1880 Donington, *Baron*
1880 Trevor, *Baron*
1880 Rowton, *Baron*

W. E. Gladstone, *Prem.*
1880 Sherbrooke, *Visct.*
1880 Mount-Temple, *B.*
1880 Brabourne, *Baron*
1881 Ampthill, *Baron*
1881 Albany, *Duke* / *x*Clarence, *Earl* / *x*Arklow, *Baron*
1881 Tweeddale, *Baron*
1881 Howth, *Baron*
1881 Reay, *Baron*
1881 Derwent, *Baron*
1881 Hothfield, *Baron*
1881 Tweedmouth, *Bar.*
1881 Lyons, *Viscount*
1882 Bramwell, *Baron*
1882 FitzGerald, *Baron*
1882 Alcester, *Baron*
1882 *x*Wolseley, *Baron*
1882 Selborne, *Earl* / *x*Wolmer, *Viscount*
1884 Tennyson, *Baron*
1884 Hampden, *Viscount*
1884 Strathspey, *Baron*
1884 Monk Bretton, *Bar.*
1884 Northbourne, *Bar.*
1884 *x*Sudley, *Baron*
1884 *x*De Vesci, *Baron*
1884 Herries, *Baron*
1885 Powerscourt, *Baron*
1885 Northington, *Baron*
1885 Rothschild, *Baron*
1885 Revelstoke, *Baron*
1885 Monkswell, *Baron*
1885 Hobhouse, *Baron*
1885 Lingen, *Baron*
1885 Breadalbane, *M.* / *x*Ormelie, *Earl*
1885 Fife, *Earl*

M. of Salisbury, *Prem.*
1885 Halsbury, *Baron*
1885 Iddesleigh, *Earl* / *x*St. Cyres, *Visct.*
1885 Ashbourne, *Baron*
1885 St. Oswald, *Baron*
1885 Wantage, *Baron*
1885 Esher, *Baron*
1885 Wolseley, *Viscount*
1885 Deramore, *Baron*
1885 Montagu of Beaulieu, *Baron*
1885 Elphinstone, *Bar.*
1885 Colville of Culross, *Baron*
1886 Hillingdon, *Baron*
1886 Hindlip, *Baron*
1886 Grimthorpe, *Baron*

W. E. Gladstone, *Prem.*
1886 Herschell, *Baron*
1886 Stalbridge, *Baron*
1886 Kensington, *Baron*
1886 Oxenbridge, *Visct.*
1886 Burton, *Baron*
1886 Hamilton of Dalzell, *Baron*
1886 Brassey, *Baron*
1886 Thring, *Baron*

M. of Salisbury, *Prem.*
1886 Cross, *Viscount*
1886 Stanley of Preston, *Baron*
1886 De Montalt, *Earl*

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—(£52,493).

Speaker—The Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, M.P., £5,000.

Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees—Leonard Henry Courtney, M.P., £2,500.

Clerk of the House of Commons, Reginald Fras. D. Palgrave, Palace of Westminster £2,000
Clerk Assistant, Archibald J. S. Milman .. £1,500
Second do., Fras. Boxholm G. Jenkinson £1,000
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, W. A. Ferguson Davie..... £1,000
Clerk of the Journals, James B. Bull..... £1,250
Prin. Clerk Private Bills, Henry B. Mayne £1,000
Prin. Clerk of Committees, George J. Stone £1,000
Senior Clerks, M. C. Conry, C. E. Austen-Leigh, F. H. Webber, W. More-Molyneux, G. Laughton, and W. Gibbons ..... each £650 to £800
Assistant Clerks, Edw. H. Ley, C. Forster, R. Dickinson, R. C. Walpole, F. St. Geo. Tupper, B. W. Harrison, W. H. Ley, J. H. W. Somerset, H. C. Tower, C. V. Frere, and L. T. Le Marchant ..... each £300 to £600
Jun. Clerks, G. C. Giffard, A. W. Nicholson, E. H. Doyle, Hon. A. G. Brand, S. L. Simeon, A. I. Dasent, E. C. Howe Browne, H. E. Wemyss, H. West, Hon. A. S. Northcote, Henry A. Ferguson Davie, and Arth. H. Ellis.. £100 to £250
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. O. Mayne.. £500
Shorthand Writer, Wm. Henry Gurney Salter.
Office Clerk in Committee Office, John Pike.. £330
Deliverer Votes & Papers, R. M. Baily..... £565
Serjeant-at-Arms, Henry David Erskine .. £1,200
Deputy-Serjeant, Francis R. Gosset £800
Assistant do., Hon. Edward Henry Legge .. £650
Chaplain, Hon. and Rev. F. E. C. Byng, M.A. £400
Sec. to the Speaker, Edward Ponsonby..... £500
Counsel to Speaker, Hon. Edw. C. Leigh, Q.C. £1,800
Referees of Private Bills, Sir J. T. B. Duckworth, Bart., and Alfred Bonham-Carter.. each £1,000
Examiners for Private Bills, John Harding Robinson, and Chas. W. Campion..... £800
Taxing Officer, Charles W. Campion £400
Librarian, George Howard £1,000
Assistant do., E. G. Harvey £345
Library Clerk, T. Benbow £205

Titles of Courtesy borne by Eldest Sons of Dukes, &c.

Aberdour—*Morton*
Aboyne—*Huntly*
Acheson—*Gosford*
Adare—*Dunraven*
Aithrie—*Hopetoun*
Alexander—*Caledon*
Alford—*Brownlow*
Altamont—*Sligo*
Althorp—*Spencer*
Amberley—*Russell*
Ancrum—*Lothian*
Andover—*Suffolk*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Apsley—*Bathurst*
Ardrossan—*Eglinton*
Arundel—*Norfolk*
Ashley—*Shaftesbury*
Balgonie—*Leven*
Balneil—*Crawford*
Baring—*Northbrook*
Bective—*Headfort*
Belfast—*Donegall*
Bennet—*see* Ossulston
Berehaven—*Bantry*
Bernard—*Bandon*
Berriedale—*Caithness*
Bertie—*Lindsey*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Binning—*Haddington*
Blandford—*Marlboro'*
Boringdon—*Morley*
Bowmont—*Roxburghe*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brabazon—*Meath*
Brackley—*Ellesmere*
Brecknock—*Camden*
Brooke—*Warwick*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Burford—*St. Albans*
Burghersh—*Westmlnd.*
Burghley—*Exeter*
Burke—*Clanricarde*
Bury—*Albemarle*
Callan—*Desmond*
Campden—*Gainsboro'*
Cantelupe—*Delawarr*
Capell—*see* Malden
Cardigan—*Ailesbury*
Cardross—*Buchan*
Carlow—*Porturlington*
Carlton—*Wharncliffe*
Carmarthen—*Leeds*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cassillis—*Ailsa*
Castle Cuffe—*Desart*
Castlereagh—*Londndry.*
Castlerosse—*Kenmare*
Caulfeild—*Charlemont*
Chandos—*Buckingham*
Chelsea—*Cadogan*
Chewton—*Waldegrave*
Clandeboye—*Dufferin*
Clements—*Leitrim*
Clifton—*Darnley*
Clive—*Powis*
Clonmore—*Wicklow*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Coke—*Leicester*
Cole—*Enniskillen*
Compton—*Northampton*
Corry—*Belmore*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Cranborne—*Salisbury*
Cranley—*Onslow*
Cremorne—*Dartrey*
Crichton—*Erne*
Crowhurst—*Cottenham*
Curzon—*Howe*
Dalkeith—*Buccleuch*
Dalmeny—*Rosebery*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dalzell—*Carnwath*
Dangan—*Cowley*
Darlington—*Cleveland*
De Grey—*Ripon*
Deerhurst—*Coventry*
Delvin—*Westmeath*
Douglas—*Hamilton*
Doune—*Moray*
Douro—*Wellington*
Drumlanrig—*Qnsberry.*
Drummond—*see* Forth
Dumfries—*Bute*
Duncan—*Camperdown*
Duncannon—*Bessboro'*
Dundas—*Zetland*
Dungarvan—*Cork*
Dunglass—*Home*
Dunlo—*Clancarty*
Dunluce—*Antrim*
Dunwich—*Stradbroke*
Dupplin*—*Kinnoull*
Dursley—*Berkeley*
Earlsfort—*Clonmell*
Ebrington—*Fortescue*
Ednam—*Dudley*
Elcho—*Wemyss & March*
Eliot—*St. Germans*
Elmley—*Beauchamp*
Emlyn—*Cawdor*
Encombe—*Eldon*
Enfield—*Strafford*
Ennismore—*Listowel*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Eslington—*Ravensworth*
Euston—*Grafton*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fincastle—*Dunmore*
FitzClarence*—*Munster*
Fitz-Harris—*Malmsbry.*
Folkestone—*Radnor*
Forbes—*Granard*
Fordwich—*Cowper*
Forth*—*Perth & Melfort*
Garioch—*Mar*
Garlies—*Galloway*
Garmoyle—*Cairns*
Garnock—*Lindsay*
Gifford—*Tweeddale*
Gillford—*Clanwilliam*
Glamis—*Strathmore*
Glandine—*Norbury*
Glenorchy—*Breadlbane*
Glentworth—*Limerick*
Glerawley—*Annesley*
Graham—*Montrose*
Granby—*Rutland*
Greenock—*Cathcart*
Grey de Wilton—*Wilton*
Grey of Groby—*Stmfrd.*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Westmnstr.*
Guernsey—*Aylesford*
Haddo—*Aberdeen*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hartington—*Devonshire*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Hawarden—*De Montalt*
Hay of Kinfauns—*see* Dupplin
Helmsley—*Feversham*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Hinchinbroke — *Sandwich*
Hinton—*Poulett*
Hobart—*Bukinghmshire.*
Holmesdale—*Amherst*
Howard—*Carlisle*
Howard of Effingham—*Effingham*
Howick—*Grey*
Huntingtower—*Dysart*
Hyde—*Clarendon*
Ikerrin—*Carrick*
Ingestre—*Shrewsbury*
Inverurie—*Kintore*
Jermyn—*Bristol*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Kelburne—*Glasgow*
Kerry—*Lansdowne*
Kilcoursie—*Cavan*
Kildare—*Leinster*
Killeen—*Fingall*
Kilmarnock—*Erroll*
Kilwarlin—*Downshire*
Kilworth — *Mount Cashell*
Kingsborough — *Kingston*
Kirkwall—*Orkney*
Knebworth—*Lytton*
Kynnaird—*Newburgh*
Lambton—*Durham*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Leveson—*Granville*
Lewes—*Aber avenny*
Lewisham—*Dartmouth*
Lincoln—*Newcastle*
Loftus—*Ely*
Lorne—*Argyll*
Loughborough—*Rosslyn*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Lumley—*Scarbrough*
Lymington — *Portsmouth*
Macduff—*Fife*
Mahon—*Stanhope*
Maidstone—*Winchilsea*
Maitland—*Lauderdale*
Malden*—*Essex*
Mandeville—*Manchester*
March—*Richmond*
Marsham—*Romney*
Mauchline—*Loudoun*
Melfort—*Perth*
Melgund—*Minto*
Milton—*Fitzwilliam*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Mount-Charles — *Conyngham*
Mulgrave—*Normanby*
Newark—*Manvers*
Newport—*Bradford*
Newry—*Kilmorey*
Newtown - Butler—*Lanesborough*
Norreys—*Abingdon*
North—*Guilford*
Northland—*Ranfurly*
Ockham—*Lovelace*
Ogilvy—*Airlie*
Ossory—*Ormonde*
Ossulston*—*Tankerville*
Oxmantown—*Rosse*
Pakenham—*Longford*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Perceval—*Egmont*
Percy—*Northumberland*
Petersham—*Harrington*
Pevensey—*Sheffield*
Pollington—*Mexborough*
Porchester—*Carnarvon*
Proby—*Carysfort*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Raynham—*Townshend*
Reidhaven—*Seafield*
Rocksavage—*Cholm'ley.*
Rosehill—*Northesk*
Royston—*Hardwicke*
Russborough—*Milltown*
St. Asaph—*Ashburnham*
St. Cyres—*Iddesleigh*
St. Lawrence—*Howth*
Sandon—*Harrowby*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Skelmersdale—*Lathom*
Somerton—*Normanton*
Stafford—*Sutherland*
Stanhope—*Chesterfield*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stavordale—*Ilchester*
Stewart—*Castle-Stewart*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stormont—*Mansfield*
Sudley—*Arran*
Suirdale—*Donoughmore*
Tamworth—*Ferrers*
Tavistock—*Bedford*
Tewkesbury—*see* Fitz-Clarence
Throwley—*Sondes*
Titchfield—*Portland*
Trafalgar—*Nelson*
Tullibardine—*Athole*
Turnour—*Winterton*
Tyrone—*Waterford*
Uffington—*Craven*
Uxbridge—*Anglesey*
Valletort—*Mount - Edgcumbe*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Villiers—*Jersey*
Walpole—*Orford*
Weymouth—*Bath*
Wiltshire—*Winchester*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wolmer—*Selborne*
Worcester—*Beaufort*
Worsley—*Yarborough*
Yarmouth—*Hertford*

* The eldest son having died, the next survivor has taken another family title.

Abbot—*Colchester*
Abbott—*Tenterden*
Abney-Hastings — *Donington*
Abney-Hastings — *Loudoun*
Acheson—*Gosford*
A'Court—*Heytesbury*
Adderley—*Norton*
Addington—*Sidmouth*
Agar—*Normanton*
Agar-Ellis—*Clifden*
Agar - Robartes — *Robartes*
Aitcheson - Denman — *Denman*
Alexander—*Caledon*
Allanson-Winn — *Headley*
Allsopp—*Hindlip*
Anderson-Pelham—*Yarborough*
Annesley—*Valentia*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Ashley-Cooper—*Shaftesbury*
Astley—*Hastings*

Baillie-Arden-Hamilton —*Haddington*
Bampfylde—*Poltimore*
Baring—*Ashburton*
Baring—*Northbrook*
Baring—*Revelstoke*
Bass—*Burton*
Bateson—*Deramore*
Beauclerk—*St. Albans*
Beckett—*Grimthorpe*
Bennet—*Tankerville*
Beresford—*Waterford*
Berkeley—*Fitzhardinge*
Bernard—*Bandon*
Bertie—*Abingdon*
Bertie—*Lindsey*
Best—*Wynford*
Bethell—*Westbury*
Bethune—*Lindsay*
Bingham—*Clanmorris*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Blackwood—*Dufferin*
Blake—*Wallscourt*
Bligh—*Darnley*
Bootle-Wilbraham—*Lathom*
Boscawen—*Falmouth*
Bourke—*Mayo*
Bowes-Lyon — *Strathmore*
Boyle—*Cork*
Boyle—*Glasgow*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brabazon—*Meath*
Brand—*Hampden*
Brett—*Esher*
Bridgman—*Bradford*
Brodrick—*Midleton*
Browne—*Kenmare*
Browne—*Kilmaine*
Browne—*Sligo*
Browne-Guthrie—*Oranmore*
Brownlow—*Lurgan*
Bruce—*Aberdare*
Bruce—*Balfour*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Brudenell-Bruce—*Ailesbury*
Buller—*Elphinstone*
Bulwer—*Lytton*
Burrell—*Gwydyr*
Butler—*Carrick*
Butler—*Lanesborough*
Butler—*Mountgarret*
Butler—*Ormonde*
Byng—*Strafford*
Byng—*Torrington*

Campbell—*Argyll*
Campbell—*Breadalbane*
Campbell—*Cawdor*
Campbell—*Stratheden*
Canning—*Garvagh*
Capell—*Essex*
Carington—*Carrington*
Carleton—*Dorchester*
Carnegie—*Northesk*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cary—*Falkland*
Caulfeild—*Charlemont*
Cavendish—*Chesham*
Cavendish—*Devonshire*
Cavendish—*Waterpark*
Cavendish - Bentinck — *Portland*
Cecil—*Exeter*
Charteris—*Wemyss*
Chichester—*Donegall*
Chichester—*Templemore*
Cholmondeley — *Delamere*
Clegg—*Hill*
Clements—*Leitrim*
Clifford-Butler — *Dunboyne*
Clive—*Windsor*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Cochrane-Baillie — *Lamington*
Cocks—*Somers*
Coke—*Leicester*
Colborne—*Seaton*
Cole—*Enniskillen*
Collier—*Monkswell*
Compton—*Northampton*
Constable-Maxwell — *Herries*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Cowper-Temple—*Mount-Temple*
Crichton—*Erne*
Crichton-Stuart—*Bute*
Cuffe—*Desart*
Cumming-Bruce—*Thurlow*
Curzon—*Scarsdale*
Curzon—*Zouche*
Curzon-Howe—Howe
Cust—*Brownlow*

Dalberg—*Acton*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Daly—*Dunsandle*
Dalzell—*Carnwath*
Dawnay—*Downe*
Dawson—*Dartrey*
Dawson-Damer — *Portarlington*
De Burgh - Canning — *Clanricarde*
De Courcy—*Kingsale*
De Grey—*Walsingham*
De Montmorency — *Frankfort*
De Montmorency — *Mountmorres*
Deane-Morgan — *Muskerry*
Denison—*Londesborough*
Devereux—*Hereford*
Dillon—*Clonbrock*
Dodson—*Monk Bretton*
Douglas—*Hamilton*
Douglas—*Morton*
Douglas—*Queensberry*
Douglas-Home—*Home*
Douglas-Pennant—*Penrhyn*
Douglas - Scott-Montagu —*Montagu of Beaulieu*
Drummond—*Perth*
Drummond — *Strathallan*
Duff—*Fife*
Duncombe—*Feversham*
Dundas—*Melville*
Dundas—*Zetland*
Dutton—*Sherborne*

Eden—*Auckland*
Edgcumbe-*M-Edgcumbe*
Edwardes—*Kensington*
Egerton—*Ellesmere*
Egerton—*Wilton*
Eliot—*St. Germans*
Elliot—*Minto*
Ellis—*Howard de Walden*
Erskine—*Buchan*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Evans-Freke—*Carbery*
Eveleigh-de-Moleyns—*Ventry*

Fane—*Westmoreland*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Finch—*Aylesford*
Finch-Hatton — *Winchilsea*
Fitzalan - Howard—*Howard of Glossop*
Fitzalan-Howard—*Norfolk*
Fitz-Clarence—*Munster*
Fitz-Gerald—*Leinster*
Fitz-Gerald de Ros — *De Ros*
Fitzmaurice — *Lansdowne*
Fitz-Maurice—*Orkney*
Fitz-Patrick — *Castletown*
FitzRoy—*Grafton*
Fitzroy—*Southampton*
Flower—*Ashbrook*
Forbes—*Granard*
Forbes—*Sempill*
Fortescue—*Clermont*
Fox-Strangways — *Ilchester*
Fraser—*Lovat*
Fraser—*Saltoun*
Fremantle—*Cottesloe*
French—*De Freyne*
Gascoigne-Cecil—*Salisbury*
Gathorne-Hardy—*Cranbrook*
Gibson—*Ashbourne*
Giffard—*Halsbury*
Giustiniani—*Newburgh*
Glyn—*Wolverton*
Goodeve-Erskine—*Mar*
Gordon—*Huntly*
Gordon-Lennox — *Richmond*
Gore—*Arran*
Gough—*Calthorpe*
Gower—*Sutherland*
Graham—*Montrose*
Grenville—*Buckingham*
Greville—*Warwick*
Grey—*Stamford*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Ebury*
Grosvenor—*Stalbridge*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Guest—*Wimborne*
Guinness—*Ardilaun*

Haldane-Duncan—*Camperdown*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hamilton—*Belhaven*
Hamilton-Gordon—*Aberdeen*
Hamilton - Russell — *Boyne*
Hanbury-Tracy — *Sudeley*
Handcock—*Castlemaine*
Harbord—*Suffield*
Hare—*Listowel*
Harris—*Malmesbury*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Haworth-Leslie—*Rothes*
Hay—*Erroll*
Hay—*Kinnoull*
Hay—*Tweeddale*
Heathcote - Drummond - Willoughby—*Aveland*
Hely - Hutchinson—*Donoughmore*
Hepburn—*Clinton*
Hepburne - Scott — *Polwarth*
Herbert—*Carnarvon*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Herbert—*Powis*
Hervey—*Bristol*
Hewitt—*Lifford*
Hill—*Downshire*
Hill-Trevor—*Trevor*
Hobart - Hampden — *Buckinghamshire*
Holroyd—*Sheffield*
Hood—*Bridport*
Hope—*Hopetoun*
Hore—*Ruthven*
Horsley - Beresford — *Decies*
Howard—*Carlisle*
Howard—*Effingham*
Howard—*Suffolk*
Howard—*Wicklow*

Innes-Ker—*Roxburghe*
Irby—*Boston*

James—*Northbourne*
Jerningham—*Stafford*

Jervis—*St. Vincent*
Jocelyn—*Rodon*
Johnstone—*Derwent*
Jolliffe—*Hylton*

Keith-Falconer — *Kintore*
Kennedy—*Ailsa*
Keppel—*Albemarle*
Keppel—*Ashford*
Kerr—*Lothian*
King-Noel—*Lovelace*
King-Tenison—*Kingston*
Knatchbull-Hugessen—*Brabourne*
Knox—*Ranfurly*

Lambert—*Cavan*
Lambton—*Durham*
Lane-Fox—*Conyers*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Lawless—*Cloncurry*
Lawley—*Wenlock*
Le-Poer-Trench — *Clancarty*
Lee—*Dillon*
Leeson—*Milltown*
Legge—*Dartmouth*
Leslie-Melville—*Leven*
Leveson-Gower —*Granville*
Liddell—*Ravensworth*
Lindsay—*Crawford*
Lister—*Ribblesdale*
Littleton—*Hatherton*
Lloyd—*Mostyn*
Loftus—*Ely*
Lowe—*Sherbrooke*
Lowry-Corry—*Belmore*
Lowry-Corry—*Rowton*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Loyd-Lindsay — *Wantage*
Lumley—*Scarbrough*
Lygon—*Beauchamp*
Lysaght—*Lisle*

McClintock-Bunbury—*Rathdonnell*
McDonnell—*Antrim*
Mackay—*Reay*
Maitland—*Lauderdale*
Major—*Henniker*
Manners—*Rutland*
Manners-Sutton — *Canterbury*
Mansfield—*Sandhurst*
Marjoribanks — *Tweedmouth*
Marsham—*Romney*
Massey—*Clarina*
Maude—*De Montalt*
Maxwell—*Farnham*
Meade—*Clanwilliam*
Milbanke—*Wentworth*
Milles—*Sondes*
Mills—*Hillingdon*
Milnes—*Houghton*
Molyneux—*Sefton*

Monckton-Arundell — *Galway*
Monsell—*Emly*
Monson—*Oxenbridge*
Montagu—*Manchester*
Montagu—*Sandwich*
Montagu-Douglas-Scott—*Buccleuch*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Moore—*Mounteashell*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Morgan—*Tredegar*
Mostyn—*Vaux*
Murray—*Dunmore*
Murray—*Elibank*
Murray—*Mansfield*

Needham—*Kilmorey*
Nevill—*Abergavenny*
Neville—*Braybrooke*
Noel—*Gainsborough*
Noel-Hill—*Berwick*
North—*Guilford*
Northcote—*Iddesleigh*
Norton—*Grantley*
Nugent—*Westmeath*

O'Brien—*Inchiquin*
O'Callaghan—*Lismore*
O'Grady—*Guillamore*
Ogilvie-Grant—*Seafield*
Ogilvy—*Airlie*
Orde-Powlett—*Bolton*
Ormsby-Gore—*Harlech*
Osborne—*Leeds*

Paget—*Anglesey*
Pakenham—*Longford*
Pakington—*Hampton*
Palk—*Haldon*
Palmer—*Selborne*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Parker—*Morley*
Parkinson-Fortescue—*Carlingford*
Parnell—*Congleton*
Parsons—*Rosse*
Paulet—*Winchester*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Pelham-Clinton — *Newcastle*
Pellew—*Exmouth*
Pennington—*Muncaster*
Pepys—*Cottenham*
Perceval—*Egmont*
Percy—*Northumberland*
Pery—*Limerick*
Phipps—*Normanby*
Pierrepont—*Manvers*
Pleydell-Bouverie—*Radnor*
Plunkett—*Dunsany*
Plunkett—*Fingall*
Plunkett—*Louth*
Pomeroy—*Harberton*
Ponsonby—*Bessborough*
Ponsonby—*De Mauley*
Powlett—*Cleveland*

Powys—*Lilford*
Pratt—*Camden*
Preston—*Gormanston*
Primrose—*Rosebery*
Prittie—*Dunalley*
Proby—*Carysfort*

Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Rice—*Dynevor*
Robinson—*Ripon*
Roche—*Fermoy*
Rogers—*Blackford*
Roper-Curzon—*Teynham*
Rous—*Stradbroke*
Rowley—*Langford*
Rushout—*Northwick*
Russell—*Ampthill*
Russell—*Bedford*
Russell—*De Clifford*
Ryder—*Harrowby*

Sackville—*Delawarr*
Sackville-West — *Sackville*
St. Clair—*Sinclair*
St. Clair-Erskine—*Rosslyn*
St. John—*Bolingbroke*
St. Lawrence—*Howth*
St. Leger—*Doneraile*
St. Maur—*Somerset*
Sandilands—*Torphichen*
Savile—*Mexborough*
Scarlett—*Abinger*
Scott—*Clonmel*
Scott—*Eldon*
Scudamore-Stanhope—*Chesterfield*
Seymour—*Alcester*
Seymour—*Hertford*
Shaw-Lefevre—*Eversley*
Shirley—*Ferrers*
Shore—*Teignmouth*
Sidney—*De L'Isle*
Sinclair—*Caithness*
Skeffington—*Massereene*
Somerset—*Beaufort*
Somerset—*Raglan*
Somerville—*Athlumney*
Spencer—*Churchill*
Spencer-Churchill — *Marlborough*
Spring-Rice—*Monteagle*
Stanhope—*Harrington*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stapleton—*Beaumont*
Stapleton-Cotton—*Combermere*
Stewart—*Galloway*
Stewart-Murray—*Athole*
Stewart-Tempest—*Londonderry*
Stonor—*Camoys*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stourton—*Mowbray*
Strutt—*Belper*
Strutt—*Rayleigh*
Stuart—*Blantyre*

Stuart—*Moray*
Stuart-Richardson — *Castle-Stewart*
Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie—*Wharncliffe*
Sturt—*Alington*
Sugden—*St. Leonards*

Talbot—*Shrewsbury*
Taylour—*Headfort*
Thellusson—*Rendlesham*
Thesiger—*Chelmsford*
Thynne—*Bath*
Toler—*Norbury*
Tollemache—*Dysart*
Townshend—*Sydney*
Towry-Law — *Ellenborough*
Trench—*Ashtown*
Trevor—*Dacre*
Trollope—*Kesteven*
Tufton—*Hothfield*
Turnour—*Winterton*
Twisleton-Fiennes — *Saye & Sele*

Upton—*Templetown*

Vanneck—*Huntingfield*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Vercker—*Gort*
Verney—*Willoughby de Broke*
Verney-Cave—*Braye*
Vernon—*Lyveden*
Vesey—*De Vesci*
Villiers—*Clarendon*
Villiers—*Jersey*

Waldegrave—*Radstock*
Wallop—*Portsmouth*
Walpole—*Orford*
Walsh—*Ormathwaite*
Ward—*Bangor*
Ward—*Dudley*
Warren—*De Tabley*
Wellesley—*Cowley*
Wellesley—*Wellington*
Wentworth-Fitzwilliam—*Fitzwilliam*
Westenra—*Rossmore*
White—*Annaly*
White—*Bantry*
Wilde—*Penzance*
Wilde—*Truro*
Willoughby—*Middleton*
Wilson-Patten — *Winmarleigh*
Wingfield—*Powerscourt*
Winn—*St. Oswald*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wood—*Halifax*
Wyndham—*Leconfield*
Wyndham-Quin — *Dunraven*
Wynn—*Newborough*

Yarde-Buller—*Churston*
Yelverton—*Avonmore*
Yorke—*Hardwicke*

THE ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE First Reform Bill, England and Wales, received the Royal Assent 7th June, 1832; that for Scotland, 17th July; for Ireland, 7th August: Parliament was dissolved 3rd December, 1832. The New Reformed Parliament was elected the same month, and first assembled January 29, 1833. No alteration was made in the total number of members, but they were differently distributed: Cornwall, which for many years had returned 40 members, was allowed 14; it now returns 7; and Durham, which had formerly sent but 4, was permitted to return 10; it now returns 16. Great care was taken not to disturb family (especially Whig family) interests: Tavistock, with a constituency of 336, Chippenham with 314, Cirencester 467, Devizes 358, Knaresborough 230, Totnes 362, and Honiton with a constituency of 287, being each authorized to send two members, the same number as was allotted to the new Boroughs of Birmingham with 7,317, Lambeth 16,284, Finsbury 17,735, Marylebone 18,079, and the Tower Hamlets with a constituency of no fewer than 21,131. Naturally these discrepancies were constant sources of dissatisfaction, and many attempts were made to "reform" the Reform Bill of 1832. These efforts were eventually successful, and in 1867-68, Mr. Disraeli succeeded in passing a new Reform Bill, which, while it remedied many of the most glaring abuses, still left much to be desired.

The Bill of 1885, giving a vote to almost everybody that cared to possess it, and entirely altering and remodelling the places represented, was passed without the usual amount of open discussion in the House of Commons, the leaders on both sides having met and arranged all the details. Had more care been taken there would have been less confusion in the designation of places represented. As it is there are, nominally, two members for Shoreditch, but practically there is not one, the two members being the Hon. Member for Hoxton and the Hon. Member for Haggerston. One of the representatives for Liverpool is the Hon. Member for Scotland! So difficult has it been found to arrange the places represented to correspond with the names of representatives, that, avoiding all attempts to put places in order, they have been arranged alphabetically in the following list. The Members for Liverpool will therefore have to be sought for under the names of Abercromby, Everton, Scotland, &c.

The House of Commons elected at the end of 1885 had but a short existence. It met for the first time on the 12th January, was prorogued on the 25th June, and immediately afterwards dissolved. A new Parliament was elected in July, and met on the 5th August, Mr. Gladstone having in the mean time resigned, and the Marquis of Salisbury having been appointed Prime Minister.

The present House consists of 670 members—465 for England, 30 for Wales, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland. The figures placed after the names of places give the number of the constituency; the numbers polled are those after the names of candidates; the names of the successful candidates, now members, are printed in italics.

In consequence of the disruption of the Liberal party it is necessary to adopt a fresh classification; the letters after the names are—*C.* Conservative, *L.* Liberal, *G.L.* Gladstone-Liberal, and *N.* Nationalist. The numbers are given as—Conservatives, 313, Gladstone-Liberals, 189, Nationalists, 84, and Liberals, 81; there are also 3 vacancies, 1 occasioned by death, and 2 owing to double returns in Ireland.

Speaker, The Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, M.P. for Warwick £5,000
Chairman of Committees, Leonard Henry Courtney, M.P. for Bodmin £2,500

England.

465 MEMBERS.

ABERCROMBY (L'pool), 9,137
Wm. Fredk. Lawrence, C.... 3,583
Sir T. Brassey, K.C.B., *G.L.* 2,804

ABINGDON DIV. (Berks), 8,791
Philip Wroughton, C...... 3,899
Edw. Colston Keevil, *G.L.*. 1,914

ACCRINGTON DIV. (N. E. Lanc.), 10,797
Robt. T. Hermon Hodge, C. 4,971
Joseph Francis Leese, *G.L.* 4,751

ALTRINCHAM D. (Cheshire), 10,497
Sir Wm. Cunliffe Brooks, Bart., C...... *unop.*

ANDOVER DIV. (Hants), 9,175
Wm. W. Bramston Beach, C., unop.

APPLEBY DIV. (Westmoreland), 6,022
Hon. William Lowther, C. 2,748
James Whitehead, *G.L.*.. 2,562

ASHBURTON DIV. (Devon), 9,300
Charles Seale-Hayne, G.L. 3,413
Richd. Biddulph Martin, *L.* 3,007

ASHFORD DIV. (Kent), 13,389
William P. Pomfret, C. .. *unop.*

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, 6,553
John Edmd. W. Addison, C. 3,050
Alexander B. Rowley, *G.L.* 3,049

ASTON MANOR, 8,571
George Kynoch, C...... 3,495
Hugh G. Reid, *G.L.*..... 2,713

ATTERCLIFFE (Sheffield), 9,751
Hn. Bernard Coleridge, G.L. 4,365
Frederick Wm. Maude, *L.*.. 2,958

AYLESBURY DIV. (Bucks), 10,535
Baron F. de Rothschild, L. 4,723
Chas. Durant Hodgson, *G.L.* 1,780

BANBURY DIV. (Oxon), 8,478
Sir B. Samuelson, Bt., G.L. 3,677
Llewellyn M. Wynne, *C.*.. 3,184

BARKSTON ASH DIV. (Yorks), 8,411
Colonel Robert Gunter, C... *unop.*

BARNARD CASTLE DIV. (Durham), 9,991
Sir J. Whitwell Pease, Bt. L. unop.

BARNSLEY DIV. (Yorks), 11,034
Courtney S. Kenny, G.L... 5,425
B. C. Vernon Wentworth, *C.* 2,917

BARNSTAPLE DIV. (Devon), 10,189
George Pitt-Lewis, Q.C., L. 4,222
Isaac Saund. Leadam, *G.L.* 2,960

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, 6,063
William Sproston Caine, L. 3,212
John S. Ainsworth, *G.L.* .. 1,882

BASINGSTOKE DIV. (Hants), 7,720
Rt.Hon.G.Sclater-Booth, C. unop.

BASSETLAW D. (Notts.), 9,479
William Beckett, C. ..... *unop.*

BATH (City of) (2), 6,637
Edmond Robt. Wodehouse, L. 3,309
Col. Robt. Peter Lawrie, C. 3,244
Sir A. Divett Hayter, Bt. *G.L.* 2,588
Fredk. Wm. Verney, *G.L.* 2,529

BATTERSEA DIV., 10,019
Octavius V. Morgan, G.L. .. 3,683
Edwd. Cooper Willis, Q.C., *C.* 3,497

BEDFORD (Borough), 3,134
Samuel Whitbread, G.L. .. 1,399
John Herman de Ricci, *C.* 1,376

Bedfordshire: see Biggleswade, and Luton.

Berks: see Abingdon, Newbury, and Wokingham.

BERMONDSEY (Southwark), 9,433
Alfred Lafone, C. 3,356
J. E. Thorold Rogers, *G.L.* 2,998

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED DIV. (Northumberland), 9,691
Sir Edward Grey, Bt., G.L. 4,131
Hon. Fred. Wm. Lambton, *C.* 3,709

BETHNAL GREEN (N.E.), 7,102
George Howell, G.L. 2,278
Edward John Stoneham, *L.* 1,906

BETHNAL GREEN (S.W.), 8,265
Edw. Hare Pickersgill, G.L. 2,551
John Ev. Freke Aylmer, *C.* 2,001

BEWDLEY DIV. (Worc.), 9,833
Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, C. .. *unop.*

BIGGLESWADE DIV. (Beds), 13,322
Viscount Baring, L. 4,853
Charles Magniac, *G.L.* 4,371

BIRKENHEAD, 12,115
Lt.-Gen. Sir E. B. Hamley, C. 5,255
W. Rann Kennedy, Q.C., *G.L.* 4,086

BIRMINGHAM (Central), 10,923
Rt. Hon. John Bright, L. .. *unop.*

BIRMINGHAM (East), 9,382
Rt. Hon. H. Matthews, Q.C., C. 3,341
William Cook, *G.L.* 2,552

BIRMINGHAM (North), 9,427
William Kenrick, L. ..... *unop.*

BIRMINGHAM (South), 10,643
Powell J. Williams, L. .... *unop.*

BIRMINGHAM (West), 10,329
Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, L. unop.
Birmingham: see also Bordesley and Edgbaston.

BISHOP AUCKLAND D. (Durham), 9,858
James Mellor Paulton, G.L. unop.

BLACKBURN (2), 16,329
William Coddington, C. .... *unop.*
William Henry Hornby, C. unop.

BLACKPOOL D. (N. Lanc.), 11,903
(Election 20th August.)
Sir Mat. White Ridley, Bt. C. 6,263
J. Ormerod Pilkington, *L.* 2,513

BODMIN DIV. (Cornwall), 9,158
Leonard Henry Courtney, L. 3,763
John Abraham, *G.L.* 2,101

BOLTON (2), 16,063
Herbert Shepherd-Cross, C., 7,779
Col. Hon. F. C. Bridgeman, C. 7,669
Joseph C. Haslam, *G.L.* .. 6,460
Roger C. Richards, *G.L.* .. 6,230

BOOTLE D. (S. W. Lanc.), 14,663
Col. Thos. Myles Sandys, C. unop.

BORDESLEY (Birmingm.), 11,178
Jesse Collings, L. 4,475
Lawson Tait, F.R.C.S., *G.L.* 1,040

BOSTON, 2,718
Henry John Atkinson, C. .. 1,192
Wm. James Ingram, *G.L.* 1,144

BOSWORTH D. (Leic.), 9,919
James Ellis, G.L. 4,732
Harrington A. H. Hutton, *C.* 3,440

BOW AND BROMLEY, (Tower Hamlets), 8,887
Capt. J. C. Ready Colomb, C. 2,967
Wm. Snowdon Robson, *G.L.* 2,396

BRADFORD (Central), 11,297
Rt. Hn. G. Shaw-Lefevre, G.L. 4,410
Chas. Morgan Norwood, *L.* 3,957

BRADFORD (East), 10,887
Henry Byron Reed, C. 4,519
Angus Holden, *G.L.* 4,223

BRADFORD (West), 9,424
Alfred Illingworth, G.L. .. 3,975
Archibald Wm. Stirling, *L.* 2,623

BRENTFORD DIV. (Midx.), 7,971
Octavius Edwd. Coope, C. 3,043
(Died Nov. 27th, 1886.)
James Haysman, *G.L.* 1,409

BRIDGWATER DIV., 9,861
Edward James Stanley, C. unop.

BRIGG DIV. (Lincoln), 10,323
Sam. Danks Waddy, Q.C., G.L. 3,887
John M. Richardson, *C.* .. 3,722

BRIGHTON (2), 14,848
Rt. Hon. Wm. T. Marriott, C. 5,875
William Hall, *G.L.* 2,633
Tindal Robertson, C. ..... *unop.*
(Election 29th November.)

BRIGHTSIDE (Sheffield), 9,298
Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, G.L. 4,280
Lord Edmund Talbot, *C.* .. 3,404

BRISTOL (East), 9,506
Handel Cossham, G.L. 3,672
James Inskip, *C.* 1,936

BRISTOL (North), 9,002
Lewis Fry, L. 3,587
Alfred Carpenter, *G.L.* .. 2,737

BRISTOL (South), 10,384
Lt.-Col. E. S. Hill, C.B., *C.* 4,447
Joseph Dodge Weston, *G.L.* 3,423

BRISTOL (West), 7,657
Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, Bart., C. 3,819
James Judd, *G.L.* 1,801

BRIXTON (Lambeth), 7,963
Ernest Baggallay, C. 3,300
Mont. H. Cookson, Q.C., *G.L.* 1,886

BUCKINGHAM D. (Bucks), 11,307
Egerton Hubbard, C. 4,460
Capt. E. H. Verney, R.N., *G.L.* 4,389

Buckinghamshire (or Bucks): see Aylesbury, Buckingham, and Wycombe.

BUCKROSE DIV. (Yorks), 9,113
Wm. Alex. McArthur, G.L. 3,742
Christopher Sykes, *C.* 3,741

BURNLEY, 9,638
Peter Rylands, L. 4,209
James Greenword, *C.* 4,166

BURTON DIV. (Stafford.) 9,463
(Election 20th August.)
Sydney Evershed, G.L. 4,792
Gerald Hardy, *C.* 2,319

BURY (Lancashire), 8,214
Rt. Hon. Sir H. James, L., unop.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, 2,292
Lord Francis Hervey, C. .. 1,135
Frederick Goodwin, *G.L.* .. 800

CAMBERWELL (North), 8,603
John Richards Kelly, C. .. 2,717
Edw. Hudson Bayley, *G.L.* 2,352
William Pirie Duff, *L.* 246

Camberwell: see also Dulwich, and Peckham.

CAMBORNE D. (Cornwall), 7,139
Chas. Aug. V. Conybeare, G.L. 3,506
John Drew Gay, *L.* 1,969

CAMBRIDGE (Borough), 6,189
R. U. Penrose Fitzgerald, C. 2,937
Cyril G. Settle Dodd, *G.L.* 2,479

Cambridgeshire: see Chesterton, Newmarket, and Wisbech.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (2), 6,482
Rt. Hon. A. J. B.-Hope, C. unop.
Rt. Hon. Henry C. Raikes, C. unop.

CANTERBURY (City), 3,107
John Henniker-Heaton, C. unop.

CARLISLE (City), 5,726
Wm. Court Gully, Q.C., *G.L.* 2,448
F. Cavendish-Bentinck, *C.* 2,155

CHATHAM, 6,988
Sir John Eldon Gorst, Q.C., C. 3,187
Gen. Sir A. Clarke, R.E., *G.L.* 2,422

CHELMSFORD D. (Essex), 9,277
William James Beadel, C. unop.

CHELSEA, 11,104
Charles Algn. Whitmore, C. 4,304
Rt. Hon. Sir C. Wentworth Dilke, Bart. 4,128

CHELTENHAM, 6,464
James T. Agg-Gardner, C. 3,323
Russell H. W. Biggs, *G.L.* 2,260

CHERTSEY D. (Surrey), 9,220
Frederick Alers Hankey, C. unop.

Cheshire: see Altrincham, Crewe, Eddisbury, Hyde, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Northwich, and Wirral.

CHESTER (City), 6,296
Robt. Armst. Yerburgh, C. . 2,549
Dr. Balthazar Foster, *G.L.* 2,483

CHESTER-LE-STREET D. (Durham), 11,830
James Joicey, G.L. ..... *unop.*

CHESTERFIELD D. (Derby), 8,616
Alfred Barnes, L. 3,567
Thomas Bayley, *G.L.* 3,453

CHESTERTON D. (Cambs), 10,465
Charles Hall, Q.C., *C.* 4,248
Clarence Smith, *G.L.* 3,272

CHICHESTER D. (Sussex), 8,502
Earl of March, C. ..... *unop.*

CHIPPENHAM DIV. (Wilts), 8,853.
Lord Henry Bruce, C. 3,657
Banister Fletcher, *G.L.* .. 3,120

CHORLEY D. (N. Lanc.), 9,881
Lt.-Gen. R. J. Feilden, C... *unop.*

CHRISTCHURCH, 4,626
Chas. E. Baring Young, C. 2,072
Alpheus C. Morton, *G.L.*.. 1,833

CIRENCESTER D. (Glouc.), 10,157
Arth. B. Winterbotham, L. unop.

CLAPHAM D., 9,454
John Saunders Gilliat, C... 3,816
J. Fletcher Moulton, *G.L.* 3,347

CLEVELAND D. (Yorks), 11,788
Henry Fell Pease, G.L. .. *unop.*

CLITHEROE D. (N.E. Lanc.), 12,698
Rt. Hon. Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., G.L. unop.

COCKERMOUTH D. (Cumb.), 9,538
Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bt., G.L. 4,130
Henry Fraser Curwen, *L.* . 3,126

COLCHESTER, 4,241
Henry John Trotter, C..... 1,996
Richard K. Causton, *G.L.* . 1,701

COLNE VALLEY D. (Yorks), 10,881
Henry Fred. Beaumont, L. unop.

Cornwall: see Bodmin, Camborne, Launceston, St. Austell, St. Ives, and Truro.

COVENTRY (City), 9,736
Henry William Eaton, C. . 4,201
Walter Ballantyne, *G.L.* 3,776

CREWE D. (Cheshire), 10,815
W. S. Bright McLaren, G.L. 4,690
Francis R. Twemlow, *C.*.. 4,045

CRICKLADE D. (Wilts), 9,031
M.H.N.Story-Maskelyne, L. 3,401
Benj. F. C. Costelloe, *G.L.* 1,683
Sir John Bennett, *G.L.* .. 1,247

CROYDON, 12,619
Hon. Sidney Herbert, C... *unop.*

Cumberland: see Cockermouth, Egremont, Eskdale, and Penrith.

DARLINGTON, 5,907
Theodore Fry, G.L. 2,620
H. O. Arnold-Forster, *L.*.. 2,563

DARTFORD D. (Kent), 11,173
Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart., C. 4,198
James E. Saunders, *G.L.*.. 2,965

DARWEN D. (N.E. Lanc), 12,629
Viscount Cranborne, C..... 6,085
John Slagg, *G.L.* 5,350

DEPTFORD, 9,371
William John Evelyn, C. 3,682
Lalmohun Ghose, *G.L.*.... 3,055

DERBY (Borough) (2), 14,925
Thomas Roe, G.L. 6,571
Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Vernon-Harcourt, G.L. 6,431
Thomas Wm. Evans, *L.*.. 4,446

DERBYSHIRE (Mid), 9,571
James Alfred Jacoby, G.L. 4,569
Charles Hilton Seely, *L.*.. 3,706

DERBYSHIRE (N. E.), 9,207
Thomas Dolling Bolton, G.L. 3,879
Charles Markham, *L.* 3,158

DERBYSHIRE (South), 11,575
Henry Wardle, G.L...... 5,102
Hon. Edward Coke, *L.*.... 3,949

DERBYSHIRE (Western), 10,310
Lord Edward Cavendish, L. unop.

Derbyshire: see also Chesterfield, High Peak, and Ilkeston.

DEVIZES DIV. (Wilts), 9,357
Walter Hume Long, C..... 4,123
John W. Phillips, *G.L.* .. 2,397

DEVONPORT (2), 6,527
John Henry Puleston, C. .. 2,954
Capt. Geo. E. Price, R.N., *C.* 2,943
Charles Ford, *G.L.* 1,963
Gen. Chas. L. Showers, *G.L.* 1,918

Devonshire: see Ashburton, Barnstaple, Honiton, South Molton, Tavistock, Tiverton, Torquay, and Totnes.

DEWSBURY, 11,439
Sir John Simon, S.L., *G.L.*.. 5,118
Joseph Samuel Colefax, *C.* 2,759

DONCASTER D. (Yorks), 13,157
Walter S. Shirley, G.L. .. 5,060
Hon. Hen. W. Fitzwilliam, *L.* 4,792

DORSET (Eastern), 9,758
Geo. Hawkesworth Bond, C. 4,317
Hon. Pascoe C. Glyn, *G.L.* 3,662

DORSET (Northern), 8,522
Hon. Edwin B. Portman, G.L. 3,571
Hon. Evelyn M. Ashley, *L.* 3,336

DORSET (Southern), 7,316
Lt.-Col. C. J. T. Hambro, C. 3,477
Hen. Parkman Sturgis, *G.L.* 2,486

DORSET (Western), 7,914
Henry R. Farquharson, C. 3,672
Herbert C. G. Batten, *G.L.* 2,467

DOVER, 4,885
Maj. Alex. G. Dickson, C... *unop.*

DROITWICH D. (Worc.), 9,484
John Corbett, L...... 4,031
Arthur Jas. Dadson, *G.L.* 2,761

DUDLEY, 14,918
Brooke Robinson, C. 6,475
H. Brinsley Sheridan, *G.L.* 4,546

DULWICH (Camberwell), 8,963
J. Morgan Howard, Q.C., *C. unop.*

DURHAM (City of), 2,010
Thomas Milvain, C. 1,129
George Brooks, *G.L.* 855

DURHAM (Mid), 11,145
William Crawford, G.L... *unop.*

DURHAM (North-Western), 9,543
Ll. A. Atherley-Jones, G.L. unop.

DURHAM (South-Eastern), 13,176
Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Bt., L. 4,984
Hugh Fenwick Boyd, *G.L.* 4,045

Durham (County of): see also Barnard Castle, Bishop Auckland, Chester-le-Street, Houghton-le-Spring, and Jarrow.

EALING D. (Middlesex), 9,283
Rt. Hn. Ld. G. Hamilton, C. unop.

EAST GRINSTEAD D. (Sussex), 7,660
Hon. A. Gathorne-Hardy, C. 3,289
Chas. John Heald, *G.L.*.. 1,877

EASTBOURNE DIV. (Sussex), 8,504
Rear-Adm. Edward Field, C. . 3,760
Col. James C. Brown, *G.L.* 2,501

ECCLES D. (S. E. Lanc.), 9,781
Hon. Alfred J. F. Egerton, C. 4,277
Ellis Duncan Gosling, *G.L.* 3,985

ECCLESALL (Sheffield), 8,904
Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, C. 3,930
William Owen, *G.L.*..... 2,688

EDDISBURY D. (Chesh.), 10,436
Henry James Tollemache, C. 4,357
James Tomkinson, *G.L.*.. 3,678

EDGBASTON (Birmingham), 8,693
George Dixon, L. ..... *unop.*

EGREMONT D. (Cumbrld.), 9,043
Lord Muncaster, C. 3,583
David Ainsworth, *G.L.*.... 3,149

ELLAND D. (Yorks), 11,851
Thomas Wayman, G.L..... *unop.*

ENFIELD D. (Middlesex), 8,621
Rt. Hn. Visct. Folkestone, C. 3,287
John T. Edgcumbe, *G.L.*.. 1,267

EPPING D. (Essex), 9,239
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry J. Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., C. unop.

EPSOM D. (Surrey), 9,009
Rt. Hon. George Cubitt, C. unop.

ESKDALE D. (Cumbrld.), 10,000
Robt. Andrew Allison, G.L. 4,112
Rt. Hon. James Lowther, *C.* 3,226

ESSEX (South Eastern), 9,367
Major Fred. Carne Rasch, C. 3,758
William Henry Wills, *G.L.* 2,916

Essex: see also Chelmsford, Epping, Harwich, Maldon, Romford, Saffron Walden, and Walthamstow.

EVERTON (Liverpool), 9,439
Edward Whitley, C...... *unop.*

EVESHAM D. (Worcester), 9,522
Sir R. Temple, Bt., G.C.S.I., *C.* 4,127
Daniel Pidgeon, *G.L.* 2,391

EXCHANGE (Liverpool), 8,171
David Duncan, G.L...... 2,920
Laurence R. Baily, *C.*.... 2,750

EXETER (City), 6,963
Hon. Henry S. Northcote, C. 3,222
Edward Johnson, *G.L.*... 2,879

EYE D. (Suffolk), 10,993
Francis S. Stevenson, G.L. 4,544
Jas. Colquhoun Reade, *L.* . 2,938

FAREHAM D. (Hants), 12,162
Gen. Sir Frederick W. Fitz-Wygram, Bart., C...... *unop.*

FAVERSHAM D. (Kent), 11,370
Herbert Thos. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C. ..... *unop.*

FINSBURY (Central), 7,462
Capt. Fredk. Thos. Penton, C. 2,245
Howard Spensley, *G.L.*.. 2,240

FINSBURY (East), 6,105
James Rowlands, G.L. 1,973
James Bigwood, *C.* 1,912

Finsbury: see also Holborn.

FOREST OF DEAN DIV. (Glouc.), 9,458
Thomas Blake, G.L. 3,882
Frederick Louis Lucas, *L.* 2,415

FROME D. (Somerset), 10,498
Viscount Weymouth, C..... 4,349
Godfrey H. Samuelson, *G.L.* 3,645

FULHAM, 6,499
William Hayes Fisher, C... 2,557
George W. E. Russell, *G.L.* 2,247

GAINSBOROUGH D. (Linc.), 11,107
Colonel Henry Eyre, C. .. 4,123
Joseph Bennett, *G.L.* 4,038

GATESHEAD, 13,206
Hon. Walter H. James, G.L. unop.

GLOUCESTER (City), 4,547
Thomas Robinson, G.L..... 1,908
John Ward, *C.* 1,713

Gloucestershire: see Cirencester, Forest of Dean, Stroud, Tewkesbury, and Thornbury.

GORTON D. (S.E. Lanc.), 10,334
Richard Peacock, G.L..... 4,592
Viscount Grey de Wilton, *C.* 4,135

GRANTHAM, 2,883
Malcolm Low, C...... 1,197
Rt. Hon. John W. Mellor, *G.L.* 1,161

GRAVESEND, 4,200
John Bazley White, C. 1,938
Edward S. Pryce, *G.L.* .. 1,430

GREENWICH, 8,632
Thomas Wm. Boord, C..... 3,240
George C. Whiteley, *G.L.* 2,551

GRIMSBY, GREAT, 8,659
Rt. Hon. Edward Heneage, L. 2,982
Thomas Sutherst, *G.L.* .. 2,649

Grinstead: see East Grinstead.

GUILDFORD D. (Surrey), 9,978
Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, C. unop.

HACKNEY (Central), 7,381
Sir Wm. Guyer Hunter, C... 3,047
M. A. Sharp-Hume, *G.L.* .. 1,961

HACKNEY (North), 8,058
Maj.-Gen. Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.B., *C.* 3,326
Dr. Wm. H. S. Aubrey, *G.L.* 1,839

HACKNEY (South), 8,684
Sir Chas. Russell, Q.C., *G.L.* 2,800
Chas. J. Darling, Q.C., *C.* 2,700

HAGGERSTON (Shoreditch), 6,737
Wm. Randal Cremer, G.L. 2,054
Edwin Lawrence, *L.* 1,677

HALIFAX (2), 12,269
Thomas Shaw, G.L. 5,427
Rt. Hon. J. Stansfeld, G.L. 5,381
Alfred Morris, *C.* 3,612

HALLAM (Sheffield), 7,486
Chas. B. Stuart-Wortley, C. 3,581
Thomas R. Threlfall, *G.L.* 2,612

HALLAMSHIRE D. (Yorks), 13,176
Sir Fdk. T. Mappin, Bt., G.L. unop.

HAMMERSMITH, 9,611
Maj.-Gen. W. Goldsworthy, C. 3,091
Frank Dethridge, *G.L.* .. 2,362

Hampshire (or Hants): see Andover, Basingstoke, Fareham, New Forest, and Petersfield.

HAMPSTEAD, 5,981
Rt. Hn. Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bt., G.C.M.G., *C.* 2,707
Wm. Ramsay Scott, *G.L.*.. 945

HANDSWORTH DIV. (Staff.), 14,988
Henry Wiggin, L...... *unop.*

HANLEY, 10,970
William Woodall, G.L. .. *unop.*

HARBOROUGH D. (Leic.), 12,476
Thomas Kay Tapling, C. .. 5,708
Jas. Harris Sanders, *G.L.* 4,570

HARROW D. (Middx.), 10,438
William Ambrose, Q.C., *C. unop.*

HARTLEPOOL, 8,500
Thomas Richardson, L..... 3,381
Mervyn L. Hawkes, *G.L.* . 2,469

HARWICH D. (Essex), 10,141
James Round, C...... 4,623
James Wicks, *L.* 2,322

HASTINGS, 5,672
Wilson Noble, C. 2,765
Capt. Hon. Thos. Seymour Brand, R.N., *G.L.* 2,230

HENLEY D. (Oxon.), 8,555
Hon. Francis Parker, C. .. 3,674
Sir W. Phillimore, Bt., *G.L.* 2,600

HEREFORD (City), 3,002
Sir Jos. R. Bailey, Bt., C. 1,401
Joseph Pulley, *G.L.*..... 1,136

Herefordshire: see Leominster, and Ross.

HERTFORD D. (Herts), 8,840
Abel Smith, C. ..... *unop.*

Hertfordshire (or Herts): see Hertford, Hitchin, St. Albans, and Watford.

HEXHAM D. (Northumb.), 10,237
Miles MacInnes, G.L. 4,177
Viscount Melgund, *L.* 3,220

HEYWOOD D. (S. E. Lanc.), 9,269
Isaac Hoyle, G.L. 4,206
John Grant Lawson, *C.* .. 3,762

HIGH PEAK D. (Derbysh.) 9,414
William Sidebottom, C.... 4,162
Herbert Rhodes, *L.* 4,001

HITCHIN D. (Herts), 8,996
Baron Robert Dimsdale, C. unop.

HOLBORN (Finsbury), 9,802
Col. F. Duncan, C.B., R.A., *C.* 3,651
Dadabhai Naoroji, *G.L.*.. 1,950

HOLDERNESS D. (Yorks), 9,143
Comr. G. E. Bethell, R.N., *C. unop.*

HOLMFIRTH D. (Yorks), 10,770
Henry Joseph Wilson, G.L. 5,322
Walter Armitage, *L.* 2,780

HONITON D. (Devon), 9,012
Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bt., C. unop.

HORNCASTLE D. (Lincoln), 9,941
Rt. Hn. Edward Stanhope, C. unop.

HORNSEY D. (Middx.) 10,648
Sir James McN. McGarel-Hogg, Bart., K.C.B., *C.*.. *unop.*

HORSHAM D. (Sussex), 8,582
Sir W. B. Barttelot, Bt., C. unop.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING D. (Durham), 12,992
Nicholas Wood, C...... 5,871
John Wilson, *G.L.*..... 5,059

HOWDENSHIRE DIV. (Yorks), 9,502
Arthur Duncombe, C. .... *unop.*

HOXTON (Shoreditch), 8,469
James Stuart, G.L...... 2,324
Robt. Arthur Germaine, *C.* 2,079

HUDDERSFIELD, 14,991.
William Summers, G.L. .. 6,210
Joseph Crosland, *C.*..... 6,026

Hull: see Kingston-upon-Hull.

HUNTINGDON D. (Hunts), 5,655
Arth. H. Smith-Barry, C. 2,302
Thomas Coote, *G.L.*..... 2,141

Huntingdonshire (or Hunts): see Huntingdon, and Ramsey.

HYDE D. (Cheshire), 9,328
Joseph W. Sidebotham, C... 4,328
Thomas Gair Ashton, *G.L.* 3,885

HYTHE, 3,737
Sir Edwd. W. Watkin, Bt., L. unop.

ILKESTON D. (Derby), 10,660
Thomas Watson, G.L. 4,621
Samuel Leeke, *C.* 3,793

INCE D. (S. W. Lanc.), 9,157
Col. H. B.-H.-Blundell, C. 4,308
George Paul Taylor, *G.L.* 3,228

IPSWICH (2), 8,867
Lord Elcho, C...... 3,846
Charles Dalrymple, C. 3,838
Sydney Stern, *G.L.*..... 3,386
B. T. L. Thomson, *G.L.* .. 3,334

ISLINGTON (East), 8,092
Isaac Cowley Lambert, C. 3,732
Henry Bret Ince, Q.C., *G.L.* 2,336

ISLINGTON (North), 7,774
George C. T. Bartley, C. .. 3,456
Peter Wm. Clayden, *G.L.* 1,976

ISLINGTON (South), 7,024
Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, C... 2,774
Henry Spicer, *G.L.* 2,208

ISLINGTON (West), 7,276
Richard Chamberlain, L... 2,793
Wm. A. Macdonald, *N.* .. 1,501

JARROW D. (Durham), 12,897
Sir Chas. M. Palmer, Bt., L. unop.

KEIGHLEY D. (Yorks), 10,072
Isaac Holden, G.L. ..... *unop.*

KENDAL D. (Westmoreland), 5,630
Earl of Bective, C. ..... *unop.*

KENNINGTON (Lambeth), 8,313
Robert Gent-Davis, C. 3,222
Mark H. Beaufoy, *G.L.* .. 2,792

KENSINGTON (North), 8,297
Sir Roper Lethbridge, C... 3,394
Edmund Routledge, *G.L.* 2,143

KENSINGTON (South), 8,859
Sir Algernon Borthwick, C. 4,156
Maj. Henry F. Speed, *G.L.* 1,022

Kent (County of): see Ashford, Dartford, Faversham, Isle of Thanet, Medway, St. Augustine's, Sevenoaks, & Tunbridge.

KIDDERMINSTER, 4,506
Augustus Fred. Godson, C. 2,081
Wilfrid S. Blunt, *G.L.* .. 1,706

KING'S LYNN, 3,094
(Election 25th August.)
Alex. Weston Jarvis, C. .. 1,423
Jas. Harris Sanders, *G.L.* 1,168

KINGSTON DIV. (Surrey), 11,102
Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, Bt., C. unop.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (Central), 11,627
Henry Seymour King, C. .. 4,968
Rudolph C. Lehmann, *L.* 3,361

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (E.), 8,053
Frederick B. Grotrian, C... 3,139
William Saunders, *G.L.*.. 3,102

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (W.), 11,517
Charles Henry Wilson, G.L. 4,623
Arthur Knocker Dibb, *C.* 3,045

KINGSWINFORD D. (Staff.), 12,272
Alex. Staveley Hill, Q.C., *C. unop.*

KIRKDALE (Liverpool), 8,346
G. Baden-Powell, C.M.G., *C.* 3,084
Ralph Neville, *G.L.*... 2,172

KNUTSFORD D. (Cheshire), 9,314
Hon. Alan de T. Egerton, C. unop.

LAMBETH (North), 7,939
Lt.-Gen. C. C. Fraser, V.C., C. 2,723
Walter Wren, *G.L.* 2,311

Lancashire, North: see Blackpool, Chorley, Lancaster, and North Lonsdale.

Lancashire, North-East: see Accrington, Clitheroe, Darwen, and Rossendale.

Lancashire, South-East: see Eccles, Gorton, Heywood, Middleton, Prestwich, Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth, Stretford, and Westhoughton.

Lancashire, South-West: see Bootle, Ince, Leigh, Newton, Ormskirk, Southport, Widnes.

LANCASTER D. (N. Lanc.), 8,961
James Williamson, G.L. .. 3,886
Major G. B. H. Marton, *C.* 3,691

LAUNCESTON D. (Cornwall), 9,297
Chas. T. Dyke Acland, G.L. unop.

LEEDS (Central), 11,135
Gerald William Balfour, C. 4,225
Sir James Kitson, Bt., *G.L.* 4,212

LEEDS (East), 8,831
J. Lawrence Gane, Q.C., *G.L.* 3,920
Richard Dawson, *C.*..... 2,820

LEEDS (North), 10,128
William Lavies Jackson, C. 4,301
Albert O. Rutson, *G.L.* .. 3,682

LEEDS (South), 10,931
Rt. Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., *G.L.* 4,665
Thos. Hirst Bracken, *C.* 2,929

LEEDS (West), 12,058
Herbert J. Gladstone, G.L. 5,226
Charles Williams, *L.* 2,970

LEEK D. (Staffordsh.), 10,234
Harry T. Davenport, C. .. 4,324
Chas. Crompton, Q.C., *G.L.* 3,669

LEICESTER (Boro') (2), 21,671
Jas. Allanson Picton, G.L. 9,914
Alexander McArthur, G.L. 9,681
Robert Bickersteth, *L.*.... 5,686

Leicestershire: see Bosworth, Harborough, Loughborough, and Melton.

LEIGH DIV. (S.W. Lanc.), 8,572
Caleb Wright, G.L. 3,297
William Henry Myers, *C.* 3,134

LEOMINSTER D. (Hereford), 9,314
James Rankin, C. 4,287
Edward S. Lucas, *G.L.* .. 2,394

LEWES D. (Sussex), 10,586
Sir Henry Fletcher, Bt., C. unop.

LEWISHAM, 9,280
Rt. Hn. Visct. Lewisham, C. 3,839
George Offor, *G.L.* 1,688

LICHFIELD D. (Staffordsh.), 8,842
Sir John Swinburne, Bt., G.L. 3,398
Viscount Anson, *L.* 2,765

LIMEHOUSE (Tower Hamlets), 5,954
Edward Samuel Norris, C. 2,230
Thos. E. Scrutton, *G.L.*.. 1,428

LINCOLN (City), 7,444
Frederick H. Kerans, C... 3,159
William Crosfield, *G.L.* .. 2,851

Lincolnshire: see Brigg, Gainsborough, Horncastle, Louth, Sleaford, Spalding, and Stamford.

Liverpool: see Abercromby, Everton, Exchange, Kirkdale, Scotland, Toxteth (East), Toxteth (West), Walton, and West Derby.

LONDON (City) (2), 29,152
Sir Robt. N. Fowler, Bt., C. unop.
Rt. Hon. J. G. Hubbard, C. unop.

LONDON UNIVERSITY, 2,579
Sir John Lubbock, Bt., L... 1,314
Frederic Harrison, *G.L.* .. 516

LONSDALE, NORTH, D. (N. Lancashire), 9,219
William Geo. Ainslie, C.... 4,063
W. Martin Edwards, *G.L.* 3,263

LOUGHBOROUGH D. (Leic.), 9,313
E. J. L. March-Phillipps-de-Lisle, C. 4,075
Jabez E. J. Ferguson, *G.L.* 3,940

LOUTH D. (Lincolnsh.), 10,252
Arthur Raymond Heath, C. unop.

LOWESTOFT D. (Suffolk), 10,956
Sir S. B. Crossley, Bt., L. unop.

LUDLOW D. (Shropshire), 10,735
Robert Jasper More, L. .. *unop.*

LUTON D. (Beds), 12,106
Cyril Flower, G.L...... 4,275
Capt. W. G. Barttelot, *C.*.. 3,602

MACCLESFIELD D. (Chesh.), 7,211
W. Bromley-Davenport, C. 3,283
Wm. C. Brocklehurst, *G.L.* 2,756

MAIDSTONE, 4,273
Major Alexr. H. Ross, C... 1,917
T. Proctor Baptie, *G.L.* .. 1,603

MALDON D. (Essex), 9,869
Charles Wing Gray, C.... 4,143
Edmund B. Barnard, *G.L.* 3,686

MANCHESTER (East), 9,779
Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, C. 4,160
John H. Crosfield, *G.L.* .. 3,516

MANCHESTER (North), 8,703
Charles E. Schwann, G.L. 3,476
James F. Hutton, *C.* 3,350

MANCHESTER (N.E.), 8,579
Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Fergusson, Bart., G.C.S.I., *C.* 3,680
Charles P. Scott, *G.L.*.... 3,353

MANCHESTER (N.W.), 12,685
Wm. H. Houldsworth, C... 5,489
Henry Lee, *G.L.* 4,653

MANCHESTER (South), 8,534
Sir Henry E. Roscoe, G.L. 3,407
Col. Thomas Sowler, *C.* .. 3,072

MANCHESTER (S.W.), 8,890
Jacob Bright, G.L...... 3,570
Lord Fredk. Hamilton, *C.* 3,459

MANSFIELD DIV. (Notts), 9,862
Cecil G. S. Foljambe, G.L. 4,876
Lancelot Rolleston, *C.*.... 2,832

MARYLEBONE (East), 6,884
Lord Charles Beresford, C. 3,101
Edward S. Beesly, *G.L.*.. 1,616

MARYLEBONE (West), 7,566
Frederick Seager-Hunt, C. 3,064
Henry S. Trower, *G.L.* .. 1,942

MEDWAY D. (Kent), 13,482
Hn. J. S. Gathorne-Hardy, C. unop.

MELTON D. (Leicester.), 10,190
Rt. Hon. Lord John J. R. Manners, G.C.B., *C.* .... *unop.*

MIDDLESBROUGH, 13,864
Isaac Wilson, G.L. ..... *unop.*

Middlesex: see Brentford, Ealing, Enfield, Harrow, Hornsey, Tottenham, and Uxbridge.

MIDDLETON D. (S.E. Lanc.), 11,748
Thomas Fielden, C...... 5,126
C. H. Hopwood, Q.C., *G.L.* 4,808

MILE END (Tower Hamlets), 5,804
Spencer Charrington, C. .. 2,110
Arnold Hen. White, *G.L.* 1,281

MONMOUTH (Borough), 6,485
Sir George Elliot, Bart., C. 3,033
Edward H. Carbutt, *G.L.* 2,568

MONMOUTHSHIRE (N.), 10,705
Thomas Philips Price, G.L. 4,688
Edward Jones, *C.*..... 2,384

MONMOUTHSHIRE (S.), 11,069
Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan, C. 5,230
Oliver Bryant, *G.L.*..... 2,285

MONMOUTHSHIRE (W.), 9,770
Cornelius Marshall Warmington, Q.C., *G.L.* .... *unop.*

MORLEY D. (Yorks), 11,467
C. G. Milnes-Gaskell, G.L. unop.

MORPETH, 6,846
Thomas Burt, G.L. ..... *unop.*

NEW FOREST D. (Hants), 9,353
Francis Compton, C...... *unop.*

NEWARK D. (Notts), 10,214
Viscount Newark, C...... *unop.*

NEWBURY D. (Berks), 10,453
William George Mount, C. unop.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (2), 30,314
Rt. Hon. J. Morley, G.L. 10,681
James Craig, G.L...... 10,172
Sir Wm. G. Armstrong, *L.* 9,657
Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., *C.* 9,580

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, 7,837
Douglas H. Cogbill, L.... 2,896
J. Beavis Brindley, *G.L.* 2,752

NEWINGTON (West), 6,377
Chas. W. Radcliffe Cooke, C. 2,447
J. F. Bottomley Firth, *G.L.* 2,065

Newington: see also Walworth.

NEWMARKET DIV. (Cambs.), 8,936
George Newnes, G.L. 3,405
Marquis of Carmarthen, *C.* 3,105
William Henry Hall, *L.* .. 298

NEWPORT D. (Shropshire), 10,636
Col. W. Kenyon-Slaney, C. 4,460
Clement Higgins, Q.C., *G.L.* 2,884

NEWTON D. (S.W. Lanc.), 9,344 (Election 16th August.)
Thos. Wodehouse Legh, C. 4,062
D. O'Connell French, *G.L.* 3,355

NORFOLK (Eastern), 11,161
Sir Edw. Birkbeck, Bt., C. 4,570
H. Lee-Warner, *G.L.* 4,000

NORFOLK (Mid), 9,992
Robert T. Gurdon, L. 3,032
James Toller, *G.L.* 2,625

NORFOLK (Northern), 9,742
H. H. C.-Hardy, Q.C., *G.L.* 4,084
Ailwyn Edw. Fellowes, *C.* 3,324

NORFOLK (North-West) 10,444
Lord Henry Bentinck, C. .. 4,084
Joseph Arch, *G.L.* 4,064

NORFOLK (Southern), 10,141
Francis Taylor, L. ..... *unop.*

NORFOLK (South-West), 9,391
W. A. Tyssen-Amherst, C. unop.

NORMANTON D. (Yorks), 11,479
Benjamin Pickard, G.L. .. 4,771
Col. A. H. Charlesworth, *C.* 3,724

NORTHAMPTON (Boro') (2), 9,582
Henry Labouchere, G.L. .. 4,570
Charles Bradlaugh, G.L. .. 4,353
Richard Turner, *L.* 3,850
Thomas Orde H. Lees, *C.* 3,656

NORTHAMPTONSH. (East), 9,691
F. Allston Channing, G.L. 4,428
Hon. G. L. Agar-Ellis, *C.* . 3,012

NORTHAMPTONSH. (Mid), 11,306
Hon. Chas. R. Spencer, G.L. 4,887
Wm. C. Cartwright, *L.* .. 3,931

NORTHAMPTONSH. (N.), 9,741
Lord Burghley, C. ..... *unop.*

NORTHAMPTONSH. (South), 9,636
Sir R. Knightley, Bart., C. 4,003
Sir J. Carmichael, Bt., *G.L.* 3,687

Northumberland: see Berwick-upon-Tweed, Hexham, Tyneside, and Wansbeck.

NORTHWICH D. (Chesh.), 10,577
Robert Verdin, L. 4,416
J. Tomlinson Brunner, *G.L.* 3,758

NORWICH (City) (2), 15,323
Jeremiah Jas. Colman, G.L. 6,295
Samuel Hoare, C. 6,156
Jacob Henry Tillett, *G.L.* 6,119
Clare Sewell Read, *C.* 5,564

NORWOOD (Lambeth), 7,501
Thomas Lynn Bristowe, C. 3,334
Oscar Browning, *G.L.* 1,605

NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (East), 12,749
Arnold Morley, G.L. 4,584
Hn. H. H. Finch-Hatton, *C.* 4,418

NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (South), 12,751
Henry Smith Wright, C. .. 4,586
Jno. Carvell Williams, *G.L.* 4,317

NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (W.), 14,929
Henry Broadhurst, G.L. .. 5,458
Lieut.-Col. Chas. Seely, *L.* 4,609

Nottinghamshire: see Bassetlaw, Mansfield, Newark, and Rushcliffe.

NUNEATON DIV. (Warwick), 10,061
J. Stratfd. Dugdale, Q.C., *C.* 4,622
Jasper Wilson Johns, *G.L.* 3,608

OLDHAM (2), 25,600
J. Mackenzie Maclean, C. 11,606
Elliott Lees, C. 11,484
Rt. Hn. J. T. Hibbert, *G.L.* 10,921
James M. Cheetham, *G.L.* 10,891

ORMSKIRK D. (S. W. Lanc.), 8,714
Arthur Bower Forwood, C. unop.

OSGOLDCROSS D. (Yorks), 10,322
John Austin, G.L. 4,008
Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bt., *L.* 3,010

OSWESTRY D. (Shropshire), 10,083
Stanley Leighton, C. ..... *unop.*

OTLEY D. (Yorks), 9,883
John Barran, G.L. 4,245
Sir Andrew Fairbairn, *L.* 3,361

OXFORD (City), 6,764
Alexander Wm. Hall, C. .. *unop.*

OXFORD UNIVERSITY (2), 5,575
Rt. Hon. Sir John Robert Mowbray, Bart., C. .... *unop.*
John Gilbert Talbot, C. .. *unop.*

Oxfordshire: see Banbury, Henley, and Woodstock.

PADDINGTON (North), 5,345
Lionel Louis Cohen, C. 2,300
John Kempster, *G.L.* 1,389

PADDINGTON (South), 5,193
Rt. Hn. Ld. R. Churchill, C. 2,576
Rev. Jno. Page Hopps, *G.L.* 769

PECKHAM (Camberwell), 9,713
Arthur A. Baumann, C. .. 3,439
William Willis, Q.C., *G.L.* 2,688

PENRITH D. (Cumberland), 9,123
James William Lowther, C. 3,676
Wilfrid Lawson, *G.L.* 3,032

PENRYN AND FALMOUTH, 2,562
W. G. Cavendish-Bentinck, C. 1,088
David James Jenkins, *G.L.* 998

PETERBOROUGH (City), 3,882
Hon. Wm. J. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, L. 1,780
Granv. G. Greenwood, *G.L.* 1,491

PETERSFIELD D. (Hants), 8,202
Viscount Wolmer, L. 3,188
William Nicholson, *C.* 3,077

PLYMOUTH (2), 10,130
Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., *C.* 4,137
Sir Edward Bates, Bart., C. 4,133
T. English Stephens, *G.L.* 3,255
Edward Strachey, *G.L.* .. 3,175

PONTEFRACT, 2,465
Hon. Rowland Winn, C. .. 1,156
Charles J. Fleming, *G.L.* 947

POPLAR (Tower Hamlets), 9,041
Sydney C. Buxton, G.L. .. 2,903
Major A. C. E.-Welby, *C.* 2,827

PORTSMOUTH (2), 20,279
Maj.-G. Sir W. Crossman, L. 8,482
Sir Samuel Wilson, Knt., C. 8,325
Philip Vanderbyl, *G.L.* .. 7,196
John Baker, *G.L.* 7,069

PRESTON (2), 14,876
Wm. E. M. Tomlinson, C. .. 7,491
Robert Wm. Hanbury, C. .. 7,276
Capt. J. O. Pilkington, *G.L.* 4,982
George Potter, *G.L.* 4,771

PRESTWICH D. (S.E. Lanc.), 11,156
Robert G. C. Mowbray, C. .. 4,843
Abel Buckley, *G.L.* 4,704

PUDSEY DIV. (Yorkshire), 11,980
Briggs Priestley, G.L. 5,207
A. W. Rücker, *L.* 4,036

RADCLIFFE-CUM-FARNWORTH D. (S. E. Lanc.), 10,433
Robert Leake, G.L. 4,695
Sir Fredc. Milner, Bt., *C.* 4,559

RAMSEY D. (Hunts), 5,989
William H. Fellowes, C. .. *unop.*

READING, 7,515
Charles T. Murdoch, C. 3,378
Wm. Berkeley Monck, *G.L.* 3,262

REIGATE D. (Surrey), 9,500
Sir J. J. T. Lawrence, Bt., C. unop.

RICHMOND D. (Yorks), 11,237
George William Elliot, C. . 4,810
Edmund R. Turton, *G.L.* 3,815

RIPON D. (Yorkshire), 9,049
John Lloyd Wharton, C. .. 4,113
Claude A. Ponsonby, *G.L.* 3,125

ROCHDALE, 10,808
Thos. Bayley Potter, G.L. 4,738
John A. R. Marriott, *C.* .. 3,481

ROCHESTER, 3,304
Col. F. C. Hughes-Hallett, C. 1,600
Fras. Flint Belsey, *G.L.* .. 1,353

ROMFORD D. (Essex), 12,591
James Theobald, C. 4,233
James Hume Webster, *G.L.* 1,755
John Westlake, Q.C., *L.* ... 1,457

ROSS D. (Hereford), 10,179
Michael Biddulph, L. 3,968
Thomas Duckham, *G.L.* .. 1,670

ROSSENDALE D. (N.E. Lanc.), 11,450
Marquis of Hartington, L. 5,399
Thomas Newbigging, *G.L.* 3,949

ROTHERHAM D. (Yorks), 10,730
Arthur H. D. Acland, G.L. 5,155
Francis J. S. Foljambe, *L.* 2,070

ROTHERHITHE (Southwark), 8,455
Col. Chas. E. Hamilton, C. 3,202
Sir Wm. B. Gurdon, *G.L.* 2,115

RUGBY D. (Warwickshire), 9,700
Henry Peyton Cobb, G.L. .. 4,006
Marston C. Buszard, Q.C. . 3,528

RUSHCLIFFE D. (Notts), 11,132
John Edward Ellis, G.L. .. 4,784
Geo. Savile Foljambe, *L.* . 3,337

RUTLAND (County), 4,166
George Henry Finch, C. .. *unop.*

RYE D. (Sussex), 10,304
Arthur M. Brookfield, C. .. 4,592
Geo. Julius de Reuter, *G.L.* 3,094

SAFFRON WALDEN D. (Essex), 9,306
Herbert Gardner, G.L. 4,059
George William Brewis, *C.* 3,319

ST. ALBANS DIV. (Herts), 8,741
Viscount Grimston, C. .... *unop.*
ST. AUGUSTINE'S D. (Kent), 12,157
Aretas Akers-Douglas, C... *unop.*
ST. AUSTELL D. (Cornwall), 8,860
Wm. Copeland Borlase, G.L. unop.
ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQ., 10,500
Lord Algernon Percy, C. .. *unop.*
ST. GEORGE'S (Tower Hamlets), 4,317
(Election, 12th August.)
Rt. Hn. Chas. T. Ritchie, C. 1,546
Richard Eve, *G.L.*..... 889
ST. HELENS, 8,291
Henry Seton-Karr, C. 3,621
Arthur Sinclair, *G.L.* 3,404
ST. IVES D. (Cornwall), 7,606
Sir John St. Aubyn, Bt., L. 3,395
Samuel Barrow, *G.L.* 888
ST. PANCRAS (East), 5,913
Robert Grant Webster, C. . 2,327
Thos. Eccleston Gibb, *G.L.* 1,826
ST. PANCRAS (North), 5,450
Hon. C. Cochrane-Baillie, C. 2,074
Thos. Henry Bolton, *G.L.* 1,813
ST. PANCRAS (South), 5,357
Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bt., L. 1,915
Edward John Beale, *G.L.*.. 897
ST. PANCRAS (West), 7,103
Harry L. W. Lawson, G.L. 2,563
Harry Robt. Graham, *C.* . 2,503
SALFORD (North), 7,728
Edward Hardcastle, C..... 3,327
Arthur Arnold, *G.L.* 3,168
SALFORD (South), 8,717
Henry Hoyle Howorth, C... 3,645
William Mather, *G.L.*.... 3,488
SALFORD (West), 8,197
Lees Knowles, C...... 3,399
Benjamin Armitage, *G.L.* 3,283
SALISBURY (City), 2,336
Edward Henry Hulse, C... 1,259
Wm. Henry Grenfell, *G.L.* 910
SCARBOROUGH, 4,666
Joshua Rowntree, G.L..... 2,122
Sir Geo. R. Sitwell, Bt., *C.* 2,020
SCOTLAND (Liverpool), 7,076
Thomas Power O'Connor, N. 2,911
Arthur Earle, *L.*..... 1,431
SEVENOAKS D. (Kent), 11,098
Hon. Charles Wm. Mills, C. unop.
SHEFFIELD (Central), 9,923
C.E. Howard Vincent, C.B., *C.* 4,522
Joshua Hawkins, *G.L.*... 3,326
Sheffield: see also Attercliffe, Brightside, Ecclesall, and Hallam.
SHIPLEY D. (Yorks), 14,067
Joseph Craven, G.L. ..... *unop.*
Shoreditch: see Haggerston, and Hoxton.
SHREWSBURY, 4,131
James Watson, C. 1,826
Maurice Jones, *G.L.*..... 1,269
Shropshire: see Ludlow, Newport, Oswestry, & Wellington.
SKIPTON D. (Yorks), 10,796
Walter Morrison, L...... 4,423
Sir Mat. Wilson, Bt., *G.L.* 4,289

SLEAFORD DIV. (Lincoln), 9,863
Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, C. unop.
SOMERSET (Eastern), 9,344
Henry Hobhouse, L...... *unop.*
SOMERSET (Northern), 10,209
Evan Henry Llewellyn, C. . 4,252
Jas. Dormer Marshall, *G.L.* 2,087
SOMERSET (Southern), 9,349
Viscount Kilcoursie, G.L. . 3,739
Hen. M. Imbert Terry, *C.* . 3,582
Somersetshire: see also Bridgwater, Frome, Wellington, and Wells.
SOUTH MOLTON (Devon), 9,343
Viscount Lymington, L. .. 4,041
Wm. Heap Walker, *G.L.* . 2,352
SOUTH SHIELDS, 11,928
Jas. Cochran Stevenson, G.L. unop.
SOUTHAMPTON (2), 12,061
Alfred Giles, C.E., *C.* 5,023
Admiral Sir John E. Commerell, K.C.B., *VC*, *C.* .. 4,726
Jno. Henry Cooksey, *G.L.* 4,384
James C. McCoan, *G.L.*.. 4,029
SOUTHPORT D. (S.W. Lanc.), 8,437
Hn. Geo. Nathl. Curzon, C. 3,723
Geo. A. C. Pilkington, *G.L.* 3,262
SOUTHWARK (West), 7,776
Arthur Cohen, Q.C., *G.L.*.. 2,566
Augustus Beddall, *C.* 2,453
Southwark: see also Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe.
SOWERBY D. (Yorks), 11,364
Edward Crossley, G.L..... *unop.*
SPALDING D. (Linc.), 11,597
Hon. Murray E. Gordon Finch-Hatton, C...... 4,561
Halley Stewart, *G.L.* 4,273
SPEN VALLEY D. (Yorks), 9,645
Joseph Woodhead, G.L. .. 4,542
Stanley Carr Boulter, *L.* . 2,200
STAFFORD (Borough), 3,264
Thomas Salt, C. 1,528
Chas. B. B. McLaren, *G.L.* 1,435
STAFFORDSHIRE (N.W.), 13,222
Captain J. H. Edwards-Heathcote, C. 5,252
George Granville Leveson-Gower, *G.L.*..... 4,459
STAFFORDSHIRE (W.), 10,636
Hon. Hamar Alf. Bass, L. . *unop.*
Staffordshire: see also Burton, Handsworth, Kingswinford, Leek, and Lichfield.
STALYBRIDGE, 6,424
Tom Harrop Sidebottom, C. 3,221
John Webb Probyn, *G.L.* 2,682
STAMFORD D. (Lincoln), 9,741
John C. Lawrance, Q.C., *C. unop.*
STEPNEY (Tower Hamlets), 6,925
Fred. Wootton Isaacson, C. 2,237
Robert S. Wright, *G.L.*.. 1,735
STOCKPORT (2), 9,560
Louis John Jennings, C. .. 4,702
Sydney Gedge, C. 4,495
Joseph Leigh, *G.L.* 4,184
Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., *G.L.* 3,938

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, 8,761
Joseph Dodds, G.L...... 3,822
Thomas Wrightson, *C.* .. 2,820
STOKE-UPON-TRENT, 9,213
Wm. Leatham Bright, G.L. 3,255
Haden Corser, *C.* 2,093
STOWMARKET DIV. (Suff.), 10,587
Edward Greene, C...... 3,906
Edwd. North Buxton, *G.L.* 3,363
STRAND, 11,264
Rt. Hon. Wm. H. Smith, C. 5,034
J. E. Hilary Skinner, *G.L.* 1,508
STRATFORD-ON-AVON D. (Warwick), 9,631
Frederick Townsend, C. .. 3,833
Lord Wm. Compton, *G.L.* 3,344
STRETFORD D. (S.E. Lanc.), 11,140
John William Maclure, C. 4,750
William Agnew, *G.L.* 4,011
STROUD D. (Glouc.), 10,371
George Holloway, C...... 4,620
Walter John Stanton, *G.L.* 3,911
SUDBURY D. (Suffolk), 10,522
Wm. Cuthbert Quilter, L.. *unop.*
Suffolk (County of): see Eye, Lowestoft, Stowmarket, Sudbury, and Woodbridge.
SUNDERLAND (2), 18,078
Samuel Storey, G.L. 6,970
Ed. Temperley Gourley, G.L. 6,839
William Stobart, *L.*..... 6,027
Surrey (County of): see Chertsey, Epsom, Guildford, Kingston, Reigate, and Wimbledon.
Sussex (County of): see Chichester, Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Horsham, Lewes, and Rye.
TAMWORTH D. (Warwick), 10,046
Philip Albert Muntz, C... *unop.*
TAUNTON, 2,541
Hn. Samuel Chas. Allsopp, C. unop.
TAVISTOCK D. (Devon), 10,851
Viscount Ebrington, L..... 3,917
Sir John Budd Phear, *G.L.* 2,722
TEWKESBURY D. (Glouc.), 11,665
Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt., C. unop.
THANET, ISLE OF, D. (Kent), 7,941
Col. E. R. King-Harman, C. 3,399
Rev. Edw. G. Banks, *G.L.* 1,311
THIRSK & MALTON D. (Yorks), 12,637
Col. Hn. Lewis P. Dawnay, C. unop.
THORNBURY D. (Glouc.), 11,333
Hon. John W. Plunkett, C. 4,935
Edwd. Staff. Howard, *G.L.* 4,054
TIVERTON D. (Devon), 9,349
Col. Wm. H. Walrond, C. unop.
TORQUAY D. (Devon), 7,738
Richard Mallock, C...... 3,135
Lewis McIver, *L.* 3,055
TOTNES D. (Devon), 9,188
Francis B. Mildmay, L. .. 4,652
E. R. Pearce Edgcumbe, *G.L.* 1,141
TOTTENHAM D. (Middx.), 10,887
Joseph Howard, C...... 3,941
Charles Bretherton, *G.L.* . 2,061

Tower Hamlets: see Bow and Bromley, Limehouse, Mile End, Poplar, St. George's, Stepney, and Whitechapel.

TOXTETH, EAST (L'pool), 8,003
Baron Henry de Worms, C. unop.

TOXTETH, WEST (L'pool), 7,684
Thomas Bland Roydon, C. . unop.

TRURO DIV. (Cornwall), 8,825
Wm. Bickford-Smith, L. .. 3,522
Thomas Lough, *G.L.* 1,546

TUNBRIDGE D. (Kent), 10,703
Robert Norton, C. ..... *unop.*

TYNEMOUTH, 6,669
Richard Sim Donkin, C. .. 2,795
Wm. Thos. Raymond, *G.L.* 2,277

TYNESIDE D. (Northumb.), 11,852
Wentworth Blackett Beaumont, G.L. 4,112
Albert Henry G. Grey, *L.* . 3,990

UXBRIDGE D. (Middx.), 9,902
F. D. Dixon-Hartland, C. . unop.

WAKEFIELD, 4,801
Sir Edward Green, Bart., C. 2,253
John James Cousins, *G.L.* 1,946

WALSALL, 10,742
Sir Chas. Forster, Bt., G.L. unop.

WALTHAMSTOW D. (Essex), 11,233
Col. Wm. Thomas Makins, C. 4,461
Albert Spicer, *G.L.* 2,639

WALTON (Liverpool), 7,683
John Geo. Gibson, Q.C., *C.* 2,872
Charles H. Bromby, *G.L.* . 1,681

WALWORTH (Newington), 5,598
Lewis Henry Isaacs, C. 1,983
J. Spencer Balfour, *G.L.* . 1,748

WANDSWORTH, 10,088
Henry Kimber, C. ..... *unop.*

WANSBECK D. (Nthumb.), 10,392
Charles Fenwick, G.L. 5,235
William Wight, *L.* 1,710

WARRINGTON, 7,730
Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bt., C. 3,717
John Crosfield, *G.L.* 3,216

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON, 5,486
Rt. Hon. Arthur W. Peel, L. unop.

Warwickshire: see Nuneaton, Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon, and Tamworth.

WATFORD D. (Herts), 10,029
Thomas Fredk. Halsey, C. . unop.

WEDNESBURY, 10,808
Hn. Philip J. Stanhope, G.L. 4,883
Wilson Lloyd, *C.* 4,221

WELLINGTON D. (Shrops.), 8,648
Alex. Hargreaves Brown, L. unop.

WELLINGTON D. (Somerset), 9,537
Chas. Isaac Elton, Q.C., *C.* . 4,117
Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Dyke Acland, Bart., *G.L.* 3,220

WELLS D. (Somerset), 9,501
Col. Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart., C. ..... *unop.*

WEST BROMWICH, 8,749
James Ernest Spencer, C. . 3,634
Thomas Jas. Moore, *G.L.* 3,708

WEST DERBY (L'pool), 8,873
Lord Claud J. Hamilton, C. 3,684
Serjeant Chas. H. Hemphill, *G.L.* 2,244

WEST HAM (North), 10,026
James Forrest Fulton, C. .. 3,920
Edward Rider Cook, *G.L.* 3,193

WEST HAM (South), 8,942
Major Geo. Edwd. Banes, C. 2,878
Joseph Leicester, *G.L.* .. 2,572

WESTBURY DIV. (Wilts), 10,566
Geo. Pargiter Fuller, G.L. 4,663
T. G. Palmer Hallett, *L.* .. 3,670

WESTHOUGHTON D. (S.E. Lanc.), 10,625
Frank Hardcastle, C. .... *unop.*

WESTMINSTER, 7,670
Wm. Lehmann Ashmead B. Burdett-Coutts, C. ..... *unop.*

Westmoreland: see Appleby, and Kendal.

WHITBY D. (Yorks), 11,350
Ernest Wm. Beckett, C. .. 5,078
Col. J. M. Clayhills, *G.L.* .. 3,940

WHITECHAPEL (Tower H.), 6,140
Samuel Montague, G.L. .. 2,179
Col. Hon. William Le Poer Trench, *C.* 1,592

WHITEHAVEN, 2,687
Right Hon. George A. F. Cavendish-Bentinck, C. .. 1,216
Henry Gordon Shee, *G.L.* 1,110

WIDNES D. (S. W. Lanc.), 8,223
Tom C. Edwards-Moss, C. .. 3,719
Augustine Birrell, *G.L.* .. 2,927

WIGAN, 6,988
Francis Sharp Powell, C. .. 3,371
Cornelius M. Percy, *G.L.* . 2,780

WIGHT, ISLE OF, 11,943
Sir Richard E. Webster, C. 5,271
John Stuart, *G.L.* 4,013

WILTON D. (Wilts), 8,675
Sir Thos. F. Grove, Bt., L. unop.

Wiltshire (or Wilts): see Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, Westbury, and Wilton.

WIMBLEDON D. (Surrey), 14,086
Hy. Cosmo Orme Bonsor, C. unop.

WINCHESTER (City), 2,326
Arthur L. Tottenham, C. .. 1,119
Newcomen A. Groves, *G.L.* 783

WINDSOR, 2,612
R. Richardson-Gardner, C. unop.

WIRRAL D. (Cheshire), 9,772
Capt. Edwd. T. D. Cotton, C. unop.

WISBECH D. (Cambs.), 9,532
Capt. Chas. Wm. Selwyn, C. 4,169
John Rigby, Q.C., *G.L.* .. 3,082

WOKINGHAM D. (Berks), 9,258
Sir George Russell, Bt., C. unop.

WOLVERHAMPTON (E.), 7,917
Rt. Hn. H. H. Fowler, G.L. 3,752
Joseph Underhill, Q.C., *C.* 2,629

WOLVERHAMPTON (S.), 8,636
Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, L. unop.

WOLVERHAMPTON (W.), 8,391
Sir Wm. Chichele Plowden, K.C.S.I., *G.L.* 3,706
Alfred Hickman, *C.* 3,583

WOODBRIDGE DIV. (Suff.), 12,126
Col. R. H. L.-Anstruther, C. 4,854
Robert Lacey Everett, *G.L.* 4,541

WOODSTOCK D. (Oxford), 10,012
Francis W. Maclean, Q.C., *L. unop.*

WOOLWICH, 9,769
Col. Edwin Hughes, C. 4,649
Surg.-Maj. Geo. Evatt, *G.L.* 2,811

WORCESTER (City), 6,714
Hon. George A. Allsopp, C. 2,892
Thomas Rowley Hill, *G.L.* 2,749

WORCESTERSHIRE (E.), 8,187
Geo. Woodyatt Hastings, L. unop.

WORCESTERSHIRE (N.), 10,573
Benjamin Hingley, L. .... *unop.*

Worcestershire: see also Bewdley, Droitwich, and Evesham.

WYCOMBE D. (Bucks), 11,269
Viscount Curzon, C. 4,620
Alfred Gilbey, *G.L.* 3,537

YARMOUTH, GREAT, 6,949
Sir Hy. Whatley Tyler, C. 2,977
Capt. Cecil Norton, *G.L.* .. 2,011

YORK (City) (2), 12,415
Arthur Edwd. Pease, G.L. . 4,816
Frank Lockwood, Q.C., *G.L.* 4,810
Major J. Digby Legard, *C.* 4,352
Hon. John C. Dundas, *L.* .. 4,295

Yorkshire, East Riding: see Buckrose, Holderness, and Howdenshire.

Yorkshire, North Riding: see Cleveland, Malton, Richmond, Thirsk, and Whitby.

Yorkshire, West Riding: see Barkston Ash, Barnsley, Colne Valley, Doncaster, Elland, Hallamshire, Holmfirth, Keighley, Morley, Normanton, Osgoldcross, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Rotherham, Shipley, Skipton, Sowerby, and Spen Valley.

Wales.

30 MEMBERS.

ANGLESEY (County), 9,777
Thomas Lewis, G.L. 3,727
Capt. Geo. P.-Rayner, *C.* . 3,421

ARFON D. (Carnarvon), 9,136
William Rathbone, G.L. .. 4,072
Colonel Henry Platt, *C.* .. 2,950

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, 9,520
Wm. Fuller-Maitland, G.L. unop.

CARDIFF DISTRICT, 12,605
Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., *G.L.* 5,307
Hon. Henry Rbt. Brand, *L.* 4,965

CARDIGANSHIRE, 12,308
Wm. B. Rowlands, Q.C., *G.L.* 4,252
David Davies, *L.* 4,243

CARMARTHEN DISTRICT, 5,399
Sir Emile A. A. K. Cowell-Stepney, Bart., G.L. 2,120
Sir John Jones Jenkins, *L.* 1,897

CARMARTHENSHIRE (E.), 8,669
David Pugh, G.L. ..... *unop.*

CARMARTHENSHIRE (W.), 9,969
Walter R. H. Powell, G.L. 4,181
Sir J. C. Lawrence, Bt., *L.* 1,916

CARNARVON DISTRICT, 4,476
Edmund Swetenham, Q.C., *C.* 1,820
Sir T. L.-Jones-Parry, *G.L.* 1,684

Carnarvonshire: see Arfon, and Eifion.

DENBIGH DISTRICT, 3,414
Hon. Geo. T. Kenyon, C. .. 1,657
John Emmett Barlow, *G.L.* 1,446

DENBIGHSHIRE (East), 8,297
Rt. Hon. George Osborne Morgan, Q.C., *G.L.* 3,536
Sir H. W. W.-Wynn, Bt., *C.* 3,510

DENBIGHSHIRE (W.), 8,899
Col. Wm. Cornw. West, L. unop.

EIFION Carnarvon (D.), 8,978
John Bryn Roberts, G.L. ... 4,244
George Farren, *L.* 1,267

FLINT DISTRICT, 3,773
Samuel Smith, G.L. ..... *unop.*

FLINTSHIRE, 10,081
John Roberts, G.L. 1,827
Sir Henry Jackson, Bt., *L.* 1,403

GLAMORGANSHIRE (E.), 8,544
Alfred Thomas, G.L. ..... *unop.*

GLAMORGANSHIRE (Mid), 8,979
Christ. Rice M. Talbot, L. unop.

GLAMORGANSHIRE (S.), 8,806
Arthur J. Williams, G.L. .. 3,497
James Mowatt, *L.* 2.177

Glamorganshire: see also Gower, and Rhondda.

GOWER D. (Glamorg.), 10,562
Frank Ash Yeo, G.L. .... *unop.*

MERIONETHSHIRE, 9,333
Thomas Edward Ellis, G.L. 4,127
John Vaughan, *L.* 2,860

MERTHYR TYDFIL (2), 15,196
Henry Richard, G.L. ..... *unop.*
Charles Herbt. James, G.L. unop.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT, 2,999
Hon. Fredk. S. A. Hanbury-Tracy, G.L. 1,344
Pryce Jones, *C.* 1,251

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, 8,870
Stuart Rendel, G.L. 3,799
Devereux Mytton, *C.* 3,200

PEMBROKE AND HAVERFORDWEST, 5,474
R.-Adm. R. C. Mayne, C.B., *C.* 2,305
Lewis Morris, *G.L.* 2,033

PEMBROKESHIRE, 10,883
William Davies, G.L. 4,099
C. E. Gregg-Philipps, *C.* .. 3,983

RADNORSHIRE, 4,539
Hon. Arthur H. J. Walsh, C. 1,910
Sir R. G. G.-Price, Bt., *G.L.* 1,668

RHONDDA D. (Glamorg.), 8,210
William Abraham, G.L. .. *unop.*

SWANSEA DISTRICT, 8,920
Sir Henry H. Vivian, Bt., L. unop.

SWANSEA TOWN, 7,597
L. Llewelyn Dillwyn, G.L. 3,040
Alfred James Lambert *C.* 1,740

Scotland.

72 MEMBERS.

ABERDEEN CITY (N.), 8,256
Wm. Alex. Hunter, G.L. . *unop.*

ABERDEEN CITY (S.), 7,813
James Bryce, G.L. ..... *unop.*

ABERDEENSHIRE (East), 12,522
Peter Esslemont, G.L. 4,952
Wm. Henry Lumsden, *C.* 2,544

ABERDEENSHIRE (W.), 10,144
Dr. Rbt. Farquharson, G.L. 3,854
Francis Hugh Irvine, *C.* .. 1,657

ARGYLLSHIRE, 10,011
Col. J. Wingfield Malcolm, C. 3,658
Donald H. Macfarlane, *G.L.* 3,045

AYR DISTRICT, 5,449
Richard F. F. Campbell, L. 2,673
Capt. John Sinclair, *G.L.* .. 1,498

AYRSHIRE (North), 12,465
Hon. Hugh F. H. Elliot, L. unop.

AYRSHIRE (South), 15,109
Hon. Greville R. Vernon, L. 6,123
Eugène Wason, *G.L.* 6,118

BANFFSHIRE, 7,018
Robert William Duff, G.L. 2,583
Sir Chas. Grant, K.C.S.I., *L.* 1,394

BERWICKSHIRE, 5,982
Right Hon. Edward Marjoribanks, G.L. 2,778
Robert Henry Elliott, *L.* .. 1,177

BLACKFRIARS & HUTCHESONTOWN (Glasgow), 9,725
Andrew D. Provand, G.L. . 4,201
Mitchell Henry, *L.* 3,337

BRIDGETON (Glasgow), 10,058
Edw. Richd. Russell, G.L. . 4,364
Colin Mackenzie, *C.* 3,567

BUTESHIRE, 2,943
Jas. P. B. Robertson, Q.C., *C.* 1,364
Nigel McNeill, *G.L.* 819

CAITHNESS-SHIRE, 4,320
Gavin Brown Clark, G.L. . 2,034
Robert Niven, *L.* 584

CAMLACHIE (Glasgow), 9,220
Hugh Watt, G.L. 3,467
J. Bennet Burleigh, *L.* .. 3,308

CLACKMANNAN & KINROSS SHIRES, 6,930
Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, G.L. 3,159
C. Congalton Bethune, *L.* . 1,844

COLLEGE (Glasgow), 11,934
Dr. Chas. Cameron, G.L. .. 4,880
Richd. Vary Campbell, *L.* 4,225

DUMBARTONSHIRE, 10,063
Sir Archd. Orr-Ewing, Bt., C. 4,249
R. C. Munro-Ferguson, *G.L.* 4,217

DUMFRIES DISTRICT, 3,147
R. Threshie Reid, Q.C., *G.L.* 1,547
Miles Walker Mattinson, *C.* 1,217

DUMFRIES-SHIRE, 9,489
Sir Robert Jardine, Bt., L. 4,106
Thomas McKie, *G.L.* 3,252

DUNDEE (2), 17,420
Edmund Robertson, G.L. .. 8,236
Charles C. Lacaita, G.L. .. 8,216
Brinsley De C. Nixon, *L.* .. 3,545
Gen. Sir H. D. Daly, K.C.B., *L.* 3,346

EDINBURGH (City) (Central) 8,269
William McEwan, G.L. .. 3,760
John Wilson, *L.* 2,236

EDINBURGH (City) (East), 7,639
Dr. Robert Wallace, G.L. 3,094
Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, *L.* 2,253

EDINBURGH (City) (South), 8,754
Rt. Hon. Hugh C. Eardley Childers, G.L. 3,778
Robert Purvis, *L.* 2,191

EDINBURGH (City) (West), 7,565
Thomas R. Buchanan, L. .. 3,083
Robert Wallace, *G.L.* 2,393

EDINBURGH & ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITIES, 6,860
Rt. Hon. John Hay Athol Macdonald, Q.C., C.B., *C. unop.*

EDINBURGHSHIRE, 12,924
Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, G.L. ..... *unop.*

ELGIN DISTRICT, 4,196
Alexander Asher, Q.C., *G.L. unop.*

ELGIN & NAIRN SHIRES, 5,796
C. H. Anderson, Q.C., *G.L.* 1,991
Sir Geo. M. Grant, Bt., *L.* . 1,872

FALKIRK DISTRICT, 7,142
William Pirrie Sinclair, L. 2,713
Harry Smith, *G.L.* 2,693

FIFESHIRE (East), 9,233
Herbert Hy. Asquith, G.L. 2,863
John Boyd-Kinnear, *L.* .. 2,489

FIFESHIRE (West), 8,429
Hon. Robt. P. Bruce, G.L. unop.

FORFARSHIRE, 11,232
James Wm. Barclay, L. .. 3,839
David Chas. Guthrie, *G.L.* 3,432

GLASGOW (Central), 13,208
John Geo. Alex. Baird, C. 5,779
Gilbert Beith, *G.L.* 4,423

Glasgow: see also Blackfriars and Hutchesontown, Bridgeton, Camlachie, College, St. Rollox, and Tradeston.

GLASGOW & ABERDEEN UNIVERSITIES, 6,918
James Alex. Campbell, C. .. *unop.*

GOVAN D. (Lanark), 8,998
William Pearce, C. 3,574
Thos. Alex. Dickson, *G.L.* 3,212

GREENOCK, 7,131
Thomas Sutherland, L. 2,905
Harold Wright, *G.L.* 2,208

HADDINGTONSHIRE, 6,487
Rd. Burdon Haldane, G.L. 2,677
Philip A. Myburgh, Q.C., *L.* 1,714

HAWICK DISTRICT, 5,679
Alex. Laing Brown, G.L. .. 2,523
Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart., *L.* 2,493

INVERNESS DISTRICT, 3,556
Robert B. Finlay, Q.C., *L.* . 1,619
Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bt., *G.L.* 1,346

INVERNESS-SHIRE, 9,330
Charles F. Mackintosh, L. unop.

KILMARNOCK DISTRICT, 10,475
Stephen Williamson, G.L. . 4,664
Peter Sturrock, *C.*..... 3,870

KINCARDINESHIRE, 5,580
Gen. Sir George Balfour,
K.C.B., E.A., *G.L.* ..... *unop.*

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT, 5,282
Sir Geo. Campbell, G.L. .. 2,014
Thomas Barclay, *L.*..... 911

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, 5,720
Mark John Stewart, C..... 2,471
Alexander Young, *G.L.* .. 2,406

LANARKSHIRE (Mid), 8,939
Stephen Mason, G.L...... 3,779
Jas. W. Shand-Harvey, *L.* 2,909

LANARKSHIRE (N. East), 10,814
Donald Crawford, G.L. .. 4,269
Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bt. 3,990

LANARKSHIRE (N. West), 9,373
R. Cuninghame Graham, G.L. 4,030
John Baird, *C.* 3,698

LANARKSHIRE (South), 8,981
James H. Cecil Hozier, C. 3,577
John G. C. Hamilton, *G.L.* 3,559

Lanarkshire: see also Govan, and Partick.

LEITH DISTRICT, 11,779
(Election, Aug. 20th.)
R. C. Munro-Ferguson, G.L. 4,204
W. Macgregor, *L.*..... 1,528
William Jacks, *L.*..... 1,499

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, 6,808
Peter M'Lagan, L...... 2,543
Capt. Thomas Hope, *C.* .. 1,810

Midlothian: see Edinburghshire.

MONTROSE DISTRICT, 8,963
John Shiress Will, Q.C., *G.L.* 3,357
Arthur Patton, *L.*..... 2,088

ORKNEY & SHETLAND, 7,394
Leonard Lyell, G.L. 2,353
Henry Hoare, *L.* 1,382

PAISLEY, 6,794
Wm. Boyle Barbour, G.L. . 3,057
James Parker Smith, *L.*.. 2,491

PARTICK D. (Lanark), 8,945
Alexander Craig Sellar, L. 3,745
Robert A. McLean, *G.L.*.. 2,944

PEEBLES AND SELKIRK-SHIRES, 3,250
Walter Thorburn, L...... 1,375
Sir Chas. Tennant, Bt., *G.L.* 1,325

PERTH (Town of), 4,369
Chas. Stuart Parker, G.L. . 1,573
William Fowler, *L.* 1,120

PERTHSHIRE (East), 7,851
R. Stewart Menzies, G.L... 3,504
John Robert Hollond, *L.*.. 2,195

PERTHSHIRE (West), 8,284
Sir Donald Currie, L. 3,266
Geo. Wm. T. Omond, *G.L.* 2,329

RENFREWSHIRE (East), 8,295
Michael H. Shaw-Stewart, C. 3,806
James Samuelson, *G.L.*.. 2,438

RENFREWSHIRE (West), 7,750
Sir Archbd. Campbell, Bt., C. 3,434
William Dunn, *G.L.* 2,881

ROSS AND CROMARTY SHIRES, 10,265
Dr. Rodk. McDonald, G.L. 4,263
John Peter Grant, *L.* 1,197

ROXBURGHSHIRE, 6,180
Hon. Arthur R. D. Elliot, L. 2,570
Hon. Mark F. Napier, *G.L.* 2,142

ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT, 2,837
Henry T. Anstruther, L... 1,132
Sir T. Brassey, K.C.B., *G.L.* 716

ST. ROLLOX (Glasgow), 11,926
James Caldwell, L...... 4,788
Peter S. Macliver, *G.L.* .. 4,669

STIRLING DISTRICT, 5,228
Rt. Hon. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, G.L. 2,440
John Pender, *L.*..... 1,471

STIRLINGSHIRE, 12,486
Joseph Cheney Bolton, G.L. 5,067
Ernest Noel, *L.* 4,360

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, 3,185
Augus Sutherland, G.L. .. 1,462
R. W. Macleod Fullarton, *L.* 583

TRADESTON (Glasgow), 9,222
Arch. Cameron Corbett, L. 3,878
Prof. J. Meiklejohn, *G.L.* 3,174

WICK DISTRICT, 2,015
J. Macdonald Cameron, G.L. 910
John Denison Pender, *L.* . 686

WIGTOWNSHIRE, 6,004
Sir Hbt. E. Maxwell, Bt., C. 2,920
John P. Coldstream, *G.L.* 1,719

Ireland.

103 MEMBERS.

ANTRIM (East), 8,773
Capt. James McCalmont, C. unop.

ANTRIM (Mid), 8,307
Hn. R. Torrens O'Neill, C. 4,631
James H. M. Kelvery, *N.*.. 933

ANTRIM (North), 8,948
Edwd. Macnaghten, Q.C., *C.* 4,429
S. C. M'Elroy, *G.L.* 1,910

ANTRIM (South), 10,824
Wm. G. E. Macartney, C. unop.

ARMAGH (Mid), 8,170
Sir J. Porter Corry, Bt., C. 4,160
Robt. Riddell Gardner, *N.* 2,522

ARMAGH (North), 7,947
Col. Edw. J. Saunderson, C. 4,572
James Williamson, *N.*.... 1,677

ARMAGH (South), 8,192
Alexander Blaine, N. .... *unop.*

BELFAST (East), 8,666
Edw. S. W. De Cobain, C. 5,068
James McCalmont, *N.*.... 1,239

BELFAST (North), 6,831
William Ewart, C...... 4,522
James Dempsey, *N.*..... 732

BELFAST (South), 6,740
William Johnston, C...... 4,442
Andrew McErlean, *N.*.... 657

BELFAST (West), 8,131
Thomas Sexton, N...... 3,832
James Horner Haslett, *C.* 3,729

BIRR DIV. (King's Co.), 5,236
Bernard Charles Molloy, N. 3,149
Capt. Wellesley Bernard, *C.* 611

CARLOW, 6,891
John Aloysius Blake, N... *unop.*

CAVAN (East), 8,920
Thomas O'Hanlon, N. .... *unop.*

CAVAN (West), 10,109
Joseph Gillis Biggar, N... *unop.*

CLARE (East), 10,128
Joseph Richard Cox, N. .. *unop.*

CLARE (West), 9,813
Jeremiah Jordan, N...... *unop.*

COLLEGE GREEN (Dublin City), 10,786
Timothy Dan. Sullivan, N. unop.

CONNEMARA D. (Galway), 5,842
Patrick James Foley, N... *unop.*

CORK (City) (2), 14,569
Charles Stewart Parnell, N. unop.
Maurice Healy, N. ..... *unop.*

CORK (County) (East), 6,934
William John Lane, N. .. *unop.*

CORK (County) (Mid), 7,409
Dr. Chas. K. D. Tanner, N. unop.

CORK (County) (North), 7,827
Jas. Christopher Flynn, N. unop.

CORK (County) (N. East), 8,175
Edmund Leamy, N...... *unop.*

CORK (County) (South), 7,299
Joseph Edward Kenny, N. unop.

CORK (County) (S. East), 8007
John Hooper, N...... *unop.*

CORK (County) (West), 6,126
James Gilhooly, N...... *unop.*

DERRY (North), 11,189
Henry Lyle Mulholland, C. unop.

DERRY (South), 10,790
Thomas Lea, L. 4,757
Timothy Michael Healy, *N.* 4,619

DONEGAL (East), 7,840
Arthur O'Connor, N...... 3,972
Thomas Butler Stoney, *C.* 2,551

DONEGAL (North), 6,932
James Edwd. O'Doherty, N. 4,263
Col. H. H. A. Stewart, *C.* . 914

DONEGAL (South), 7,854
Bernard Kelly, N...... 4,905
Arthur H. Foster, *C.* 1,399

DONEGAL (West), 7,377
Patrick O'Hea, N. ..... *unop.*

DOWN (East), 9,805
Rd. W. Blackwood Ker, C. 5,093
Henry McGrath, *N.* 2,561

DOWN (North), 9,277
Col. Thomas Waring, C. .. 4,959
Richard McNabb, *N.* 964

DOWN (South), 10,335
Michael McCarton, N..... 4,786
Robert Swan Corbett, *L.*.. 3,816

DOWN (West), 9,695
Rt. Hn. Ld. Arthur Hill, C. 6,589
John Baptist McHugh, *N.* 1,199

Dublin City: see College Green, Dublin Harbour, St. Stephen's Green, and St. Patrick's.

DUBLIN (County) (North), 12,336
John Joseph Clancy, N. .. *unop.*

DUBLIN (County) (South), 11,314
Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bt., N. 5,022
Joseph Todhunter Pim, *L.* 3,254

DUBLIN HARBOUR (Dublin City), 11,004
Timothy Harrington, N. .. *unop.*

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY (2), 4,155
Rt. Hn. D. R. Plunket, Q.C., C. 1,871
Rt. Hn. H. Holmes, Q.C., C. 1,867
Hugh Herbert Johnston, *N.* 57
Edwd. Patk. S. Counsel, *N.* 56

FERMANAGH (North), 6,687
Wm. Hoey K. Redmond, N. 3,128
W. Humphrys Archdale, *C.* 2,862

FERMANAGH (South), 6,855
Henry Campbell, N. 3,553
Frank Brooke, *C.* 2,320

GALWAY (Borough), 2,265
John Pinkerton, N. ..... *unop.*

GALWAY (County) (East), 8,083.
Matthew Harris, N. ..... *unop.*

GALWAY (County) (North), 5,919
Col. John Philip Nolan, N. unop.

GALWAY (County) (South), 7,220
David Sheehy, N. ..... *unop.*

Galway County: see also Connemara.

KERRY (East), 5,971
Jeremiah D. Sheehan, N. .. *unop.*

KERRY (North), 5,972
John Stack, N. ..... *unop.*

KERRY (South), 4,529
Aldrm. John O'Connor, N. unop.

KERRY (West), 5,668
Edward Harrington, N. .. *unop.*

KILDARE (North), 5,108
James Lawrence Carew, N. unop.

KILDARE (South), 5,070
James Leahy, N. ..... *unop.*

KILKENNY (City), 1,899
Thomas Quinn, N. ..... *unop.*

KILKENNY (County) (N.), 5,924
E. P. Mulhallen Marum, N. unop.

KILKENNY (County) (S.), 5,647
Patrick Allan Chance, N. unop.

King's County: see Birr, and Tullamore.

LEITRIM (North), 6,478
Michael Conway, N. ..... *unop.*

LEITRIM (South), 6,270
Luke Patrick Hayden, N. .. *unop.*

LEIX DIV. (Queen's Co.), 5,472
Richard Lalor, N. 3,528
Capt. Robt. A. G. Cosby, *C.* 406

LIMERICK (City), 6,009
Henry Joseph Gill, N. .... *unop.*

LIMERICK (County) (East), 8,474
John Finucane, N. ..... *unop.*

LIMERICK (County) (West), 7,827
William Abraham, N. .... *unop.*

LONDONDERRY (City), 3,879
Justin McCarthy, N. 1,782
Charles Edward Lewis, *C.* 1,781

Londonderry County: see Derry, North and South.

LONGFORD (North), 3,714
Justin McCarthy, N. ..... *unop.*

LONGFORD (South), 4,426
Lawrence Connolly, N. .... *unop.*

LOUTH (North), 5,935
Joseph Nolan, N. ..... *unop.*

LOUTH (South), 5,796
Thomas Henry Gill, N. .. *unop.*

MAYO (East), 8,149
John Dillon, N. ..... *unop.*

MAYO (North), 7,413
Daniel Crilly, N. ..... *unop.*

MAYO (South), 7,980
Jas. F. Xavier O'Brien, N. unop.

MAYO (West), 8,009
John Deasy, N. ..... *unop.*

MEATH (North), 6,652
Pierce Mahoney, N. ..... *unop.*

MEATH (South), 6,324
Edward Sheil, N. ..... *unop.*

MONAGHAN (North), 7,525
Patrick O'Brien, N. 3,962
Sir John Leslie, Bart., *C.* 2,491

MONAGHAN (South), 7,474
Sir Joseph N. McKenna, N. 4,715
Hon. Peter C. Westenra, *C.* 1,009

NEWRY, 2,163
Justin H. McCarthy, N. .. 1,183
Reginald C. Saunders, *C.* 716

OSSORY D. (Queen's Co.), 5,617
Wm. A. Macdonald, N. .. *unop.*

Queen's County: see Leix, and Ossory.

ROSCOMMON (North), 8,682
James J. O'Kelly, N. .... *unop.*

ROSCOMMON (South), 9,351
Andrew Commins, LL.D., N. unop.

ST. PATRICK'S (Dub. City), 8,944
Wm. Martin Murphy, N. .. *unop.*

ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN (Dublin City), 10,277
Edmund Dwyer Gray, N. .. 5,008
Sir Edw. Sullivan, Bt., *L.* .. 2,565

SLIGO (North), 7,867
Peter McDonald, N. ..... *unop.*

SLIGO (South), 7,693
Thomas Sexton, N. ..... *unop.*

TIPPERARY (East), 6,899
Thomas Joseph Condon, N. unop.

TIPPERARY (Mid), 6,517
Thomas Mayne, N. ..... *unop.*

TIPPERARY (North), 7,500
Patrick James O'Brien, N. unop.

TIPPERARY (South), 5,841
John O'Connor, N. ..... *unop.*

TULLAMORE D. (King's Co.), 5,162
Dr. Joseph Francis Fox, N. unop.

TYRONE (East), 7,946
William James Reynolds, N. 3,843
Matthew Geo. Megaw, *L.* .. 3,375

TYRONE (Mid), 8,083
Matthew James Kenny, N. 4,136
Hugh Hamilton Moore, *C.* 2,149

TYRONE (North), 6,810
Lord Ern. W. Hamilton, C. 3,219
James Owen Wylie, *N.* .. 2,867

TYRONE (South), 7,720
Thos. Wallace Russell, L. 3,481
William O'Brien, *N.* 3,382

WATERFORD (City), 3,946
Richard Power, N. ..... *unop.*

WATERFORD (County) (E.), 5,678
Patrick Joseph Power, N. unop.

WATERFORD (County) (W.), 6,025.
Jasper Douglas Pyne, N. .. *unop.*

WESTMEATH (North), 5,507
James Tuite, N. ..... *unop.*

WESTMEATH (South), 5,419
Donald Sullivan, N. ..... *unop.*

WEXFORD (North), 9,768
John Edward Redmond, N. unop.

WEXFORD (South), 9,577
John Barry, N. ..... *unop.*

WICKLOW (East), 5,569
Wm. Joseph Corbet, N. 3,101
Col. C. G. Tottenham, *C.* .. 984

WICKLOW (West), 5,226
Garrett Mich. Byrne, N. .. 3,531
W. W. F. Hume Dick, *C.* . 856

Alphabetical List of the House of Commons.

New Members *. Those sitting for other Constituencies in previous Parliament †.

Abraham, Wm. .. *Limerick, W.*
Abraham, William .... *Rhondda*
Acland, Arthur H. D. *Rotherham*
Acland, C. T. Dyke .. *Launceston*
Addison, John .. *Ashton-u.-Lyne*
Ainslie, Wm. Geo. .. *N. Lonsdale*
Allison, Robt. Andrews *Eskdale*
Allsopp, Hon. Geo. H. *Worcester*
Allsopp, Hon. Samuel C. *Taunton*
Ambrose, William, Q.C. .. *Harrow*
Amherst, W. A. T. *Norfolk, S. W.*
*Anderson, Cha. H. *Elgin & Nairn*

*Anstruther, Hen. T. *St. Andrews*
*Anstruther, Col. R. *Woodbridge*
Asher, Alexander, Q.C. .. *Elgin*
*Asquith, Herbert H... *Fife, E.*
*Atkinson, Henry J. .... *Boston*
*Austin, John ..... *Osgoldcross*
Baggallay, Ernest ..... *Brixton*
*Bailey, Sir Joseph R. *Hereford*
*Baird, John G. A. .... *Glasgow*
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. *Manchester*
Balfour, Gen. Sir Geo. *Kincardine*
Balfour, Gerald Wm. .... *Leeds*
Balfour, Rt. Hn. J. B. *Clackmannan*
*Banes, Major Geo. E. *West Ham*
Barbour, Wm. Boyle .... *Paisley*
Barclay, James Wm. .... *Forfar*
*Baring, Viscount.. *Biggleswade*
Barnes, Alfred..... *Chesterfield*
*Barran, John..... *Otley, Yks.*
Barry, John..... *Wexford, S.*
Bartlett, E. Ashmead- *Ecclesall*
Bartley, George C. T... *Islington*
Barttelot, Sir W. B. .. *Horsham*
Bass, Hamar Alfred *Stafford, W.*
Bates, Sir Edward.... *Plymouth*
Baumann, Arthur A... *Peckham*
Beach, Rt. Hn. Sir M. E. H.- *Bristol*
Beach, Wm. W. B. .... *Andover*
Beadel, Wm. Jas..... *Chelmsford*
Beaumont, Hy. F... *Colne Valley*
*Beaumont, Wentworth *Tyneside*
Beckett, Ernest W. .... *Whitby*
Beckett, William .... *Bassetlaw*
Bective, Earl of ..... *Kendal*
Bentinck, Rt. Hn. G. C *Whitehaven*
*Bentinck, Lord H. *Norfolk, N. W.*
*Bentinck, W. G. C. *Penryn & F.*
Beresford, Lord Chas. *Marylebone*
Bethell, Geo. Richd... *Holderness*
Biddulph, Michael ..... *Ross*
Biggar, Joseph Gillis, *Cavan, W.*
Birkbeck, Sir Edwd. *Norfolk, E.*
Blaine, Alexander .. *Armagh, S.*
*Blake, John Aloysius .. *Carlow*
Blake, Thomas.. *Forest of Dean*
Blundell, Col. H. B.-H.-.... *Ince*
Bolton, Joseph C..... *Stirling, c.*
*Bolton, Thos. D..... *Derbyshire*
*Bond, George H..... *Dorset, E.*
Bonsor, Henry C. O. *Wimbledon*
Boord, Thomas Wm... *Greenwich*
Borlase, Wm. C. .... *St. Austell*
Borthwick, Sir A. *S. Kensington*
Bradlaugh, Charles *Northampton*
Bridgeman, Col. Hon. F. C. *Bolton*
Bright, Jacob.. .... *Manchester*
Bright, Rt. Hn. John *Birmingham*
Bright, W. L... *Stoke-upon-Trent*
Bristowe, Thos. Lynn .. *Norwood*
†Broadhurst, Henry *Nottingham*
Brodrick, Hn. W. St. J., *Guildford*
Brookfield, Lt.-Col. Arth. M., *Rye*
Brooks, Sir Wm. C... *Altrincham*
Brown, Alex. H. *Wellington, Salop*
*Brown, Alex. Laing .. *Hawick*
*Bruce, Lord Henry *Chippenham*
Bruce, Hon. Robt. P... *Fife, W.*
Bryce, James..... *Aberdeen*
Buchanan, Thos. R.. *Edinburgh*
Burghley, Lord.. *Northants, N.*
Burt, Thomas..... *Morpeth*
*Buxton, Sydney C..... *Poplar*
Byrne, Garret M. *Wicklow, W.*
Caine, Wm. S. *Barrow-in-Furness*
*Caldwell, James .... *St. Rollox*
Cameron, Charles *College, Glasg.*
Cameron, J. Macdonald .. *Wick*
Campbell, Sir A. C., Bt. *Renfrew*
Campbell, Sir George. *Kirkcaldy*
Campbell, Henry. *Fermanagh, S.*
Campbell, J. A. *Glas. & Aber. Univ.*
Campbell, Richard F. F.... *Ayr*
Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hn. Henry..... *Stirling*
Carew, James L.... *Kildare, N.*
Cavendish, Lord Edw. *Derby, W.*
Chamberlain, Rt. Hn. J. *Birmngm.*
Chamberlain, Richard. *Islington*
Chance, Patrick A.. *Kilkenny, S.*
Channing, F. A.. *Northants, E.*
Chaplin, Rt. Hn. Henry *Sleaford*
Charrington, Spencer *Mile End*
Childers, Rt. Hon. H. C. E. *Edinb.*
Churchill, Lord Ran. *Paddington*
Clancy, John Joseph *Dublin, N.*
Clark, Gavin Brown.. *Caithness*
Clarke, Sir Edward Geo. *Plymouth*
Cobb, Henry Peyton .... *Rugby*
*Cochrane-Baillie, Hon. C. W. A. N. ..... *St. Pancras, N.*
Coddington, William *Blackburn*
*Coghill, D. H. *Newcstl-und.-Lyme*
Cohen, Arthur, Q.C... *Southwark*
Cohen, Lionel Louis *Paddington*
Coleridge, Hon. B. .. *Attercliffe*
Collings, Jesse..... *Bordesley*
Colman, Jeremiah Jas.. *Norwich*
*Colomb, Capt. J. C. R. *Bow, &c.*
Commerell, Sir J., *Southampton*
Commins, Dr. A.. *Roscommon, S.*
Compton, Francis.. *New Forest*
Condon, Thos. J. *Tipperary, E.*
Connolly, Laurence *Longford, S.*
Conway, Michael.... *Leitrim, N.*
Conybeare, Chas. A. V. *Camborne*
Cooke, Chas. W. R... *Newington Brentford*
Corbet, William J.. *Wicklow, E.*
Corbett, A. Cameron. *Tradeston*
Corbett, John..... *Droitwich*
*Corry, Sir James P., Bt. *Armagh*
Cossham, Handel..... *Bristol*
Cotton, Capt. E. T. D.. *Wirral*
Courtney, Leonard H... *Bodmin*
Coutts, W. L. B.- .. *Westminster*
Cox, Joseph Richard.. *Clare, E.*
Cozens-Hardy, H. H. *Norfolk, N.*
*Craig, Jas... *Newcastle-on-Tyne*
Cranborne, Viscount .. *Darwen*
Craven, Joseph ..... *Shipley*
Crawford, Donald *Lanark, N. E.*
Crawford, William, *Durham, Mid*
Cremer, Wm. Randall *Haggerston*
Crilly, Daniel ..... *Mayo, N.*
Cross, Herbert Shepherd *Bolton*
Crossley, Edward..... *Sowerby*
Crossley, Sir S., Bt. .. *Lowestoft*
Crossman, Sir Wm... *Portsmouth*
Cubitt, Rt. Hon. George.. *Epsom*
Currie, Sir Donald .. *Perth, W.*
*Curzon, Hon. G. N... *Southport*
Curzon, Viscount .... *Wycombe*
Dalrymple, Charles .... *Ipswich*
*Davenport, Harry T..... *Leek*
*Davenport, Wm. B.- *Macclesfield*
Davies, William .. *Pembroke, c.*
Dawnay, Col. Hon. L. P... *Thirsk*
De Cobain, Edw. S. W... *Belfast*
*DeLisle, Edwin J. *Loughborough*
De Worms, Baron H. *E. Toxteth*
Deasy, John ..... *Mayo, W.*
Dickson, Major Alex. G... *Dover*
Dillon, John..... *Mayo, E.*
Dillwyn, Lewis L. *Swansea Town*
Dimsdale, Baron Robert *Hitchin*
Dixon, George..... *Edgbaston*
Dodds, Joseph ..... *Stockton*
Donkin, Richard S... *Tynemouth*
*Dorington, Sir Jn. E. *Tewkesbury*
Douglas, A. Akers- *St. Augustine's*
Duff, Robert Wm..... *Banffshire*
*Dugdale, J. Stratford *Nuneaton*
†Duncan, Dav. *Exchange, Liv'p'l*
Duncan, Col. Francis .. *Holborn*
Duncombe, Arthur *Howdenshire*
Dyke, Rt. Hn. Sir W. H. *Dartford*
Eaton, Henry William.. *Coventry*
Ebrington, Viscount.. *Tavistock*
Egerton, Hn. A. de T., *Knutsford*
Egerton, Hon. Alf. J. F... *Eccles*
Elcho, Lord..... *Ipswich*
Elliot, Hon. A. R. D... *Roxburgh*
*Elliot, Sir Geo., Bt... *Monmouth*
*Elliot, George W. *Richmond, Yks.*
Elliot, Hon. Hugh F .. *Ayrshire*
Ellis, James ..... *Bosworth*
Ellis, John Edward .. *Rushcliffe*
Ellis, Sir J. Whittaker.. *Kingston*
*Ellis, Thos. Edward *Merioneth*
*Elton, Charles Isaac *Wellington*
Esmonde, Sir T., Bt... *Dublin, S.*
Esslemont, Peter... *Aberdeen, E.*
Evelyn, Wm. John.... *Deptford*
*Evershed, Sydney..... *Burton*
Ewart, William..... *Belfast, N.*
Ewing, Sir A. Orr-.. *Dumbarton*
*Eyre, Col. Henry *Guinsborough*
Farquharson, Henry *Dorset, W.*
Farquharson, Robt. *Aberdeen, W.*
Feilden, Lt.-Gen. R. J... *Chorley*
Fellowes, Wm. Henry .. *Ramsey*
Fenwick, Charles .... *Wansbeck*
*Ferguson, R. C. Munro-.. *Leith*
Fergusson, Rt. Hn. Sir J. *Manch.*
Field, R.-Adm. Edw. *Eastbourne*
*Fielden, Thomas .... *Middleton*
Finch, George Henry .. *Rutland*
Finch-Hatton, Hon. Murray Edward G. ..... *Spalding*
Finlay, Robert B..... *Inverness*
Finucane, John.... *Limerick, E.*
Fisher, William Hayes.. *Fulham*
Fitzgerald, Robt. U. P. *Cambridge*
Fitzwilliam, Hn. W. J. W. *Peterbro*
Fitz Wygram, Sir F. W. *Fareham*
Fletcher, Sir Henry, Bt... *Lewes*
Flower, Cyril ..... *Luton*
Flynn, Jas. Christr..... *Cork, N.*
Foley, Patk. James.. *Connemara*
Foljambe, Cecil G. S... *Mansfield*
Folkestone, Viscount.... *Enfield*
Forster, Sir Chas., Bt.. *Walsall*
Forwood, Arthur B. .. *Ormskirk*
Fowler, Rt. Hn. H. H- *Wolverh'tn.*
Fowler, Sir Robt. N., Bt. *London*
Fox, Joseph Francis *Tullamore*
Fraser, Lt.-Gen. C. C .. *Lambeth*
Fry, Lewis..... *Bristol*
Fry, Theodore ..... *Darlington*
Fuller, George P. .... *Westbury*
*Fulton, J. Forrest *West Ham, N.*
*Gane, J. Lawrence .. *Leeds, E.*
Gardner, Herbert *Saffron Walden*
Gardner, J. T. Agg- *Cheltenham*
Gardner, R. Richardson- *Windsor*

Gaskell, Chas. Milnes.. *Morley*
Gedge, Sydney..... *Stockport*
Gent-Davis, Robert *Kennington*
Gibson, John George.... *Walton*
Giles, Alfred ..... *Southampton*
Gilhooly, James ..... *Cork, W.*
Gill, Henry-Joseph .... *Limerick*
Gill, Thomas Patrick .. *Louth, S.*
*Gilliat, John Saunders *Clapham*
Gladstone, Herbert John .. *Leeds*
Gladstone, Rt. Hn. W. E. *Edinb., c.*
*Godson, Aug. F. *Kidderminster*
Goldsmid, Sir Julian *St. Pancras*
Goldsworthy, Maj.-Gen. Walter Tuckfield ..... *Hammersmith*
Gorst, Sir John Eldon *Chatham*
Gourley, Edward T. *Sunderland*
*Graham, R. C, .. *Lanark, N. W.*
*Gray, Charles Wing .. *Maldon*
Gray, Edm. D. *St. Stephen's Grn.*
Green, Sir Edw., Bt.. *Wakefield*
Greenall, Sir Gilbert *Warrington*
*Greene, Edward .. *Stowmarket*
Grey, Sir E., Bt. .. *Berwick-on-T.*
Grimston, Viscount .. *St. Albans*
*Grotrian, Fredk. B. .. *Hull. E.*
Grove, Sir Thomas, Bt... *Wilton*
Gully, Wm. Court, Q.C. *Carlisle*
Gunter, Col. Robt. *Barkston Ash*
Gurdon, Robert T. *Norfolk, Mid*
Haldane, Richd. B. *Haddington*
Hall, Alexander Wm. .. *Oxford*
Hall, Charles, Q.C. .. *Chesterton*
Hallett, Col. F. C. H.- *Rochester*
Halsey, Thos. Fredk. *Watford*
Hambro, Col. C. J. T. *Dorset, S.*
Hamilton, Col. C. E. *Rotherhithe*
Hamilton, Lord Claud.. *Liverpool*
Hamilton, Lord Ernest *Tyrone, N.*
Hamilton, Right Hon. Ld. Geo. Francis ..... *Ealing*
Hamley, Sir E. B. .. *Birkenhead*
Hanbury, Robt. Wm... *Preston*
Hankey, Fred. Alers .. *Chertsey*
Harcourt, Rt. Hn. Sir W. V. *Derby*
Hardcastle, Edward .... *Salford*
Hardcastle, Frank *Westhoughton*
Hardy, Hon. A. E. G. *E. Grinstead*
Hardy, Hon. J. S. Gathrn- *Medway*
Harrington, Edward *Kerry, W.*
Harrington, Timothy *Dublin Hy.*
Harris, Matthew .... *Galway, E.*
Hartington, Marq. of, *Rossendale*
Hartland, F. D. Dixon- *Uxbridge*
Hastings, Geo. W. *Worcester, E.*
Havelock-Allan, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry M..... *Durham, S. E.*
Hayden, Luke P..... *Leitrim, S.*
Hayne, Chas. Seale-.. *Ashburton*
Healy, Maurice ..... *Cork City*
Heath, Arthur R... *Louth, Linc.*
Heathcote, Cpt. Edw. *Staff. N. W.*
Heaton, J. Henniker- *Canterbury*
Heneage, Rt. Hn. Edwd. *Grimsby*
Herbert, Hon. Sidney .. *Croydon*
Hervey, Lord F. *Bury St. Edmunds*
Hill, Alex. Staveley *Kingswinford*
Hill, Lord Arthur W... *Down, W.*
Hill, Col. E. Stock, C.B. *Bristol*
Hingley, Benj.... *Worcester, N.*
Hoare, Samuel ..... *Norwich*
Hobhouse, Henry .. *Somerset, E.*
Hodge, Robt. T. H.. *Accrington*
Hogg, Col. Sir J. McG.-.. *Hornsey*
Holden, Isaac ..... *Keighley*
Holland, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Thurstan, Bart. .. *Hampstead*
*Holloway, George ..... *Stroud*
Holmes, Rt. Hon. H. *Dublin Univ.*
Hooper, John ..... *Cork, S.E.*
Hope, Rt. Hon. Alexander J. B. Beresford- .. *Cambridge Univ.*
*Hornby, Wm. Henry *Blackburn*
Houldsworth, W. H. *Manchester*
Howard, John Morgan *Dulwich*
Howard, Joseph .... *Tottenham*
Howell, George .. *Bethnal Green*
*Howorth, Harry H... *Salford*
Hoyle, Isaac ..... *Heywood*
*Hozier, James H. C. *Lanark, S.*
*Hubbard, Egerton *Buckingham*
Hubbard, Rt. Hon. John G. *London*
Hugessen, H. T. K.- *Faversham*
Hughes, Col. Edwin.. *Woolwich*
*Hulse, Edward Hen. *Salisbury*
Hunt, Fred. Seager- *Marylebone*
Hunter, Wm. Alex..... *Aberdeen*
Hunter, Sir Wm. Guyer *Hackney*
Ibbetson, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry J. Selwin-..... *Epping*
Illingworth, Alfred .. *Bradford*
Isaacs, Lewis Henry *Walworth*
*Isaacson, F. Wootton .. *Stepney*
Jackson, William Lavies .. *Leeds*
Jacoby, James Alf... *Derby, Mid*
James, Chas. H. *Merthyr Tydfil*
James, Rt. Hn. Sir Hy. *Bury, Lanc.*
James, Hon. W. H... *Gateshead*
Jardine, Sir Robert, *Dumfries, c.*
*Jarvis, Alex. W... *King's Lynn*
Jennings, Louis John.. *Stockport*
Johnston, William..... *Belfast*
Joicey, James.. *Chester-le-Street*
Jones, Ll. Athrly. *Durham, N. W.*
Jordan, Jeremiah .... *Clare, W.*
Kelly, Bernard .... *Donegal, S.*
*Kelly, Jno. Richards *Camberwell*
Kennaway, Sir J. H. .. *Honiton*
Kenny, Courtney S. .. *Barnsley*
Kenny, Dr. Joseph E... *Cork, S.*
Kenny, Matthew J. *Tyrone, Mid*
Kenrick, William .. *Birmingham*
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T... *Denbigh*
Ker, Richard Wm. B... *Down, E.*
*Kerans, Fredk. H..... *Lincoln*
Kilcoursie, Viscount *Somerset, S.*
Kimber, Henry.... *Wandsworth*
King, Henry Seymour.... *Hull*
King-Harman, E. R. *Isleof Thanet*
Knightley, Sir R... *Northants, S.*
*Knowles, Lees ..... *Salford, W.*
*Kynoch, George.. *Aston Manor*
Labouchere, Henry *Northampton*
Lacaita, Charles C..... *Dundee*
*Lafone, Alfred .... *Bermondsey*
Lalor, Richard *Leix, Queen's Co.*
*Lambert, I. Cowley *Islington, E.*
Lane, William John.... *Cork, E.*
*Laurie, Col. Robert P..... *Bath*
Lawrance, John C..... *Stamford*
Lawrence, Sir J. J. T... *Reigate*
Lawrence, Wm. F... *Abercromby*
Lawson, H. L. W.-.. *St. Pancras*
*Lawson, Sir Wilfrid *Cockermouth*
*Lea, Thomas ..... *Derry*
Leahy, James ..... *Kildare, S.*
Leake, Robert ..... *Radcliffe*
Leamy, Edmond .... *Cork, N.E.*
Lechmere, Sir Edm..... *Bewdley*
*Lees, Elliott ..... *Oldham*
Lefevre, Rt. Hn. J. G. S.- *Bradford*
*Legh, Thos. Wodehouse *Newton*
Leighton, Stanley .... *Oswestry*
Lethbridge, Sir R. *N. Kensington*
Lewis, Geo. Pitt- .... *Barnstaple*
*Lewis, Thomas ..... *Anglesey*
Lewisham, Viscount .. *Lewisham*
Llewellyn, Evan H. *Somerset, N.*
Lockwood, Frank, Q.C..... *York*
Long, Walter Hume .... *Devizes*
*Low, Malcolm ..... *Grantham*
*Lowther, James Wm. .. *Penrith*
Lowther, Hon. Wm..... *Appleby*
Lubbock, Sir John.. *London Univ.*
Lyell, Leonard .. *Orkney & Shet.*
Lymington, Viscount *S. Molton*
M'Arthur, Alexander .. *Leicester*
*M'Arthur, Wm. Alexr. *Buckrose*
Macartney, W. Ellison *Antrim, S.*
M'Calmont, James .. *Antrim, E.*
*M'Cartan, Michael.... *Down, S.*
M'Carthy, Justin .. *Londonderry & Longford, N.*
M'Carthy, Justin H. .... *Newry*
Macdonald, Rt. Hon. J. H. A. *Edinburgh & St. Andrews Univ.*
Macdonald, R... *Ross & Cromarty*
Macdonald, Wm. A. *Queen's Co.*
M'Donald, Peter ..... *Sligo, N.*
*M'Ewan, William .. *Edinburgh*
MacInnes, Miles ..... *Hexham*
M'Kenna, Sir J. N. *Monaghan, S.*
Mackintosh, Chas. F. *Inverness, c.*
M'Lagan, Peter .... *Linlithgow*
*M'Laren, Walter S. B. .. *Crewe*
Maclean, Fras. W... *Woodstock*
Maclean, James M..... *Oldham*
*Maclure, John Wm... *Stretford*
Macnaghten, Edward *Antrim, N.*
*Mahoney, Pierce.... *Meath, N.*
Maitland, Wm. F.- .. *Brecknock*
Makins, Col. W. T... *Essex, S. E.*
*Malcolm, Col. J. W. .... *Argyll*
*Mallock, Richard..... *Torquay*
Manners, Rt. Hon. Lord J. *Melton*
Mappin, Sir Fred. T. *Hallamshire*
March, Earl of ..... *Chichester*
Marjoribanks, Rt. Hn. E. *Berwick*
Marriott, Rt. Hn. Wm. T. *Brighton*
Marum, Edw. P. M. *Kilkenny, N.*
Maskelyne, M. H. N. S.- *Cricklade*
Mason, Stephen . *Lanark, Mid.*
*Matthews, Rt. Hn. H. *Birmingh.*
Maxwell, Sir Herb. E.. *Wigtown*
*Mayne, Rr.-Adm. R. C. *Pembroke*
Mayne, Thomas.. *Tipperary, Mid*
Menzies, R. Stewart .. *Perth, E.*
Mildmay, Francis B. .... *Totnes*
Mills, Hon. Charles Wm. *Sevenoaks*
Milvain, Thomas ..... *Durham*
Molloy, Bernard Charles .. *Birr*
Montagu, Samuel.. *Whitechapel*
More, Robert Jasper .... *Ludlow*
Morgan, Hon. F. C. *Monmouth, S.*
Morgan, Rt. Hon. G. O. *Denbigh, E.*
Morgan, Octavius V.. *Battersea*
Morley, Arnold .... *Nottingham*
Morley, Rt. Hn. J. *Newcastle-on-T.*
*Morrison, Walter ..... *Skipton*
Moss, Tom C. Edwards-.. *Widnes*
Mount, Wm. George .... *Newbury*
Mowbray, Right Hon. Sir John Robert, Bt..... *Oxford Univ.*
*Mowbray, Robert G. C. *Prestwich*
Mulholland, H. Lyle.. *Derry, N.*

Muncaster, Lord..... *Egremont*
Mundella, Rt. Hn. A. J. *Brightside*
Muntz, Philip Albert *Tamworth*
Murdoch, Charles T.... *Reading*
Murphy, William M. *St. Patrick's*
Newark, Viscount ..... *Newark*
Newnes, George .... *Newmarket*
*Noble, Wilson ..... *Hastings*
Nolan, Col. John P. *Galway, N.*
Nolan, Joseph. ..... *Louth, N.*
Norris, Edward S..... *Limehouse*
Northcote, Hon. Henry S. *Exeter*
Norton, Robert ..... *Tunbridge*
O'Brien, James F. X... *Mayo, S.*
*O'Brien, Patrick *Monaghan, N.*
O'Brien, P. J..... *Tipperary, N.*
O'Connor, Arthur .. *Donegal, E.*
O'Connor, Ald. John .. *Kerry, S.*
O'Connor, John .. *Tipperary, S.*
O'Connor, T. P. *Scotland, L'pool*
O'Doherty, James E. *Donegal, N.*
O'Hanlon, Thomas .. *Cavan, E.*
O'Hea, Patrick .... *Donegal, W.*
O'Kelly, James.. *Roscommon, N.*
O'Neill, Hn. Robt. T. *Antrim, Mid*
Paget, Sir Richard H., Bt. *Wells*
Palmer, Sir Charles M... *Jarrow*
Parker, Charles Stuart.... *Perth*
*Parker, Hon. Fras..... *Henley*
Parnell, Chas. Stewart *Cork City*
Paulton, Jas. M. *Bishop Auckland*
Peacock, Richard ..... *Gorton*
Pearce, William..... *Govan*
Pease, Alfred Edward *York City*
Pease, Henry Fell .... *Cleveland*
Pease, Sir Jos. W. *Barnard Castle*
Peel, Rt. Hon. Arthur W. *Warwick*
Pelly, Sir Lewis ..... *Hackney*
*Penton, Capt. Frdk. T. *Finsbury*
Percy, Lord Algernon Malcolm Arthur.. *St. Geo., Hanover Sq.*
Pickard, Benjamin.. *Normanton*
Pickersgill, Ed. H. *Bethnal Green*
Picton, Jas. Allanson.. *Leicester*
*Pinkerton, John ..... *Galway*
Playfair, Rt. Hon. Sir Lyon *Leeds*
*Plowden, Sir W. C. *Wolverhampt.*
Plunket, Rt. Hon. D. *Dublin Univ.*
*Plunkett, Hon. J. W. *Thornbury*
Pomfret, William P..... *Ashford*
Portman, Hon. Edw. B. *Dorset, N.*
Potter, Thos. Bayley.. *Rochdale*
Powell, Francis Sharp .. *Wigan*
Powell, G. S. Baden-.. *Kirkdale*
Powell, W. R. H. *Carmarthen, W.*
Power, Patrick J. *Waterford, E.*
Power, Richard..... *Waterford*
Price, Capt. Geo. Edw. *Devonport*
Price, Thos. P... *Monmouth, N.*
Priestley, Briggs..... *Pudsey*
*Provand, Andrew D. *Blackfriars*
Pugh, David.... *Carmarthen, E.*
Puleston, John Henry *Devonport*
Pyne, Jasper D... *Waterford, W.*
Quilter, Wm. Cuthbert.. *Sudbury*
*Quinn, Thomas..... *Kilkenny*
Raikes, Rt. Hn. H. C. *Camb. Univ.*
*Rankin, James .... *Leominster*
*Rasch, Major Fred. C. *Essex S. E.*
Rathbone, Wm. *Arfon, Carnarv.*
Redmond, John E... *Wexford, N.*
Redmond, W. H. *Fermanagh, N.*
Reed, Sir Edward Jas... *Cardiff*
*Reed, Henry Byron.. *Bradford*
*Reid, Robt. Threshie.. *Dumfries*
Rendel, Stuart.. *Montgomery, c.*
Reynolds, Wm. Jas... *Tyrone, E.*
Richard, Henry.. *Merthyr Tydfil*
Richardson, Thomas *Hartlepool*
*Ridley, Sir Matt. W. *Blackpool*
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. C. T. *S. George's E.*
Roberts, John ..... *Flint*
Roberts, John Bryn *Eifion, Carn.*
Robertson, Edmund.... *Dundee*
Robertson, James P. B.... *Bute*
*Robertson, Tindal .. *Brighton*
*Robinson, Brooke..... *Dudley*
Robinson, Thomas .. *Gloucester*
Roe, Thomas ..... *Derby*
*Rollit, Sir Albert K... *Islington*
Roscoe, Sir Henry .. *Manchester*
Ross, Maj. Alex. Hen. *Maidstone*
Rothschild, Baron F. de *Aylesb'ry*
Round, James ..... *Harwich*
*Rowlands, James .... *Finsbury*
*Rowlands, Wm. Bowen *Cardigan*
*Rowntree, Joshua *Scarborough*
Royden, Thos. Bland *W. Toxteth*
Russell, Sir Charles .. *Hackney*
Russell, Edward R. .: *Bridgeton*
Russell, Sir George *Wokingham*
*Russell, Thomas W. *Tyrone, S.*
Rylands, Peter..... *Burnley*
St. Aubyn, Sir John.... *St. Ives*
*Salt, Thomas ..... *Stafford*
Samuelson, Sir Brnhrd. *Banbury*
Sandys, Lt.-Col. Thos. M. *Bootle*
Saunderson, Col. E. J. *Armagh, N.*
*Schwann, Chas. E. *Manchester*
Sclater-Booth, Rt. Hon. George *Basingstoke*
Sellar, Alex. Craig..... *Partick*
*Selwyn, Capt. Chas. W. *Wisbech*
Seton-Karr, Henry .. *St. Helens*
Sexton, T.. *Belfast, N., & Sligo, S.*
Shaw, Thomas ..... *Halifax*
Sheehan, Jeremiah D. *Kerry, E.*
Sheehy, David ..... *Galway, S.*
Sheil, Edward..... *Meath, S.*
Shirley, Walter S. .. *Doncaster*
Shuttleworth, Rt. Hon. Sir Ughtred James Kay- .... *Clitheroe*
*Sidebotham, Jos. W. .... *Hyde*
Sidebottom, Wm..... *High Peak*
Sidebottom, Tom H. *Stalybridge*
Simon, Sir John ..... *Dewsbury*
*Sinclair, Wm. Pirrie .. *Falkirk*
*Slaney, Col. Wm. Kenyon- *Newport, Salop*
Smith, Abel ..... *Hertford*
*Smith, Samuel ..... *Flintshire*
Smith, William Bickford- *Truro*
Smith, Rt. Hon. W. H... *Strand*
*Smith-Barry, A. H... *Hunts, S.*
Spencer, Hn. C. R. *Northants, Mid*
*Spencer, J. E... *West Bromwich*
Stack, John ..... *Kerry, N.*
Stanhope, Rt. Hon. E. *Horncastle*
*Stanhope, Hon. Ph. *Wednesbury*
Stanley, Edw. Jas... *Bridgwater*
Stansfeld, Rt. Hn. Jas. *Halifax*
*Stepney, Sir Arth. C. *Carmarthen*
Stevenson, Francis S..... *Eye*
Stevenson, Jas. C. *South Shields*
Stewart, Mark J. *Kirkcudbright*
*Stewart, M. H. Shaw *Renfrew, E.*
Storey, Samuel .... *Sunderland*
Stuart, Prof. James .... *Hoxton*
Sullivan, Donald *Westmeath, S.*
Sullivan, Tim. D. *College Green*
*Summers, Wm... *Huddersfield*
*Sutherland, Angus *Sutherland*
Sutherland, Thomas.. *Greenock*
*Swetenham, Edward *Carnarvon*
Swinburne, Sir J., Bt. *Lichfield*
Talbot, C. Rice M. *Glamorgan, Mid*
Talbot, John Gilbert *Oxford Univ.*
Tanner, Charles K. .. *Cork, Mid*
*Tapling, Tho. Keay *Harborough*
Taylor, Francis .... *Norfolk, S.*
Temple, Sir Richd., Bt. *Evesham*
*Theobald, James .... *Romford*
Thomas, Alfred.. *Glamorgan, E.*
*Thorburn, Walter.. *Peebles, &c.*
Tollemache, Hen. Jas. *Eddisbury*
Tomlinson, W. E. Murray *Preston*
Tottenham, Arthur L. *Winchester*
*Townsend, F... *Stratford-on-A.*
*Tracy, Hon. F. Han. *Montgomery*
Trotter, Henry John *Colchester*
Tuite, James.... *Westmeath, N.*
Tyler, Sir Henry W. *Gt. Yarmouth*
*Verdin, Robert .... *Northwich*
*Vernon, Hon. Greville, R. *Ayr, S.*
Villiers, Rt. Hn. C. *Wolverhampton*
Vincent, C. E. Howard *Sheffield*
Vivian, Sir H. Hussey.. *Swansea*
*Waddy, Samuel Danks.. *Brigg*
*Wallace, Robert .... *Edinburgh*
Walrond, Col. Wm. H. *Tiverton*
Walsh, Hon. Arth. H. J. *Radnor*
Wardle, Henry .. *Derbyshire, S.*
Waring, Col. Thomas *Down, N.*
Warmington, C. M. *Monmouth, W.*
Watkin, Sir Edwd. Wm. *Hythe*
Watson, James..... *Shrewsbury*
Watson, Thomas ..... *Ilkeston*
Watt, Hugh *Camlachie, Glasgow*
Wayman, Thomas ..... *Elland*
Webster, Sir R. E. *Isle of Wight*
*Webster, Robt. Grant *St. Pancras*
West, Col. Wm. C... *Denbigh, W.*
*Weymouth, Viscount .. *Frome*
*Wharton, John Lloyd .. *Ripon*
Whitbread, Samuel .... *Bedford*
White, John Bazley.. *Gravesend*
Whitley, Edward *Everton, L'pool*
*Whitmore, Charles A... *Chelsea*
Wiggin, Henry .... *Handsworth*
Will, John Shiress .... *Montrose*
Williams, Art. J. *Glamorgan, S.*
Williams, Powell J. *Birmingham*
*Williamson, James .. *Lancaster*
Williamson, Stephen *Kilmarnock*
Wilson, Charles Henry .... *Hull*
Wilson, Henry Joseph *Holmfirth*
Wilson, Isaac .... *Middlesbrough*
*Wilson, Sir Samuel *Portsmouth*
Winn, Hon. Rowland *Pontefract*
Winterbotham, A. B. *Cirencester*
Wodehouse, Edmond R.... *Bath*
Wolmer, Viscount .. *Petersfield*
*Wood, Nich. *Houghton-le-Spring*
Woodall, William ..... *Hanley*
Woodhead, Joseph.. *Spen Valley*
Wortley, C. Stuart- *Hallam, Shef.*
Wright, Caleb..... *Leigh, Lanc.*
*Wright, Hy. Smith *Nottingham*
Wroughton, Philip.... *Abingdon*
Yeo, Frank Ash .. *Gower, Glam.*
*Yerburgh, Robert A... *Chester*
Young, C. E. Baring *Christchurch*

(For Officers of the House of Commons, see page 135.)

Administrations in the Present Century.

Date.	Prime Minister.	Duration. Years	Duration. Days.	Chancellor.	Exchequer.	Home Secretary.	Foreign Secretary.	Colonial Secretary.	Irish Secretary.	Bd. of Control, India
Dec. 23, 1783	William Pitt	17	84	Thurlow Loughborough	William Pitt	Portland	Grenville	The Colonial Office in its present form was not constituted till 1854. Up to 1801 the business of the Colonies was carried on at the Home Office, but in that year it was transferred to the Secretary for War, and so continued till 1854, when the offices were divided, and Sir George Grey became first Secretary of State for the Colonies.	Castlereagh Charles Abbot	Henry Dundas.
Mar. 17, 1801	Henry Addington	3	59	Eldon	H. Addington	Portland, Pelham, C. Yorke	Hawkesbury		William Wickham	Visct. Lewisham. Vis. Castlereagh.
May 15, 1804	William Pitt	1	272	Eldon	William Pitt	Hawkesbury	Harrowby Mulgrave Charles J. Fox Visct. Howick		Sir E. Nepean N. Vansittart	Visct. Castlereagh.
Feb. 11, 1806	Lord Grenville	1	[illegible]	Erskine	Lord H. Petty	Spencer			Charles Long William Elliot	Lord Minto. George Tierney.
Mar. 31, 1807	Duke of Portland	2	246	Eldon	Spencer Perceval	Hawkesbury	George Canning		Sir A. Wellesley	Robert Dundas. Earl of Harrowby.
Dec. 2, 1809	Spencer Perceval	2	190	Eldon	Spencer Perceval	R. Ryder	Bathurst Wellesley		Robert Dundas Wm. W. Pole	Robert Dundas.
June 9, 1812	Earl of Liverpool	14	319	Eldon	N. Vansittart F. J. Robinson	Sidmouth Robert Peel	Castlereagh George Canning		Sir Robert Peel Charles Grant Hen. Goulburn	E. of Buckingham. George Canning. Charles Bathurst. Chas. W. W. Wynn.
April 24, 1827	George Canning	0	134	Lyndhurst	George Canning	Sturges Bourne Lansdowne	Dudley		William Lamb	Chas. W. W. Wynn.
Sept. 5, 1827	Viscount Goderich	0	142	Lyndhurst	J. C. Herries	Lansdowne	Dudley		William Lamb	Chas. W. W. Wynn.
Jan. 25, 1828	Dk. of Wellington	2	301	Lyndhurst	H. Goulburn	Robert Peel	Dudley Aberdeen		Lord F. L. Gower Sir H. Hardinge	Visct. Melville. Lord Ellenborough.
Nov. 22, 1830	Earl Grey	3	238	Brougham	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston		E. G. Stanley	Charles Grant.
July 18, 1834	Visct. Melbourne	0	161	Brougham	Althorp	Duncannon	Palmerston		Sir J. C. Hobhouse E. J. Littleton	Charles Grant.
Dec. 26, 1834	Sir Robert Peel	0	113	Lyndhurst	Sir Robert Peel	H. Goulburn	Wellington		Sir H. Hardinge	Lord Ellenborough.
April 18, 1835	Visct. Melbourne	6	141	In Comm. Cottenham	T. S. Rice F. T. Baring	Lord J. Russell Normanby	Palmerston		Lord Morpeth	Sir J. C. Hobhouse.
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir Robert Peel	4	303	Lyndhurst	H. Goulburn	Sir J. Graham	Aberdeen		Lord Eliot Sir F. Freemantle Earl of Lincoln	Lord Ellenborough. Lord Fitzgerald. Earl Dupon.
July 6, 1846	Lord John Russell	5	236	Cottenham Truro	Sir C. Wood	Sir George Grey	Palmerston Granville		H. Labouchere Sir W. Somerville	Sir J. C. Hobhouse. Fox Maule.
Feb. 27, 1852	Earl of Derby	0	305	St. Leonards	Benjamin Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Malmesbury	Sir George Grey	Lord Naas (Mayo)	J. C. Herries.
Dec. 28, 1852	Earl of Aberdeen	2	44	Cranworth	W. E. Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J. Russell Clarendon	Sidney Herbert	Sir J. Young	Sir Charles Wood.
Feb. 10, 1855	Lord Palmerston	3	15	Cranworth	W. E. Gladstone Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir George Grey	Clarendon	Lord J. Russell Sir W. Molesworth Henry Labouchere	Edwd. Horsman H. A. Herbert	Sir Charles Wood. Robert V. Smith.
Feb. 25, 1858	Earl of Derby	1	113	Chelmsford	Benjamin Disraeli	S. H. Walpole T. H. S. Estcourt	Malmesbury	Lord Stanley Sir E. B. Lytton	Lord Naas (Mayo)	Earl Ellenborough. *Secretary of State:* Lord Stanley.
June 18, 1859	Lord Palmerston	6	141	Campbell Westbury	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. C. Lewis Sir George Grey	Russell	Duke of Newcastle	Edw. Cardwell Sir Robert Peel	Sir Charles Wood.
Nov. 6, 1865	Earl Russell	0	242	Cranworth	W. E. Gladstone	Sir George Grey	Clarendon	Edward Cardwell	C. P. Fortescue	Sir Charles Wood. E. de Grey & Ripon.
July 6, 1866	Earl of Derby	1	236	Chelmsford	Benjamin Disraeli	S. H. Walpole Gathorne Hardy	Stanley	Earl of Carnarvon	Lord Naas (Mayo)	Visct. Cranborne.
Feb. 27, 1868	Benjamin Disraeli	0	286	Cairns	Geo. Ward Hunt	Gathorne Hardy	Stanley	Dk. of Buckingham	Col. Wilson Patten	Sir S. Northcote.
Dec. 9, 1868	W. E. Gladstone	5	74	Hatherley Selborne	Robert Lowe W. E. Gladstone	Henry A. Bruce Robert Lowe	Clarendon Granville	Earl Granville Earl of Kimberley	C. P. Fortescue	Duke of Argyll.
Feb. 21, 1874	Benjmn. Disraeli Earl Beaconsfield	6	67	Cairns	Sir S. Northcote	R. A. Cross	Derby Salisbury	Earl of Carnarvon Sir M. H.-Beach	Sir M. E. H.-Beach James Lowther	Marq. of Salisbury. Visct. Cranbrook.
April 28, 1880	W. E. Gladstone	5	57	Selborne	W. E. Gladstone H. C. E. Childers	Sir W. Harcourt	Granville	E. of Kimberley Earl of Derby	W. E. Forster Ld. F. Cavendish G. O. Trevelyan H. C.-Bannerman	Marq. Hartington. Earl of Kimberley.
June 24, 1885	Marq. of Salisbury	0	227	Halsbury	Sir M. E. H.-Beach	Sir R. A. Cross	Salisbury	Colonel Stanley	Sir W. H. Dyke Wm. Hy. Smith	Lord R. Churchill.
Feb. 6, 1886	W. E. Gladstone	0	178	Herschell	Sir W. Harcourt	H. C. E. Childers	Rosebery	Earl Granville	John Morley	Earl of Kimberley.
Aug. 3, 1886	Marq. of Salisbury			Halsbury	Lord R. Churchill	Henry Matthews	Iddesleigh	Hon. E. Stanhope	Sir M. E. H.-Beach	Viscount Cross.

His Third Ministry.		His Second Ministry.
William Ewart Gladstone	*Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord Privy Seal*	Wm. Ewart Gladstone. Earl of Rosebery (*Lord Privy Seal*).
Lord Herschell	*Lord High Chancellor*	Earl of Selborne.
Earl Spencer	*Lord President of Council*	Lord Carlingford.
Sir William Vernon-Harcourt	*Chancellor of the Exchequer*	Hugh Culling Eardley Childers.
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	*Sec. of State Home Dept.*	Sir William Vernon-Harcourt.
Earl of Rosebery	*Sec. of State Foreign Dept.*	Earl Granville.
Earl Granville	*Sec. of State Colonial Dept.*	Earl of Derby.
Henry Campbell-Bannerman	*Sec. of State War Dept.*	Marquis of Hartington.
Earl of Kimberley	*Sec. of State Indian Dept.*	Earl of Kimberley.
George Otto Trevelyan; Earl of Dalhousie (not in Cabinet)	*Secretary for Scotland*	(Office not formed).
Marquis of Ripon (Not in the Cabinet)	*First Lord of the Admiralty*	Earl of Northbrook.
	Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Earl Spencer.
John Morley (Not in the Cabinet)	*Chief Secretary for Ireland*	(Not in the Cabinet).
	Postmaster-General	George John Shaw-Lefevre.
Anthony James Mundella	*President Board of Trade*	Joseph Chamberlain.
Joseph Chamberlain; James Stansfeld (Not in the Cabinet)	*Pres. Local Government Brd.*	Sir Chas. Wentworth Dilke, Bart.
	Chancelr. Duchy of Lancaster	George Otto Trevelyan.
The Above Formed the Cabinet.		
Edward Heneage; Sir Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth	*Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*	(In the Cabinet).
Lord Wolverton	*Postmaster-General*	(In the Cabinet).
Sir Lyon Playfair	*V.-P. Committee of Council*	Anthony John Mundella.
Earl of Morley; Earl of Elgin	*Works and Public Buildings*	Earl of Rosebery.
Cyril Flower; Geo. Granville Leveson-Gower; Sir Edward James Reed	*Jun. Lords of the Treasury*	Charles Cecil Cotes. Herbert John Gladstone. Robert William Duff.
Henry Hartley Fowler	*Financial Sec. to the Treasury*	John Tomlinson Hibbert.
Arnold Morley	*Political Sec. to the Treasury*	Lord Richard D'A. Grosvenor.
Lord Thurlow	*Paymaster-General*	Lord Wolverton.
John William Mellor	*Judge-Advocate General*	George Osborne Morgan.
Admiral Lord John Hay; V.-Ad. Sir Anth. Hiley Hoskins; Vice-Adm. William Graham; Rear-Adm. James E. Erskine; Robert William Duff	*Lords of the Admiralty*	Adm. Sir Astley Cooper Key. Admiral Lord Alcester. Vice-Adm. Thomas Brandreth. Rear-Ad. Sir Fred. W. Richards. William Sproston Caine. George Wightwick Rendel.
John Tomlinson Hibbert	*Secretary to the Admiralty*	Sir Thomas Brassey.
Henry Broadhurst	*Political Sec. Home Office*	Henry Hartley Fowler.
James Bryce	*Political Sec. Foreign Office.*	Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice.
George Osborne Morgan	*Political Sec. Colonial Office*	Hon. Anthony Evelyn Ashley.
Sir Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth; Edward Stafford Howard	*Political Sec. India Office*	John Kynaston Cross.
Lord Sandhurst	*Political Sec. War Office*	Earl of Morley.
Charles T. Dyke Acland	*Political Sec. Board of Trade*	John Holms.
Jesse Collings; William Copeland Borlase	*Political Sec. Local Gov. Bd.*	George Wm. Erskine Russell.
William Woodall	*Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance*	Hon. Henry Robert Brand.
Herbert John Gladstone	*Financial Sec. War Office*	Sir Arthur Divett Hayter, Bart.
Sir Charles Russell, Q.C.	*Attorney-General*	Sir Henry James, Q.C.
Sir Horace Davey, Q.C.	*Solicitor-General*	Sir Farrer Herschell, Q.C.
SCOTLAND.		
Earl of Dalhousie	*Keeper of the Great Seal*	Earl of Selkirk.
John Inglis	*Lord Justice-General*	John Inglis.
John Blair Balfour, Q.C.	*Lord Advocate*	John Blair Balfour, Q.C.
Marquis of Lothian	*Keeper of the Privy Seal*	Marquis of Lothian.
Lord Moncreiff	*Lord Justice Clerk*	Lord Moncreiff.
Earl of Glasgow	*Lord Clerk Register*	Earl of Glasgow.
Earl of Aberdeen	*High Commis., Gen. Assembly*	Earl of Aberdeen.
Alexander Asher, Q.C.	*Solicitor-General*	Alexander Asher, Q.C.
IRELAND.		
Earl of Aberdeen	*Lord Lieutenant*	Earl Spencer.
John Morley	*Chief Secretary*	Henry Campbell-Bannerman.
Sir Robert George C. Hamilton	*Under Secretary*	Sir Robert George C. Hamilton.
John Naish	*Lord Chancellor*	John Naish.
Andrew Marshall Porter	*Master of the Rolls*	Andrew Marshall Porter.
Samuel Walker, Q.C.	*Attorney-General*	Samuel Walker, Q.C.
The MacDermot, Q.C.	*Solicitor-General*	The MacDermot, Q.C.
Gen. H. S. H. Pr. Edw. S.-Weimar	*Commanding the Forces*	Gen. Sir Thomas Montagu Steele.

His Present Ministry.		His First Ministry.
Marquis of Salisbury	*Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury*	Marquis of Salisbury. Earl of Iddesleigh.
Lord Halsbury	*Lord High Chancellor*	Lord Halsbury.
Viscount Cranbrook (Not in the Cabinet)	*Lord President of Council*	Viscount Cranbrook.
	Lord Privy Seal	Earl of Harrowby.
Lord Randolph H. S. Churchill	*Chancellor of the Exchequer*	Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt.
Henry Matthews, Q.C.	*Sec. of State Home Dept.*	Sir Richard Assheton Cross.
Earl of Iddesleigh	*Sec. of State Foreign Dept.*	Marquis of Salisbury.
Hon. Edward Stanhope	*Sec. of State Colonial Dept.*	Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley.
William Henry Smith	*Sec. of State War Dept.*	William Henry Smith.
Viscount Cross	*Sec. of State Indian Dept.*	Lord Randolph H. S. Churchill.
Arthur James Balfour	*Secretary for Scotland*	Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
Lord George Francis Hamilton (Not in the Cabinet)	*First Lord of the Admiralty*	Lord George Francis Hamilton.
	Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Earl of Carnarvon.
Lord Ashbourne	*Lord Chancellor of Ireland*	Lord Ashbourne.
Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt.	*Chief Secretary for Ireland*	(Not in the Cabinet).
Lord Stanley of Preston	*President Board of Trade*	Hon. Edward Stanhope.
Lord John J. R. Manners	*Chancelr. Duchy of Lancaster*	Henry Chaplin (not in Cabinet).
The Above Form the Cabinet.		
Earl Cadogan	*Lord Privy Seal*	(In the Cabinet).
Charles Thomson Ritchie	*Pres. Local Government Bd.*	Arthur James Balfour.
Henry Cecil Raikes	*Postmaster-General*	Lord J. J. R. Manners (in Cabinet).
Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bt.	*V.-P. Committee of Council*	Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bt.
Hon. David Robert Plunket	*Works and Public Buildings*	Hon. David Robert Plunket.
Hon. Sidney Herbert; Lt.-Col. Wm. Hood Walrond; Sir Herbt. Eustace Maxwell, Bt.	*Jun. Lords of the Treasury*	Charles Dalrymple. Hon. Sidney Herbert. Lt.-Col. Wm. Hood Walrond.
William Lavies Jackson	*Financial Sec. to Treasury*	Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bt. William Lavies Jackson.
Aretas Akers-Douglas	*Political Sec. to the Treasury*	Aretas Akers-Douglas.
Earl Beauchamp	*Paymaster-General*	Earl Beauchamp.
William Thackeray Marriott	*Judge-Advocate General*	William Thackeray Marriott.
Adm. Sir Arth. Wm. A. Hood; V.-Ad. Sir Anth. Hiley Hoskins; Vice-Adm. William Graham; Capt. Lord Chas. W. D. Beresford; Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett	*Lords of the Admiralty*	Vice-Ad. Sir Arth. Wm. A. Hood. V.-Ad. Anthony Hiley Hoskins. Vice-Adm. Thomas Brandreth. Captain William Codrington. Ellis Ashmead Bartlett.
Arthur Bower Forwood	*Secretary to the Admiralty*	Charles Thomson Ritchie.
Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley	*Political Sec. Home Office*	Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley.
Sir James Fergusson, Bt.	*Political Sec. Foreign Office*	Hon. Robert Bourke.
Earl of Dunraven	*Political Sec. Colonial Office*	Earl of Dunraven.
Sir John Gorst, Q.C.	*Political Sec. India Office*	Lord Harris.
Lord Harris	*Political Sec. War Office*	Viscount Bury.
Baron Henry de Worms	*Political Sec. Board of Trade*	Baron Henry de Worms.
Walter Long	*Political Sec. Local Gov. Bd.*	Earl Brownlow.
Hon. Henry Stafford Northcote	*Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance*	Hon. Guy Cuthbert Dawnay.
Hon. William St. J. F. Brodrick	*Financial Sec. War Office*	Hon. Henry Stafford Northcote.
Sir Richard Everard Webster, Q.C.	*Attorney-General*	Sir Richard Everard Webster, Q.C.
Sir Edward George Clarke	*Solicitor-General*	Sir John Eldon Gorst, Q.C.
SCOTLAND.		
Arthur James Balfour	*Secretary, and Keeper of the Great Seal*	Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
John Inglis	*Lord Justice-General*	John Inglis.
John Hay Athol Macdonald, Q.C.	*Lord Advocate*	John Hay Athol Macdonald, Q.C.
Marquis of Lothian	*Keeper of the Privy Seal*	Marquis of Lothian.
Lord Moncreiff	*Lord Justice Clerk*	Lord Moncreiff.
Earl of Glasgow	*Lord Clerk Register*	Earl of Glasgow.
Earl of Aberdeen	*High Commiss., Gen. Assembly*	Earl of Aberdeen.
James Patrick B. Robertson, Q.C.	*Solicitor-General*	James Patrick B. Robertson, Q.C.
Sir William Dunbar, Bart.	*Keeper of Great Seal of Prince of Scotland.*	
IRELAND.		
Marquis of Londonderry	*Lord-Lieutenant*	Earl of Carnarvon.
Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bart.	*Chief Secretary*	Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart. Wm. Henry Smith (in Cabinet).
Maj.-Gen. Sir Redvers H. Buller	*Under-Secretary*	Sir Robert George C. Hamilton.
Lord Ashbourne	*Lord Chancellor*	Lord Ashbourne.
Andrew Marshall Porter	*Master of the Rolls*	Andrew Marshall Porter.
Hugh Holmes, Q.C.	*Attorney-General*	Hugh Holmes, Q.C.
John Gregory Gibson, Q.C.	*Solicitor-General*	John Gregory Gibson, Q.C.
General H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B.	*Commanding the Forces*	General H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B.
Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot	*Hereditary Ld. High Steward*	Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W.—£58,718.

First Lord (Premier), The Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. £5,000
Private Secs., H. J. Brinsley Manners....£300
James F. Daly.....£300*
Lord Walter Charles Gordon-Lennox ..£250
Lord Robert Cecil ..... *unp.*
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. Lord Randolph H. Spencer Churchill, M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., Adolphus W. Moore, C.B.....£300
Assist. do., George E. Y. Gleadowe £150
Cecil Drummond Wolff, F. D. Thomas, and Earl of Stradbroke.

JUNIOR LORDS.

Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. £1,000
Col. William Hood Walrond, M.P.....£1,000
Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, Bart., M.P.....£1,000

JOINT SECRETARIES.

Patronage, Aretas Akers-Douglas, M.P. ..£2,000
Private Secs., Charles J. Maude, £200; B. Mallet, £150; and R. J. Lucas.
Financial, William Lavies Jackson, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., Stephen E. Spring-Rice £150
Permanent, Sir Reginald Earle Welby, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., Arthur Brook £150
Assistant Sec. and Auditor of the Civil List, Charles George Barrington £1,500
Principal Clerks, Frank Mowatt, C.B., George Lisle Ryder, F. A'Court Bergne, and Edward W. Hamilton, C.B..... each £1,000 to £1,200
First Class Clerks, Charles C. Puller, George W. Hervey, John Arrow Kempe, Ronald N. R. Ferguson, James F. Daly, William Dalrymple Hay, and Chas. J. Maude.. each £700 to £900
Second Class Clerks, Charles R. Baillie Hamilton, Stephen E. Spring-Rice, George H. Murray, George E. Y. Gleadowe, George A. Stephenson, Arthur Brook, Robert Chalmers, J. P. Crowley, T. L. Heath, B. Mallet, and F. S. Parry ..... each £250 to £600
Accountant, Percy Woods.....£676
Assistant do., George Pearson.....£575

Supplementary Department.

Civil List Clerk, Edward Nash.
Assistant do., F. J. Robinson.
Treasury Chest Clerk, Fredk. Tucker Follett.
Supt. Registry Branch, George W. Craggs.
Clerk, Paper Room, Thomas Durrant.
Supplementary Clerk, Parliament, Thomas John Begent.
Do. Clerks, James Davies, J. Jackson, C. Waters.
Treasury Officer of Accounts, Richard Mills.

Office of Parliamentary Counsel.
30, Spring Gardens, S.W.

Parliamentary Counsel, Henry Jenkyns ..£3,000
Assistant do., Courtenay P. Ilbert, C.S.I.... £2,000

GREAT LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.
(Political, changed with every Administration.)

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Halsbury £10,000
Attorney-General, Sir Richard E. Webster, Q.C., M.P..... and fees £7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Edward George Clark, Q.C., M.P..... and fees £6,000
Judge Advocate General, Right Hon. William Thackeray Marriott, Q.C., M.P. £2,000

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate, Right Hon. John Hay Athol Macdonald, Q.C., M.P..... £3,238
Solicitor-General, J. P. B. Robertson, Q.C., M.P.

* The allowances made to those gentlemen who act as private secretaries are in addition to their salaries as clerks in the various offices.

IRELAND.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Ashbourne £8,000
Att.-Gen., Rt. Hon. Hugh Holmes, Q.C., M.P. £2,579
Solicitor-Gen., John G. Gibson, Q.C., M.P.. £1,774

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.—£29,572.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Henry Matthews, Q.C., M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., Evelyn J. Ruggles-Brise....£300
Assist. do., J. S. Sandars £100

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Parliamentary, Chs. B. Stuart-Wortley, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., E. S. Wilberforce Johnson..£150
Permanent, Godfrey Lushington £2,000
Assist. Un. Sec., Edw. Leigh Pemberton..£1,200
Legal Assistant, ...£1,200
Principal Clerks, Carey John Knyvett, £1,000; Charles S. Murdoch, £1,000; Edward J. Stapleton.....£949
Senior Clerks, C. Daffell, ...£800
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, James Simpson £600
Clerk for Statist. Returns, Geo. Grosvenor..£500
Superintendent of Registry, G. R. Moran....£500
Junior Clerks, F. M'Clintock, C. E. Troup, E. J. Ruggles-Brise, E. S. Wilberforce Johnson, H. B. Simpson, W. P. Byrne, R. F. Reynard, each £200 to £600

Inspectors.

Of Explosives, Home Office.—£3,865.

Inspector, Col. Vivian D. Majendie, C.B... £1,000
Ditto, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Ford, R.A.....£800
Ditto, Major John Ponsonby Cundill, R.A... £600

Factory Department, Home Office.—£30,299.

Chief Inspector, Alexander Redgrave, C.B. £1,200
Superintending Inspectors, R. W. Coles, *Manchester;* F. H. Whymper, *Whitehall;* R. E. Sprague Oram, *Whitehall;* James Henderson, *Glasgow;* Capt. S. W. May, R.N., *Leeds* .....each £700
Inspectors (First Class), G. H. L. Rickards, *Leeds;* E. B. Fitton, *Worcester;* J. B. Lakeman, *Whitehall;* Major W. H. Beadon, *Southampton;* T. S. Oswald, *Nottingham;* E. Gould, *Whitehall;* G. T. Godfrey-Faussett, *Cork;* G. I. S. Blenkinsopp, *Peterborough;* W. H. Johnston, *Bristol;* W. D. Cramp, *Stafford;* T. A. Astley, *Ashton-under-Lyne;* J. H. Bignold, *Plymouth*, each £500; Sir Wm. Chaytor, Bart., *Darlington;* R. W. Cullen, *Norwich;* Otto Striedinger, *Coventry;* C. R. Bowling, *Whitehall;* E. H. Osborn, *Rochdale;* Major Meade-King, *Manchester;* R. W. Cooke-Taylor, *Preston;* W. A. Beaumont, *Bradford;* J. A. Redgrave, *Whitehall;* H. J. Cameron, *Belfast;* Capt. H. W. Kindersley, *Edinburgh;* H. S. Richmond, *Liverpool;* A. G. K. Woodgate, *Dublin;* C. C. Hoare, *Wolverhampton;* W. E. Stokes, *Stockport;* W. H. Brewer, *Bolton;* J. S. Maitland, *Glasgow;* Captain H. P. Smith, *Sheffield;* Capt. J. F. Bevan, *Walsall;* L. H. Hamilton, *Blackburn;* S. H. Knyvett, *Birmingham;* Capt. A. C. Armstrong, *Leicester;* Major Eugène M. Roe, *Birmingham*.. each £300 to £400
Arthur Powis Vaughan, *Salford;* J. D. Prior, *Huddersfield;* J. A. Hine, *Leeds;* H. M. Robinson, *Dundee;* R. P. Arnold, *Manchester;* W. J. Davis, *Sheffield;* A. Platt, *Stourbridge;* G. B. Snape, *Whitehall;* J. Pearson, *Liverpool;* J. T. Birtwistle, *Whitehall;* A. Lewis, *Swansea;* Rowland Tinker, *Birmingham*, each £200 to £300

Inspectors of Mines.—£28,460.

Of Coal Mines.

Inspectors, J. Dickinson, *Pendleton, Manchester*, £1,000; Thomas Wynne, *Gnosall, Staf-*

ford; Thomas Evans, *Derby;* Ralph Moore, *Rutherglen, Glasgow;* Frank Newby Wardell, *Wath, Rotherham;* James Willis, *Newcastle-on-Tyne;* Thomas Bell, *Durham;* Henry Hall, *Rainhill, Prescot;* T. Cadman, *Lydney;* W. B. Scott, *Wolverhampton;* J. S. Martin, *Swansea;* J. M. Ronaldson, *Pollockshields, Glasgow*.. each £800

Assist. Inspects., A. R. Sawyer, *Newcastle, Staffordshire;* Arthur H. Stokes, *Greenhill, Derby;* J. T. Robson, *Cambuslang, Glasgow;* E. W. Randall, *Penarth, Cardiff;* J. Gerrard, *Wakefield;* J. B. Atkinson, *Newcastle-on-Tyne;* W. N. Atkinson, *Durham;* J. L. Hedley, *Chester;* R. D. Bain, *Newport, Mon.;* W. H. Pickering, *Wolverhampton;* R. P. W. Oswald, *Brigham;* R. McLaren, *Coatbridge, N.B.;* W. H. Hepplewhite, *Leicester;* John Turton, *Bolton;* Jas. Mellors, *Leeds;* J. P. Jones, *Swansea;* J. Plummer, *Bishop Auckland;* George Frederick Bell, *Hill-Head, Glasgow;* F. A. Gray, *unattached*..... each £300 to £400

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Dr. Clement Le Neve Foster, *Llandudno*, £800; Robert James Frecheville, *Plymouth*, £600

Of Burial Grounds, and under Habitual Drunkards Act.—£753.

Medical Inspector, H. W. Hoffman, M.A., M.D. £500

Under Cruelty to Animals Act.—£225.

Inspector, J. E. Erichsen, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., LL.D. £210

Of Anatomy, 30, Abingdon Street.—£1,025.

Metropolis, Charles Hawkins, F.R.C.S.....£100
Provinces, John Birkett, F.R.C.S.....£1,000
Scotland, James Alex. Russell, M.A., M.B. ..£100

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Chairman and Surveyor-General of Prisons, Col. Sir Edmund F. Du Cane, K.C.B., R.E. ..£2,000

Convict Establishments, England and Colonies.

Directors, Wm. Fagan, £1,000; Henry Wakeford, £900; and Wm. Morrish £800
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Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. Crickmay ..£300
Store Accountant, S. Padbury.....£500

Prisons in England.—£466,035.

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Private Secretary, C. S. Joseph.....£550
Commissioners, Adm. Wm. W. Hornby, Capt. W. J. Stopford, and Robt. S. Mitford....each £1,000
Secretary, Robert Anderson, LL.D. £600
Insps., Henry Briscoe, M.D., Rear-Adm. W. H. Fenwick, R.N., Major Arthur Griffiths, Col. F. G. Hankin, Capt. J. M. Lennox, Capt. H. K. Wilson, each £800; and R. M. Gover, M.D. (*Medical*)..... £900
Surveyor, Major A. A. W. Beamish, R.E.....£800
Assistant Surveyor, J. S. Stokes.....
Clerks, First Class, James Morgan, H. S. Hellier, R. M. Hunter, W. B. Penny, T. R. Whitely, H. H. Cribb, G. N. Thomas, and J. R. Bradshaw..... each £280 to £400

Prison Commissioners, Scotland.—£108,876,

Chairman, Andrew B. Bell, £1,000; Maj. Alex. B. McHardy, R.E., £1,000. *Ex officio*: The Sheriff of Perthshire, & the Crown Agent for Scotland.
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Inspectors, Henry Stuart Johnson and Major W. W. G. B. Willis .....each £700

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Capt. David Monro, *for Scotland* £750

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Inspector, Lieut.-Col. William Inglis £750
Assistant Inspector, Henry Rogers.....£500
Chief Clerk, William Costeker.....£450

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Chairman, Hon. Charles F. Bourke £1,200
Vice Do., W. P. O'Brien £1,000
Medical Officer, £800
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Lamb, LL.D. £500
Chief Clerk, Richard Clegg.....£450
Inspectors, Pierce J. Joyce, Capt. Arthur B. G. S. Hill .....each £600

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Private Secretaries, Hon. B. Eric E. Barrington.....£300
Hon. Arthur Saumarez.....£150
Viscount Weymouth £100
Précis Writer, Charles A. Hopwood.....£300

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Private Sec., Henry Austin Lee..... .£150
Perm., Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G.....£2,300
Priv. Sec., Hon. Francis F. H. Villiers ..£150
Assistant, Sir Thos. Villiers Lister, K.C.M.G. £1,500
Do., Sir Philip H. W. Currie, K.C.M.G...£1,200
Chief Clerk, Sir Fras. Beilby Alston, K.C.M.G. £1,250
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Assistant Clerks, Joseph W. Warburton, Wm. Acland Cockerell, Hon. Francis Leveson Bertie, Sir George Edward Dallas, Bart., Charles Boyd Robertson, Hon. Bernard E. E. Barrington, and C. L. Hill .....each £800
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Sub-Librarian, Arthur Walmisley.....£650
Supt. Treaty Dept., John H. G. Bergne, C.M.G. £823
Assistant in do., Daniel McCarthy.....£650
Oriental Interpreter, Jas. W. Redhouse, C.M.G. £400
Passport Clerk, Frederic de Bernhardt £300

COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing St., S.W.—£41,016.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., W. A. Baillie Hamilton £300
Assist. do., Hartmann Wolfgang Just, £100; Marquis of Carmarthen, *unpaid*.

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Parliamentary, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, K.P.....£1,500
Private Secretary, F. Graham.....£100
Permanent, Sir Robt. G. W. Herbert, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, C. P. Lucas, B.A. £100

Chancellor St. Michael & George, Charles Cox.
Assist. Und.-Sec., Hon. Robt. H. Meade, C.B. £1,500
Do. „ „ John Bramston, C.B. £1,200
Do. „ „ Edward Wingfield, M.A. .. £1,200
Chief Clerk, Richard Powney Ebden, M.A. £1,000
Principal Clerks, John Hales, M.A., Edmund B. Pennell, C.M.G., and A. W. L. Hemming, C.M.G. each £1,000
First-class Clerks, Ernest Hensleigh Wedgwood, B.A., Gowran Wm. Barnaby De Robeck, M.A., Frederic W. Fuller, W. A. Baillie Hamilton, Edward Fairfield, C.M.G., Arthur A. Pearson, Fras. R. Round, M.A. (*Financial Clerk*), ea. £800
Second Class Clerks, Frederick Graham, Charles Prestwood Lucas, B.A., Reginald L. Antrobus, B.A., Hartman Wolfgang Just, B.A., John Anderson, M.A., William Hepworth Mercer, B.A., Charles Alex. Harris, B.A., George Vandeleur Fiddes, B.A., Sidney Webb, LL.B., George W. Johnson, M.A., Sydney Olivier, B.A. each £250 to £600
Clerk for Legal Instruments, F. O. Adrian.. £433
Assist. Financial Clerk, A. H. H. Engelbach £383
Supt. of Registry, J. C. Braddon £450
Do., Printing, W. C. MacGee £421
Do., Library, C. Atchley £383
Do., Copying Branch, E. J. Jennings £383

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,
Downing Street, S.W.
City Office, 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.
Crown Agents, Sir W. C. Sargeaunt, K.C.M.G.; Capt. M. F. Ommanney, C.M.G., R.E; E. E. Blake.
Accountant, J. W. Leonard.
Registrar, J. Chadwick.
Chief Cashier, L. Adams.
Engineering Clerk and Head of Contract Branch, T. R. Marsh, M.A.

AGENTS FOR—

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cape of Good Hope (interest on loans), Ceylon, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Heligoland, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Natal, Newfoundland, New Zealand (interest on loans), St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles Islands, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements (including the Malay States of Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong), Tobago, Trinidad, Turks' Island, Virgin Islands, Western Australia.

Emigrant Information Office,
31, Broadway, Westminster.
Chief Clerk, John Pulker.

INDIA OFFICE, St. James's Park, S.W.
Secretary of State, Right Hon. Viscount Cross, G.C.B. £5,000
Private Secretary, William J. Maitland .. £300
Do., Arthur W. W. Wynn, and Hon. Dudley Leigh, *unpaid*.
Assist. do., & Précis Writer, Clinton E. Dawkins £150
Political A.-de-C., W. G. S. V. Fitzgerald.

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Parliamentary, Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C., M.P. £1,500
Priv. Sec., Richmond T. W. Ritchie £150
Permanent, John Arthur Godley, C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., Colin G. Campbell..... £150
Assist. Under Sec., Horace G. Walpole, C.B. £1,200

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Sir Robert Montgomery, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.; Sir Frederick J. Halliday, K.C.B.; Major-Gen. Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., LL.D.; Sir Henry J. S. Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., D.C.L.; Col. Henry Yule, C.B., R.E.; Robert Anstruther Dalyell, C.S.I.; General Charles J. Foster, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Richard Strachey, C.S.I., F.R.S.; Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Peter S. Lumsden, G.C.B., C.S.I.; J. R. Bullen-Smith, C.S.I.; Sir Robert H. Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.; General Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E. ..... each £1,200
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Reading Clerk to the Council, Charles Grey.

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Financial, Henry Waterfield, C.B. £1,200
Assist., Richard Dickinson £1,000
Military, Maj.-Gen. Allen B. Johnson, C.B. £1,200
Assist., John H. Mayo £1,000
Revenue and Statistics, W. G. Pedder, C.S.I. £1,200
Assist., Henry Hill £1,000
Do., Rev., Stat., & Com., A. N. Wollaston, C.I.E £800
Polit. and Secret, Col. Sir O. T. Burne, K.C.S.I. £1,200
Assist., Edmund Neel..... £1,000
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Assist., Clement S. Colvin..... £1,000
Judicial and Public, Arth. G. Macpherson £1,200
Assist., Arthur F. Hobhouse..... £1,000
Senior Clerks, Samuel Hunt, Charles N. B. Franks, Richard A. Hewat, Frederick B. Trevor, Stapleton C. Hogg, W. Neville Sturt, Charles Grey, F. Whitmore Smith, Herbert R. Philipps, Francis B. Armstrong, Edward Franks, Henry L. Seccombe, Herbert Marshall, John R. Aitchison, Henry Ventris, and Ashley F. Brereton ..... each £600 to £800
Junior Clerks, Frederick T. Thompson, James H. Seabrooke, Colin G. Campbell, Patrick C. H. Herbert, Francis W. Newmarch, Richmond T. W. Ritchie, Hermann A. Haines, Clinton E. Dawkins ..... each £200 to £600

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Legal Adviser to Sec. of State, Charles Pontifex.
Principal Clerk, Henry M. Treasure.
Clerks, Wm. Henry Treasure, J. A. Bradley.

FUNDS DEPARTMENT.

Director, John S. Oliphant.
Actuarial Clerk, Willis Browne, A.I.A. £400
Bookkeeper, George F. Teague.
Assistant do., John Willis.

STORE DEPARTMENT.

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Assistant do., Charles G. Shaw ..... £
Senior Clerks, Joseph Parker, Ebenezer M. Barnet, E. Grant Burls, A. Cremer Smith, Ernest Benthall, William Lindsay, John M. Wigner ..... each £500 to £700
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Member of Committee for Valuation of Military Equipments, Capt. Arthur B. Hawes.
Surveyor of Shipping, Captam T. Coulter Kerr.

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Superintendent, John Davies.
Assistant do., Major C. F. Call, R.E.
Supervisors, First Grade, Gerald H. Talbot, George McKeon, James Graham, W. Edgell.

Supervisors, Second Grade, W. H. Hooker, J. Byatt, B. H. G. Sheet, W. E. Phelps, W. M. Byden, and Donald E. Sinclair (*super.*).
Inspector, Scientific Instruments, Thos. Cushing.
" *Surgical*, G. D. Pollock.
" *Medical Stores*, F. N. Macnamara, M.D.

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Accountant-General, T. W. Keith.
Deputy, do., E. R. Cave Browne.
Senior Clerks, Edward S. Jenkyns, William Banton, Thomas C. Pakeman, A. Guillam Scott, F. W. Groves, E. F. Bishop, A. M. Carter, John Hewish (*super.*). ea. £500 to £700
Clerk specially attached to Dept., Lieut. W. Collingwood, late I.N. £500
Junior Clerks, W. J. Maitland, H. W. Badock, I. H. Humphrys, R. G. Jaquet, W. S. Durrant, Finch Perrott, A. W. Housley, J. Johnson, S. G. Smith ..... each £100 to £350
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Assistants, J. G. Upton (*Despatch Clerk*), Chas. Morgan, P. J. Rowlands, G. A. Field.
Extra do., Joseph T. Ludlam.
Clerk for Geographical Records, C. E. D. Black £500
Second Class Clerks, T. C. Fenton, E. Chipper, W. C. Steane, A. S. Leary, J. Lee, J. S. Fairrie, G. P. Wood, S. H. H. Isaacson, F. R. Sharpe, M. S. Hall, E. C. Winchester, A. S. Day, G. F. Tinney, W. Foster, C. T. Thompson, E. S. Hopkins, H. Mitchell, E. W. Jolliffe, T. Callaghan, and Elliott Ancott .... each £80 to £250
Second Class Clerks detached for duty in other Departments, J. C. Milner, J. F. Nursey, W. T. Ronson, S. Keith, A. Miller, W. H. Swain, F. G. Hill, W. Stantiall, and G. Ashton. each £80 to £250
Clerk specially attached to Registry Department, J. W. Parsley.

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Deputy do., Maj.-Gen. E.C.S. Williams, C.I.E., R.E.
Assistant ditto, Clement S. Colvin.
Insp.-Gen. Rail. Stores, Maj.-Gen. H. Hyde, R.E.
Clerks to ditto, F. Edis and W. Crow.
Consulting Engineer, A. M. Rendel.

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Auditor, W. Carew Cocks.
Senior Inspector, Edmund Baden.
Junior Inspector, William Godsell.
Senior Examiners, F. C. Holiday, Robert Shortrede, A. Benger, and W. A. St. Quintin.
Junior Examiners, H. W. Harding, S. H. Everett, H. D. Poulton, and H. A. Cooper.
Second Class Clerks, Charles Harman, Joseph Hodgson, William P. Horspool, Albert J. H. Neatham, F. S. Hutchings, Wm. Robertson.

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President, Surg.-Gen. Sir J. Fayrer, K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.S.

Statistical Reporter, Charles C. Prinsep.
Special Assistant in Department of Statistics and Commerce, Sir G. C. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., M.D., LL.D. £800
Clerk, Joseph R. E. J. Royle, C.I.E. £400
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Surveyor and Clerk of the Works, George Lufkin.
Assistant to ditto, T. H. Winny.
Medical Superintendent, Asylum, Ealing, Thomas B. Christie, M.D.
Librarian, Reinhold Rost, LL.D., PH.D.
Assistant ditto, E. J. Wade.
Clerks specially attached to Political and Secret Department, G. Stuart, F. Worsley, and F. T. C. Hastings ..... each £180 to £250
Clerk for Army Non-Effective Accounts, W. J. Greene £320
Official Agent to Administrators-General of India, J. S. Oliphant.
The business of the Overland Troopship Service is conducted by Vice-Admiral Sir Francis William Sullivan, K.C.B., C.M.G., Director of Transport Services at the Admiralty.

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Assistant Sec., G. D. A. Fleetwood Wilson £100

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Priv. Sec., Arthur T. Liddell £150
Financial, Hon. Wm. St. J. F. Brodrick, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., H. De la Bère £150
Permanent, Sir Ralph W. Thompson, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., J. W. Cooper £150
Assistant, Col. Herbert George Deedes £1,500
Director of Supplies, Sir Arthur L. Halliburton, K.C.B. .....
Director of Artillery and Stores, Brig.-Gen. H. J. Alderson, R.A. .....
Director of Contracts, Evan C. Nepean ..
Director of Clothing, George D. Ramsay, C.B.
Chaplain-General, Rev. John Cox Edghill .. £800
(*See also page* 184.)

Judge Advocate-General's Department,
35, Great George Street.—£37,600.
Judge Advocate-General, Right Hon. William Thackeray Marriott, Q.C., M.P. £2,000
Deputy Judge Advocate-General, James Cornelius O'Dowd, C.B. £1,000
Dep. do., Col. J. H. Rocke, C.B., Lt.-Col. W. A. Eardley-Wilmot ..... each £700

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Whitehall, London, and Castle, Dublin.—£26,190.
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Assist. Paym.-Gen. (vacant) .....
Treasury Remembrancer and Deputy Paym. for Ireland, R. W. A. Holmes £1,200
Chief Clerk, Alfred Earnshaw £1,000

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall.—£203,400.
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Vice-Adm. Wm. Graham, C.B. (*Control.*) £2,156
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Private Secretary, W. P. Feiling.

First Sec., Arthur Bower Forwood, M.P. £2,000
Private Secretary, Gordon B. Voules.
Perm. Sec., Evan MacGregor, C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., W. J. Evans.
Hydrographer, Capt. Wm. J. L. Wharton, F.R.S.
Director of Transports, Vice-Admiral Sir F. W. Sullivan, K.C.B.
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Controller of the Navy, Vice-Admiral William Graham, C.B.
Director of Stores, C. McL. McHardy.
Accountant-Gen., Sir Gerald FitzGerald, K.C.M.G.
Director of Contracts, John Collett.
(*See also page* 208.)

Royal Marine Office, 21, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.—£2,409.
Dep. Adjt.-Gen., Lt.-Gen. J. W. C. Williams £1,396
Assist. Adjt.-Gen., Col. A. H. H. Walsh .. £550
Quartermasters, Joseph Harrison, £191; Thomas Wm. Davies £164

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Whitehall.—£14,449.
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Lower Division Clerks, H. E. Moon, and C. A. Bradford £312

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Chief Clerk, C. Harry Tennant £600
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Under Sec., Maj.-Gen. Sir Redvers H. Buller, K.C.B., V.C. £2,500
Assist. Under Sec., Sir W. S. B. Kaye, LL.D., £1,350
Draftsman of Bills, W. F. Cullinan £750

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Deputy Advocates, Alex. Blair, John Rankine, Dugald McKecknie, James Wallace, each £700

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Private Secretary, Robt. Hen. Hobart, C.B. £150
Under-Secretary, Permanent, Right Hon. Sir Francis Richard Sandford, K.C.B. .. £1,500
Private Secretary, John Blackburn.
Asst. Under Sec., Wm. Cospatrick Dunbar.. £920
Clerk in Charge of Accts., .. £466
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Sub-Inspector, W. S. Curphey .....
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Private Sec., Edward Norman.
Vice-Chancellor, Henry Fox Bristowe, Q.C.
Attorney-Gen., Henry Wyndham West, Q.C.
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Office, Buckingham Gate.
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Keeper of Privy Seal, Earl of Leicester, K.G.
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Sec. & Keeper of the Records, Maurice Holzmann.
Law Clerk, Thornhill B. Heathcote.
Stannaries Court, Truro.
Vice-Warden and Judge, Herbert W. Fisher.
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Clerks, W. T. Kendall and W. Burns.
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Chief Law Clerk, F. Hargrave Hamel £800

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" Major F. A. Marindin, R.E. .. 1,000

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Jun. Exams., G. Todd (one vacant) £300 to £600
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Accountant, Edward P. Plowman..... £550
Registrar, James S. Lewis £550
Storekeeper, William H. Harrison..... £550
Clerk, old 1st Class, Herbert Taylor (Dublin) £500
Supt. of Printing, William Strachan £550
Assist. do., Frederick John Brodie £500
Examiners of Printers' Accounts, Walter Bentley, and Robert W. Moffrey..... each £400
Exam. of Binding, Thos. Henry Croysdill .. £340
Assist do., John James Pincott £264
Examiner of Paper, James A. Diggens £500
Assistant ditto, Joseph Sandell £350

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Cannon Row, Westminster.—£33,554.
First Commissioner, Earl of Strafford .... *unpaid*
Other Commissrs., Sir Geo. Webbe Dasent, D.C.L.; and Theodore Walrond, C.B., LL.D. each £1,200
Director of Examinations, Edward Poste.. £1,000
Secretary and Registrar, Horace Mann..... £900
Senior Assist. Examiner, G. G. Butler £725
Second do., J. Bonar £450
Third do., E. B. Sargant £400

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, Somerset House.—£49,211.
Registrar-General, Sir Br. P. Henniker, Bt. £1,200
Secretary, William Clode £900
Superint. of Statistics, Dr. William Ogle .. £900
Do. Accounts and Stores, W. B. Hancock .. £700
Do. of Records, Edward Whitaker..... £700
Assist. Superintendents, F. J. Williams .... £520 and J. W. Maunders £520
Inspectors of Registration, James Lewis.... £600 and J. Tizard £400

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY, Central Office, 28, Abingdon Street.—£7,377.
Chief Registrar, John Malcolm Ludlow .. £1,500
Assist. Registrar, Edward W. Brabrook, F.S.A. £900
Actuary, William Sutton £800
Chief Clerk, Henry Tompkins..... £500

MINT, Tower Hill.—£69,081.
Master and Worker, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Depy. Master, Hon. Chas. W. Fremantle, C.B. £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Goldsmith £520
Senior Clerk, Frederic Robert Brande..... £400
Senior Clerk & Registrar, A. E. Markes £315
Supt. Operative Department, Robt. A. Hill.. £900
Chemist & Assayer, W. C. Roberts-Austen, F.R.S. £900
Modeller and Engraver, Leonard C. Wyon.

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, Chief Office, Southampton.—£253,000.
Director-General, Col. Sir S. W. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E., assisted by Lt.-Col. T. Pilkington White, R.E. (executive officer), Lt.-Col. Geo. H. Bolland, R.E., Lt.-Col. James Fellowes, R.E., Capt. Edw. R. Hussey, R.E., Capt. Edm. Wm. Creswell, R.E., and Capt. M. H. P. R. Sankey, R.E.

COLLEGE OF ARMS, or HERALDS' COLLEGE, Queen Victoria Street.
Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.

KINGS OF ARMS.
Garter, Sir Albert William Woods, F.S.A.
Clarenceux, Walter Aston Blount.
Norroy, George E. Cokayne, M.A., F.S.A.

SIX HERALDS.
Chester, Henry Murray Lane.
Windsor, William Henry Weldon.
Somerset, Stephen Isaacson Tucker.
Lancaster, Edward Bellasis.
Richmond, Arthur Staunton Larken, B.A.
York, Alfred Scott Gatty, F.S.A.
Surrey Extraordinary, Charles Alban Buckler.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS.
Rouge Croix, Henry Farnham Burke, F.S.A.
Bluemantle, Charles Harold Athill.
Portcullis, William Alexander Lindsay.
Rouge Dragon, Albert William Woods.
Earl Marshal's Sec., Robert Wallace.
Registrar, Henry Murray Lane.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, 3, Dean's Yard.
Secretary & Treasurer, Joseph Keech Aston.
Chief Clerk, Christopher Holford.
Auditor, Charles Garlant, 33, Nicholas Lane.
Counsel, Wm. P. Jolliffe, 40, Chancery Lane.
Solicitor, Chas. T. Arnold, 20, Whitehall Place.

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill.
Master, V.-Adm. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
Deputy, Captain John Sydney Webb £919
Secretary, John Inglis..... £1,200
Accountant, James Mayo £600
Engineer, Sir Jas. Nicholas Douglass, C.E. £1,800

THAMES CONSERVANCY, 41, Trinity Square.
Chairman, Adm. Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bt., C.B.
Secretary, James H. Gough.
Engineer, Charles J. More, C.E.

H.M. COURT OF RECORD FOR HUNDRED OF SALFORD.—Offices, Town Hall, Manchester.
High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
Judge, Henry W. West, Q.C.
Registrar, Sir Joseph Heron, Knt.
Deputy Registrar, John Mountain.
Assistant Registrar, H. T. Edwards.
Bailiff, James Simpson.
Assistant do., James Dawes and Geo. Mountain.
Under Bailiff for Bolton, J. Thornley.
Clerks, B. R. Davis, T. Moorhouse, J. S. Adamson, and Percy Dale.
Judges' Clerk and Crier, H. Stalker.

COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.
Temporal Chancellor, James Fleming, Q.C.
Attorney-General, J. B. Aspinall, Q.C.
Solicitor-General, Gainsford Bruce.
Registrar, Alfred Oxnard Smith.
Clerk of the Peace, Ralph Simey.
Steward & Clerk of the Halmotes, Sir Geo. Pringle.
Deputy Steward and Clerk, J. Booth.
Manorial Surveyor, G. Young Wall.
Mining Surveyor, L. Wood.
Receivers, Smith and Gore.

Durham Consistory Court.
Chancellor, Francis Henry Jeune, M.A.
Registrar, Hon. & Rev. Lowther J. Barrington.
Deputy & Acting do., John Booth.

Durham Court of Probate.
Registrar, John Earles.
Chief Clerk, Samuel Wilkinson.

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Lord High Chancellor, The Right Hon. Hardinge Stanley, Lord Halsbury £10,000
And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

LORDS OF APPEAL IN ORDINARY.

The Right Hon. Lord Blackburn £6,000
The Right Hon. Lord Watson £6,000
The Right Hon. Lord FitzGerald £6,000

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Committee is composed of the Lord President, Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (Lords Blackburn, Watson, and Fitzgerald), Lord Chief Justice of England, Master of the Rolls, Lords Justices of Appeal, Judges of the High Court of Justice being Privy Councillors; and all Privy Councillors who shall have held any of the offices before mentioned; also Sir James Hannen, Sir John Mellor, Sir Henry Keating, Sir Richard Couch, Lord Hobhouse, and Sir Montague Edward Smith, with the following paid Judge:—
Right Hon. Sir Barnes Peacock, Knt. £5,000
Registrar, Henry Reeve, C.B., D.C.L. £1,500
Chief Clerk, G. P. Wheeler, B.A.
Clerks, J. Foot and T. Preston.
Registrar in Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Matters, H. A. Bathurst, M.A.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

COURT OF APPEAL.

EX-OFFICIO JUDGES.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

ORDINARY JUDGES.

The Right Hon. Lord Esher, MAST. ROLLS. £6,000

OFFICERS OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—£1,125.
Secretary, George Burvill Rashleigh £500
First Clerk, Thomas Adams £400

ROLLS CHAPEL.

Preacher, Rev. Andrew Wallace Milroy, M.A. £100
Reader, Rev. John Congreve, M.A. £80

Lords Justices.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Cotton £5,000
The Rt. Hon. Sir Nathaniel Lindley £5,000
The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Synge C. Bowen £5,000
The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry £5,000
The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Charles Lopes .. £5,000

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

President, The Rt. Hon. Lord High Chancellor.
Justice, Hon. Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay .. £5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Joseph William Chitty .. £5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Ford North £5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir James Stirling £5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Arthur Kekewich £5,000

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

Lord Chief Justice of England, The Right Hon. John Duke, Lord Coleridge £8,000
Secretary, Hon. Stephen Coleridge £500
Clerk, J. Cooke £400

Justices—
The Hon. Sir William Robert Grove £5,000
The Hon. George Denman £5,000
The Hon. Sir Chas. Edwd. (*Baron*) Pollock £5,000
The Hon. Sir William Ventris Field £5,000
The Hon. Sir John W. (*Baron*) Huddleston £5,000
The Hon. Sir Henry Manisty £5,000
The Hon. Sir Henry Hawkins £5,000
The Hon. Sir James Fitzj. Stephen, K.C.S.I. £5,000
The Hon. Sir James Charles Mathew £5,000
The Hon. Sir Lewis William Cave £5,000
The Hon. Sir John Charles Day £5,000
The Hon. Sir Archibald Levin Smith £5,000
The Hon. Sir Alfred Wills £5,000
The Hon. Sir William Grantham £5,000

PROBATE, DIVORCE, & ADMIRALTY DIV.

President, The Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Hannen .. £5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Charles Parker Butt £5,000

COURT OF ARCHES.

Judge, Rt. Hon. Lord Penzance £5,000

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

CROWN OFFICE, House of Lords.—£1,200.
Chief Clerk, James Zwinger £700

LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE, House of Lords.—£3,759.
Permanent Secretary and Clerk of the Crown, K. A. Muir Mackenzie, Q.C. £1,500
Priv. Sec. and Sec. of Commiss. H. T. Hope £300
Sec. of Presentations, Hon. E. P. Thesiger, C.B. £500
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. P. M. Talbot.
Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, Samuel Hand.
Clerk of the Chamber, E. Preston £400
Clerks, Henry Robert White, £400; S. Hadgraft £200
Train-bearer, J. W. Hetherington £200

CHANCERY COURTS.—£42,890.

Justice, The Hon. Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay.
Principal Clerk, George Wood £400
Junior do., C. Keates £200
At Chambers.—Chief Clerks, A to F, Edw. D. Mellor; G to M, Edw. Lionel Clarke; O to Z, Chas. Harwood Clarke ..... each £1,500
Justice, The Hon. Sir Joseph William Chitty.
Principal Clerk, H. D. Pearce £400
Junior do., J. Gammon £200
At Chambers.—Chief Clerks, A to F, Charles Burney; G to N, John Wm. Hawkins; O to Z, Robert Marshall ..... each £1,500
Justice, The Hon. Sir Ford North.
Principal Clerk, John Seymour £400
Junior do., R. F. Fenning £200
At Chambers.—Chief Clerks, A to F, Alfred Rawlinson; G to N, Edmund William Walker; O to Z, Edward Shearme ..... each £1,500
Justice, The Hon. Sir James Stirling.
Clerk, F. G. Reynolds £400
At Chambers.—Chief Clerks, A to F, Wm. Binns-Smith; G to N, Henry Francis Church; O to Z, T. A. Romer ..... each £1500
Justice, The Hon. Sir Arthur Kekewich.

SUPREME COURT PAY OFFICE.—£19,014.
Ass. Paym.-Gen., Sir D. Henry White, C.B. £1,200
Deputy do., G. E. Skinner £900
Principal Clerks, R. Hair, F. Naylor, W. Oliver, T. Lewis, C. J. A. Meijer, and T. H. Sharp, each £650 to £800

REGISTRARS' OFFICE.—£30,127.
Registrars, Paul J. King, George Farrer, Nelson Ward, each £1,800; Loftus L. Pemberton, W.

Clowes, R. Pemberton Koe, Herbert Innes Jackson, each £1,500; Charles Carrington, G. Lavie, Warren Pugh, Charles Beal, and Richard H. W. Leach ..... each £1,250
Principal Clerks, Rt. S. Godfrey, D. W. Rolt, C. E. Farmer, Wm. T. King, W. Ed. Church, F. B. Pulteney, R. F. K. Greswell, W. F. Leach, Chas. W. E. Lockhart, A. G. Theed, W. O. Goldschmidt, Charles Merivale, A. H. Borrer, Wm. Bloxnam, and Francis Juliam Synge, in all £7,200

PETTY BAG OFFICE, 3, Rolls Yard.—£1,400.
Clerk of the Petty Bag, Archibald Murray..£800
First Clerk, Henry William Holden.....£400

TAXING MASTERS, Chancery Division, Royal Courts of Justice.—£20,941.
John Wainewright, Richard Bloxam, Charles F. Skirrow, George H. Drew .... each £2,000
John A. Buckley, Markham Spofforth, Frederick G. Davidson, J. V. Longbourne ..each £1,500
Principal Clerks, Fred. Norton, Robt. G. Laybourn, Wm. John Gardner, Fred. Whiffin, Chas. William Scott, F. A. Corley, C. J. Gloyn, and George Whitaker ..... each £500 to £600
Second Clerks, William Chambers, John Chambers, C. Baylis, each £400; W. J. Bannehr, F. C. Hawkins, C. Hunt.... each £250 to £400

REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
George M. Dowdeswell, Q.C.; Charles M. Roupell, and Hy. William Verey.. each £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR, H. Leigh Pemberton £1,100
STOCKBROKER, William Mortimer.....£2,000

OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.—£39,960.
Masters, George F. Pollock, John Gordon, Henry John Hodgson, Marcus Henry Johnson, John Hibberd Brewer (*a*), C. Manley Smith, Joseph Kaye (*b*), Charles H. Walton, Hon. Robert Butler, George Francis, Frederick Cockburn, James Robert Mellor, G. T. Jenkins, Henry Pollock, Hon. Hallyburton G. Campbell and T. W. Erle ..... each £1,500

(*a*) Mr. Brewer is the prescribed officer under the Municipal Elections Petitions Act. (*b*) Mr. Kaye is also Registrar of Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WRIT, APPEARANCE, AND JUDGMENT DEPARTMENT.*
Clerks, (A and B), Edward H. Aldridge, H. P. Cottam, Reginald M. Smith, R. E. E. Mackinnon; (C to F), Henry S. Todd, John E. Bentley, James W. Malyon, A. F. Gipps; (G to K), J. Johnston, E. J. Oram, H. F. Mitchell, Francis C. Booty; (L to O), Edward W. Lipscomb, William J. Weller, E. G. Box, Bernard E. Hodgson; (P to S), William J. Hodges, F. Gardner, W. G. Chapman, Edward V. Methold; (T to Z), Robert A. Puckle, John G. B. Brewer, Geo. A. Stonhouse, Percy Richards £9,469

SUMMONS AND ORDER DEPARTMENT.†
Clerks, W. R. Kemp, W. M. Porter, N. Aldridge, M. Williams, P. E. Vizard, C. J. Tootell, S. P. Ilbert, E. H. Hallett, J. F. Townesend, A. Wriford, O. Salmon, G. H. Parkinson, S. Minot, W. H. Waugh.....£6,136

FILING AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.*—£4,351.
Affidavits.
Swearing (Room 66), F. A. Stringer.....£550
Filing.—(A to F), R. H. Rose, E. H. D. Image, A. L. Pemberton; (G to N), T. H. Knott, C. Timms, J. H. Jackson; (O to Z), A. T. Pask, T. D. Salter, J. S. Goff .....£100 to £250

Scrivenery Department for Central Office.
Superintendent, F. A. Stringer (Room 66) ..£700
Distributor and Auditor, F. Wortham £400

General Filing Room.
First Clerk, Thomas Coghlan; *Clerks*, John T. Nerney, William Higgs, George W. Harrison, Albert Brocklesby, and F. Hullah.

TAXING DEPARTMENT.*—£1,740.
Clerks, A. G. Lovell, £640; Edward M. Le Riche, £400; Alfred Vincent, £400; George A. N. Kitson, £300.

ENROLMENT DEPARTMENT.*—£2,100.
Clerk of Enrolments, Lord Romilly £1,200
Clerks, Fred. Woodall, £400; Edwin Morgan, £300; Fred. G. Woodall, £200.

REGISTRY OF JUDGMENTS.*
Registrar, Master John Gordon.....£500
Clerks, J. J. Harris, £339; E. W. Eaton....£160

MARRIED WOMEN'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.*
Registrar, Master Joseph Kaye £200
Clerks, Stephen Edwards, £600; and Edwin C. Cooke, £400.

BILLS OF SALE DEPARTMENT.*
Clerks, Edward L. Hill, H. P. Patteson, A. S. Frayling, S. Hall, and C. H. Barnes....£1,839

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT.*—£1,800.
Queen's Remembrancer, Master George F. Pollock, £500.
Clerks, Richard Hankins, £600; R. Hay-Hay, £600; H. Radcliffe, £400; and H. A. Hance, £200.

CROWN OFFICE DEPARTMENT.*—£1,625.
Queen's Coroner and Attorney, Frederick Cockburn, £1,500 ..... Term Fee, £10
James Robert Mellor, Master £1,500
Clerks, F. H. Short, £600; F. J. Du Pasquier, £550; H. E. Jenkins, £311; J. L. B. Short, £154.

ASSOCIATES' DEPARTMENT.†—£2,724.
Clerks, John Baines, £400; John B. Davis, £400; Joseph Davis, £400; G. R. Bolton, Thos. W. Reed, L. Bolton, James Kenyon, H. M. W. Baynes, W. T. Cooke £1,524

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.
† Office hours, 11 to 5; Saturdays and Vacation, 11 to 3.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, & ADMIRALTY DIV.

President, The Rt. Hon. Sir James Hannen.
Secretary, Henry Hannen £300
Judge, Hon. Sir Charles Parker Butt £5,000
Chief Clerk, W. Watson.....£400
Admiralty Advocate, Sir Jas. Parker Deane, D.C.L.
Queen's Proctor, Sir A. K. Stephenson, K.C.B., £3,000
Admiralty Proctor, Frederick Stokes.

CHIEF PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset Ho. £39,045.
Registrars, Charles John Middleton, £1,600; David H. Owen, £1,500; James Chitty Hannen, and Robert Albion Pritchard..... each £1,200
Clerk of the Rules, &c., G. J. Widdicombe..£600
Assistant, Charles Button.....£250
Record Keepers, J. F. Coleman, £800; and G. J. Foster £600
Sealer, A. Edmund Ray.....£300

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY, Ryl. Cts. Justice.—£7,511.
Registrar, H. A. Bathurst, M.A. £1,500
Assist. Registrar, J. G. Smith, M.A. £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. T. Rackham £700

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Roy. Cts. Justice.—£2,173.
Marshal, Richard G. M. Browne £700
Chief Clerk, William Thos. Rolfe £325

Wreck Commission and Court of Survey for London.—£12,680.
Commissioner, Henry Cadogan Rothery, M.A. £3,000
Chief Clerk and Registrar, London District, Wm. E. S. Thomson £580

BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT,
Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£14,826.
Judge, Hon. Sir Lewis William Cave.
Senior Registrar, William Hazlitt £1,500
Registrars, Jas. Rigg Brougham, Harry Stanley Giffard, and Finlay Knight ..... each £1,500
Taxing Masters, William Frederick Higgins, £1,400; and Duncan Stewart (*and Receiver in Insolvency Cases*) £1,000
Official Assignee, Peter Paget £1,000
Solicitor, Walter William Aldridge £1,200
* *Sup. Clerk of Records*, Henry A. Stacey .. £390
* *Registry Office*, S. R. Stockton £525
Messenger, John Chas. Austin £700
*Affidavits may be sworn before these officers.

CROWN CASES RESERVED COURT.
Judges.—The Judges of the High Court of Justice.
Clerk, John B. Davis £120

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.
Judge, The Rt. Hon. Lord Penzance.
[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874," and as such is also Dean of the Arches and Master of the Faculties.]

COURT OF ARCHES (REGISTRY, 23, Knightrider St.).
Dean of the Arches, Rt. Hon. Lord Penzance.
Registrar, Cyrus Waddilove, 23, Knightrider St.
Secretary, John Hassard.
Apparitor-General, Sir John Alex. Hanham, Bart.

COURT OF FACULTIES, 23, Knightrider Street.
Master, The Rt. Hon. Lord Penzance.
Registrar, William Price Moore.
Clerk and Record Keeper, Henry Taylor.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE for Granting Marriage Licences, and COURT OF PECULIARS, Dean's Ct.
Vicar-General, The Right Worshipful Sir James Parker Deane, D.C.L., Q.C.
Registrar, John Hassard.
Record Keeper, Thomas G. Ryder.
Deputy Apparitor, Arthur Ryder.

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S COURT.
Commissary, Arthur Milman.
Chapter Clerk, Registrar and Steward of Courts, John Benjamin Lee.
Receiver, Thomas Hall.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S CONSISTORY COURT.
Judge, Thomas Hutchinson Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, John Benjamin Lee.
Apparitor-General, John Hassard.
Deputy Apparitor, Arthur Ryder.
Record Keeper, John Collis.

LUNACY COMMISSION,
19, Whitehall Place.—£15,239.
Commissioners (pd.): *Legal*, Chas. Palmer Phillips, Charles S. Bagot, and William Edward Frere.
Medical, J. D. Cleaton, M.R.C.S., Rhys Williams, M.D., Reginald Southey, M.D. ..... each £1,500
Secretary, Charles Spencer Perceval £800
Chief Clerk, Thomas Martin £500

MASTERS IN LUNACY AND VISITORS OF LUNATICS,
Royal Courts of Justice.—£16,456.
Masters, William Norris Nicholson and James Redford Bulwer ..... each £2,000
Chief Clerk, John Stewart £900
Visitors of Lunatics, Edward C. R. Ross; Charles A. Lockhart Robertson, M.D.; Sir Crichton Browne, M.D.; Ralph C. Palmer (*Legal*) ea. £1,500
First Clerk, Israel Mark Wade £600

Registrar's Department.
First Clerk, William Robert Smith £500

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE,
Staple Inn.—£5,442.
Vice-Registrar, Robert H. Holt £1,500
Chief Clerk, Octavius D. Mordaunt £400
Examiners of Titles, Charles Davidson ..... *Fees*
Arthur Burrows ..... *Fees*

For MIDDLESEX, 12, Great James Street, W.C.
Registrar, The Right Hon. Lord Truro, av. £4,859
Deputy Registrar and Chief Clerk, J. C. L. Stahlschmidt.

[The receipts of the Office for four years ending 1883, after deducting expenses, amounted to £38,874, one half of which, paid to Lord Truro, averaged £4,859 a year. The work of this sinecure office is done by deputy. *Vide Parl. Paper, No.* 149, 1884.]

SHERIFFS' OFFICE AND OFFICERS.

SHERIFFS, &C., LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.
Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Alderman Henry Aaron Isaacs and Lt.-Col. Alfred Kirby.
Under Sheriffs, George Rose-Innes, Billiter House, Billiter Street; and Algernon Sydney, 46, Finsbury Circus.

SHERIFFS' AND SECONDARY'S OFFICE,
17, Aldermanbury.
Secondary, Thomas Roderick ..... *paid by Fees*
Officers to Sheriffs of London ["*Serjeants at Mace.*"]—Sam. Heywood, Geo. Lowry, Alex. Macpherson, A. Odell, and Edgar T. Odell.

SHERIFF OF MIDDLESEX OFFICE,
24, Red Lion Square, Holborn.
Deputy Sheriff, William Burchell.
Officers to Sheriff, Levy & Co., Nathan & Co., Wright & Co., Tayler & Co., and Joseph Odell & Co.

SHERIFF OF SURREY OFFICE, 8, New Inn, Strand.
Under Sheriffs, Messrs. Abbott, Jenkins & Abbott.

SHERIFF OF KENT OFFICE, 24, Bedford Row.
Acting Under Sheriffs, Messrs. Palmer & Bull.

SHERIFF OF ESSEX OFFICE, 25, Lincoln's Inn Flds.
London Agents, Messrs. Paterson, Snow & Bloxam.

SHERIFF OF SUSSEX OFFICE, 24, Bedford Row.
Acting Under Sheriffs, Messrs. Palmer & Bull.

SHERIFF OF HERTS OFFICE, 3, Lancaster Pl., Strand
London Agent, Mr. F. C. Greenfield.

SHERIFF OF SUFFOLK OFFICE, 43, Chancery Lane.
London Agents, Messrs. Cunliffe, Beaumont, & Davenport.

CITY COURTS.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT, Guildhall.

Judges, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen.
The Recorder, Sir Thomas Chambers .. £3,500
The Common Serjeant, Sir W. T. Charley £2,200
Assist. Judge, Woodthorpe Brandon £2,000
Registrar, Richard James Pawley £750
Deputy Registrar, Frank Stathie Jackson .. £500
Serjeant at Mace, Christopher Fitch £400
Deputy do., John Fitch £250

CITY OF LONDON COURT, Guildhall.

Judge, Robert Malcolm Kerr, LL.D. £2,400
Treasurer, The Chamberlain of London.
Registrar, Thomas Speechly £1,600
Principal Clerk, James Curtler Tilt..... £500
High Bailiff, William James Grant..... £700

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

COURT OF RECORD.

Steward and Judge, Sir Thomas Chambers .. £50
Prothonotary, Henry Devereux Pritchard .. £50
Deputy, Reuben Winder.
High Bailiff and Parliament Returning Officer, Thos. Roderick, 17, Aldermanbury £105 & *Fees*

CITY OF WESTMINSTER.

COURT OF BURGESSES, Guildhall, Brd. Sanctuary.

Dean, The Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, D.D., LL.D.
High Steward, The Duke of Westminster, K.G.
Deputy,
High Bailiff, William James Farrer, 66, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Town Clerk, William Mann Trollope.
High Constable, Robert Montague.
The Corporation consists also of 16 Burgesses and 16 Assistants.
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Richard Nicholson, Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster.

COUNTY COURTS IN THE METROPOLIS AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W.
WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescot Street, E.

Judge, His Honour Francis Henry Bacon, £1,500
Bloomsbury.—*Registrar*, John Wright.
" *High Bailiff*, Robert Wright.
Court Days, M., Tu., W., Th., & F., alternate weeks.
Payments into Court, Any day.
Payments out of Court, Tu., W., F.
Whitechapel.—*Registrar*, Matthew R. Webb.
" *High Bailiff*, Geo. W. Acason.
Court Days, Tu., W., Th., & F., alternate weeks.
Payments into Court,
Payments out of Court, Tu., W., and Th.

BROMLEY, Kent. DARTFORD, Kent.
GRAVESEND, Kent.

Judge, His Honour Homersham Cox.
Bromley.—*Registrar & High Bailiff*, R. Latter.
Dartford.—*Registrar & High Bailiff*, C. R. Gibson.
Gravesend.—*Registrars and High Bailiffs*, G. E. Sharland and C. E. Hatten.

CLERKENWELL, 33, Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.

Judge, His Hon. Arthur Shelly Eddis, Q.C. £1,500
Registrar, Frank Farwell.
High Bailiff, William Sladden.
Court Days, usually M., Tu., W., Th., and F.
Payments into Court, Daily.
Payments out of Court, W., Th., and F.

CROYDON, Surrey. KINGSTON, Surrey.

Judge, His Honour Vernon Lushington.
Croydon.—*Registrar*, W. H. Rowland.
" *High Bailiff*, A. Webber.
Kingston.—*Registrar & High Bailiff*, J. Bell.

EDMONTON, Middlesex. ROMFORD, Essex.

Judge, His Honour John Thomas Abdy, LL.D.
Edmonton.—*Registrar*, W. Pulley.
" *High Bailiff*, Herbert Jenour.
Romford.—*Registrar*, H. S. Haynes.
" *High Bailiff*, C. Godfrey.

LAMBETH, Camberwell New Road.
GREENWICH, Burney Street, Greenwich.

Judge, His Hon. John Joseph Powell, Q.C. £1,500
Lambeth.—*Regis. & High Bailiff*, H. D. Pritchard.
Greenwich.—*Regis. & High Bailiff*, C. P. Taylor.

MARYLEBONE, 179, Marylebone Road, N.W.
BROMPTON, Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea, S.W.
BRENTFORD, Town Hall, W.

Judge, His Honour Henry James Stonor.. £1,500
Marylebone.—*Registrar*, Richard Wright.
" *High Bailiff*, Jno. Bellas Rogers.
Brompton.—*Registrar*, Charles Burrows.
" *High Bailiff*, Lambton Young.
Brentford.—*Regist. & High Bailiff*, W. Ruston.

SHOREDITCH, 221, Old Street, E.C.
Bow, Bow Road, E.

Judge, His Honour Samuel Prentice, Q.C.
Shoreditch.—*Registrars*, H. Earle & C. E. Wickham.
" *High Bailiff*, Robt. J. Hackshaw.
Bow.—*Registrars*, C. F. Hore and F. W. R. Hore.
" *High Bailiff*, Henry Plater.

SOUTHWARK, 50, Swan Street.
WANDSWORTH.

Judge, His Honour Henry Holroyd £1,500
Southwark.—*Registrar*, Thomas Kemmis Bros.
" *High Bailiff*, Geo. J. K. Richards.
Wandsworth.—*Registrar & High Bailiff*, W. A. Willoughby.
Court Days, M., Th. & F., except in Aug. & Sept.
Payments in Court, Daily.
Payments out of Court, M., W., and F.

UXBRIDGE, Middlesex. BARNET, Herts.

Judge, His Honour James Whigham.
Uxbridge.—*Registrars*, C. Woodbridge and H. T. R. Woodbridge.
" *High Bailiff*, H. J. Jenour.
Barnet.—*Registrar*, W. Osborn Boyes.
" *High Bailiff*, H. J. Jenour.

WESTMINSTER, 82, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Judge, His Honour Francis Bayley £1,800
Registrar, Christopher Robert Cuff.
Deputy Registrar, Herbert Cuff.
High Bailiff, John Arthur Bayley.
Court Days,
Payments in Court, Daily.
Payments out of Court, M., W., and F.

REGISTRY OF COUNTY COURT JUDGMENTS, 109, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. (11 to 3).
Registrar, Frank Mowatt, C.B. ..... £
Chief Clerk, Henry Whiting £430

CORONERS.

Of Her Majesty's Household, William Thomas Manning.
City of London, Borough of Southwark, and Duchy of Lancaster, Samuel Fred. Langham, Coroner's Court, Golden Lane, E.C.
Deputy, Wynne E. Baxter, 9, Laurence Pountney Hill.

Liberty of the Tower, Thomas Wrake Ratcliff, Whitehorse Street, Commercial Road East, and 60, New Broad Street, E.C.

City of Westminster, Charles St. Clare Bedford; Office, The Sanctuary, S.W. £500
Deputy, A. Braxton Hicks, 2, Elm Ct., Temple.

County of Middlesex: Eastern District,

Deputy, George Collier, Old Charlton, Kent.
Coroner's Office, 33, Spital Square.

Central District, George Danford Thomas, M.D., Park Lodge, Paddington.
Deputy, W. Wynn Wescott, M.B., 4, Torriano Avenue, N.W.
Coroner's Office, 68, St. Mary's Ter., Paddington.

Western District, Thomas Bramah Diplock, M.D., Arlington House, Gunnersbury, Chiswick.
Deputy, Fredk. J. Hand, 5, New Inn, Strand, and St. Peter's Square, Hammersmith.

County of Surrey: Lambeth Division, William Carter, Althorp House, New Wandsworth.
Camberwell, George Perceval Wyatt, Brixton.
Deputy, Arthur Wellesley Wyatt, Brixton.
Croydon Div., William P. Morrison, Redhill.
Deputy, A. Braxton Hicks, 2, Elm Court.
Kingston Div., A. Braxton Hicks, 2, Elm Court.
Deputy, W. Mortimer Baylis, 4, Middle Temple Lane.
Guildford, T. J. Schollick, Guildford.
Dep., W. M. Baylis, Sunnyside, Teddington.

County of Kent, Edward Arundel Carttar, *Greenwich*; George Hinds, *Goudhurst*; William J. Harris, *Sittingbourne*; R. M. Mercer, *Canterbury*; Thomas Buss, *Tonbridge*.

County of Essex: Western Division, Charles Carne Lewis, *Brentwood*.
Deputy, W. B. Blood, *Witham*.
Eastern Division, J. Harrison, Jun., *Braintree*.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

4, Whitehall Place.—£559,730.

Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., R.E. £2,100
Assistant Commissioners, Lt.-Col. Richard Lyons Otway Pearson, James Monro, and Alexander Carmichael Bruce .....each £1,250
Legal Adviser to Commissioners, James E. Davis £1,000
Chief Clerk, William F. M. Staples £700
Chief Constables, A. C. Howard, £800; A. F. Williamson, £700; Col. W. A. Roberts, £600; Lt.-Col. B. Monsell, £600; and Major W. E. Gilbert, £600.
Surgeon, A. O. Mackellar, M.D. £600
Chief Supt. of the Criminal Investigation Dept., John Shore.
Chief Inspect. Executive Branch, Chas. Cutbush.
Police Force, 28 Superintendents, 646 Inspectors, 1,168 Sergeants, and 12,007 Constables. Total, 13,849. Horses, 341.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER
FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Receiver, Alfred Richard Pennefather £1,263
Chief Clerk, Edwin Mills £550
Acting Surveyor, John Butler £600
Assistant to ditto, F. King £250

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26, Old Jewry.

Commissioner, Col. Sir James Fraser, K.C.B. £2,000
Chief Superintendent, Major Henry Smith.. £615
Chief Clerk, Joseph Soundy £250
Receiver, John W. Hughes £350
Surgeon, Fredk. Gordon Brown, M.R.C.S. ..£300

The force comprises 1 Superintendent, 1 Chief Inspector, 1 Inspector of Detective Department, 12 Inspectors of Divisions, 14 Station Sergeants, 12 Detective Sergeants, 68 Sergeants, and 793 Constables.

POLICE COURTS, CITY OF LONDON,

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
Chief Clerk, James Harebooth Gresham..£1,000
Assistant Clerk, H. G. Savill £375
Cashier, Francis George Marshall.....£250
Marshal, Major Eustace B. Burnaby £425

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Chief Clerk, Cecil George Douglas £600
Assistant Clerk, J. G. Trotter £300
Cashier, Gerald Henry Griffin.....£400
Clerk of Special Sessions, Henry F. Youle ..£550

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.—£51,565.

BOW STREET, Covent Garden.

Magistrates, Sir Jas. Taylor Ingham, Kt. £1,800
James Vaughan £1,500
John Bridge £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Alexander £500

CLERKENWELL, King's Cross Road.

Magistrates, Thomas Irwin Barstow.....£1,500
John Hosack £1,500
Chief Clerk, Harry Cavendish £500

LAMBETH, Lower Kennington Lane.

Magistrates, George Chance.....£1,500
Robert John Biron, Q.C.....£1,500
Chief Clerk, Temple C. Martin £500

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

Magistrates, John Smith Mansfield £1,500
Robert Milnes Newton £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Ronaldson Lyell £500

MARYLEBONE, Seymour Place.

Magistrates, William Major Cooke £1,500
Albert De Rutzen.... .....£1,500
Chief Clerk, Wilfred Tate.....£500

SOUTHWARK, Blackman Street.

Magistrates, Wyndham Slade £1,500
James Sheil £1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Nairn.....£500

THAMES, Arbour Street East, Stepney.

Magistrates, Franklin Lushington.....£1,500
Thomas William Saunders £1,500
Chief Clerk, J. R. Sayer £500

WESTMINSTER, Rochester Row.

Magistrates, Louis C. T. d'Eyncourt.....£1,500
William Partridge £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. Herbert Safford.....£500

WORSHIP STREET.

Magistrates, Henry Jeffreys Bushby £1,500
James Lennox Hannay £1,500
Chief Clerk, Edward Leigh £500

HAMMERSMITH AND WANDSWORTH.

Magistrates, John Paget £1,500
Henry Curtis Bennett.....£1,500
Chief Clerk, George A. Bird.....£500

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH.

Magistrates, John Balguy.....£1,500
Robert Henry Bullock-Marsham £1,500
Chief Clerk, H. P. Newton £500

WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford.

Magistrate, John Roland Phillips £1,500
Chief Clerk, William J. Bruty £800

INNS OF COURT.

The Temple.

Master, Very Rev. Chas. J. Vaughan, D.D., 1869.
Reader, Rev. Alfred Ainger, LL.D.
Organist, Dr. Edward J. Hopkins.

Inner Temple.

Treasurer, Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, K.C.S.I.
Master of Library, Sir Jas. F. Stephen, K.C.S.I.
Sub-Treasurer, Henry Hall-Dare.
Librarian, J. E. Latton Pickering.
Sub-Librarian, W. T. Rogers.

Middle Temple.

Treasurer, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Under Treasurer, J. W. Waldron.
Library Keeper, John Hutchinson.
Master of the Garden, B. B. Hunter Rodwell, Q.C.

Lincoln's Inn.

Treasurer, Edward Kent Karslake, Q.C.
Master of the Library, Rt. Hn. Ld. Justice Cotton.
Preacher, Rev. Henry Wace, D.D.
Chaplain, Rev. Charles James Ball, M.A.
Steward, Alfred Weatherley Marriott.
Librarian, John Nicholson.

Gray's Inn.

Treasurer, William Brown.
Master of Library, His Honour Judge Russell, Q.C.
Dean of the Chapel, (Vacant).
Preacher, Rev. Thomas Henry Stokoe, D.D.
Reader, Rev. Stephen Phillips, M.A.
Steward, Charles Edmund Banks.
Chief Clerk, Frederick Wm. Musgrave.
Librarian, W. Ralph Douthwaite.

HER MAJESTY'S PRISONS.

Holloway, for Criminals, and for Debtors, &c., for London and Middlesex. Also The Queen's Prison.

Governor, Lt.-Col. Everard Stepney Milman £600
Deputy do., J. H. Shepherd £250
Chaplain, Rev. George Plaford £390
Medical Officer, Philip F. Gilbert, M.R.C.S... £320
Assistant Surgeon, L. A. Morgan, M.B..... £250
Storekeeper, Walter Perryman.

Newgate.

Governor in Charge, Lt.-Cl. Everard S. Milman £
Chaplain, Rev. Henry George Duffield, M.A. £
Chief Warder, Leonard Ward ..... £

Wandsworth.

Governor, Capt. Hugh George Colvill ..... £
Deputy, Capt. L. P. Pennethorne ..... £
Chaplain, Rev. G. B. De Renzie, B.A. ..... £
Assistant Chaplain, Rev. ..... £
Surgeon, Richard Frith Quinton, M.D..... £
Assist. Surgeon, Sidney R. Dyer, M.R.C.S. .. £
Storekeeper, W. H. Chandler ..... £

Pentonville.

Governor, Captain Helby, R.N. £650
Deputy, Captain W. E. Buller..... £360
Chaplain, ... £350
Assist. Chap., Rev. J. Gore Tipper, M.A..... £240
Medical Officer, Herbert Smalley, L.R.C.P... £400
Assist. Surgeon, C. H. Mayhew, M.R.C.S.E... £250
Steward, John R. Bell..... £300

Her Majesty's Convict Prisons.

Millbank.—*Governor*, Capt. S. Kirkpatrick £650
Chaplain, Rev. George P. Merrick, M.A... £400
Assistant, do., Rev. E. F. Jackson..... £200
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. W. Kay..... £200
Medical Officer, Joseph S. Lavies, M.D... £450
Assist. Surgeon, Wm. Hy. Winder, M.R.C.S. £350
Storekeeper, Frederick Charles Potter.... £280

Fulham.—Female.—*Lady Supt.* Mrs. S. Seale £300
Chaplain, Rev. Charles E. Crellin..... £210
Medical Officer, ... £200
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. A. Mills £200
Steward, John Corney £200

Borstal.—*Governor*, Capt. G. A. Dawson.. £430
Deputy, Major W. N. Darnell £320
Chaplain, Rev. David Campbell, M.A..... £400
Medical Officer, Thomas A. Tannahill, M.B. £320
Steward, John Robert Bell £300

Chatham.—*Gov.*, Captain V. Harris £700
Deputies, Captain R. D. H. Burgoyne.... £400
Major E. G. Clayton £400
Chaplain, Rev. F. A. Gardiner, M.A..... £380
Assistant, (Vacant.)
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. W. Alton.... £250
Visiting Presb. Minister, Rev. G. B. Watson £100
Medical Officer, G. E. Walker, L.R.C.P. .. £400
Assistant, C. B. Voisey, M.D..... £250

Dover.—*Governor*, Captain F. Johnson.... £452
Deputy do., Captain W. E. Buller..... £350
Chaplain, Rev. J. G. Tipper, M.A..... £362
Medical Officer, Herbert Smalley, M.R.C.S. £439
Assist. Surgeon, C. H. Mayhew, M.R.C.S... £289
Steward, David Hogg..... £236

Dartmoor.—*Governor*, Capt. O. W. Every.. £650
Deputy, Lt.-Col. H. Plummer £350
Chaplain, Rev. Clifford Rickards £300
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. G. Green.... £200
Medical Officer, W. S. Frew..... £370
Assist. Surgeon, F. W. S. Stone £250
Steward, Robert Flew..... £300

Parkhurst.—*Governor*, Major F. H. Noott.. £650
Deputy, W. H. Russell £350
Chaplain, Rev. H. A. Taylor £400
Medical Officer, H. E. Fonmartin, M.D. .. £330
Assistant Surgeon, Arthur Price £250
Steward, James Urry..... £270

Portland.—*Gov.*, Major J. C. Farquharson £650
Deputy, R. C. Corbett..... £400
Do., (Vacant). £400
Chaplain, Rev. J. Corr, M.A..... £420
Assist. Chaplain, Rev. M. H. C. Shelton, B.A. £280
Roman Cath. Priest, Rev. Thos. Matthews £200
Medical Officer, George Herbert Lilley, M.D. £400
Assist. do., John Benson Cooke £250
Steward, E. P. Driver..... £300

Portsmouth.—*Gov.*, Capt. A. G. Alexander £700
Deputy, Col. S. R. B. Partridge..... £375
Chaplain, Rev. Joseph R. Walshaw..... £450
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. B. Doran.... £325
Jewish Minister, A. L. Emanuel..... *hon.*
Medical Officer, Dr. R. E. Power £450
Assist. Surgeon, F. A. A. Smith, M.D. £250
Steward, James Wedlock £300

Woking Male and Female (Invalid) Prison.

Governor, Dr. Vans C. Clarke, M.D., R.N..... £650
Deputy, ... £350
Assist. Superintendent, Miss M. Hutchinson £150
Chaplain, Rev. Joseph Bishop Wheeler .. £350
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. M. Laurenson £225
Medical Officer, Richard Brayn £500
Assistant Surgeons, E. N. Close £250
G. de R. Wickham £250
Steward, John H. Askham £300

Wormwood Scrubs.—*Governor*, Capt. W. Talbot Harvey..... £700
Deputy, Lt.-Col. M. Clare Garsia £400
Chaplain, Rev. J. Thompson Phipps..... £300
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. F. Smith £239
Med. Officer, Tennyson D. Patmore, L.R.C.P. £392
Assist. do., Victor N. Bindley, M.R.C.S..... £300
Steward, T. W. Harris £326

BRIXTON MILITARY PRISON.

Governor, Major Elliot Salter £490
Chaplain, Rev. George Brown..... £160
Officiating R. C. Priest, Rev. Michael Cuffe £160
Medical Officer, J. H. Parker Wilson £350

MIDDLESEX COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SCH., FELTHAM.

Superintendent, Capt. J. R. Brookes.
Chaplain, Rev. William Arthur Newton.
Medical Officer, Edward Kingsford.
Clerk, John Mason.

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Crowthorne, Berks.

Med. Superintendent, D. Nicolson, M.D. ... £900
Deputy do., J. B. Isaac, M.D. £400
Sen. Asst. Med. Off., C. E. Paterson, M.B. £200
Junior do., J. Baker, M.B..... £175
Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Ashe, M.A..... £400

PROVINCIAL LOCAL PRISONS.—1886.

Aylesbury.
Bedford.
Birmingham.
Bodmin.
Brecon.
Bristol.
Cambridge.
Canterbury.
Cardiff.
Carlisle.
Carmarthen.
Carnarvon.
Chelmsford.
Derby.
Devizes.
Dorchester.
Durham.
Exeter.
Gloucester.
Hereford.
Hull.
Ipswich.
Kendal.
Kirkdale.
Knutsford.
Lancaster.
Leeds.
Leicester.
Lewes.
Lincoln.
Liverpool.
Maidstone.
Manchester.
Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Northallerton.
Northampton.
Norwich.
Nottingham.
Oxford.
Plymouth.
Portsmouth.
Preston.
Reading.
Ruthin.
St. Albans.
Shepton Mallet.
Shrewsbury.
Stafford.
Strangeways (Manchester).
Swansea.
Usk.
Wakefield.
Warwick.
Winchester.
Worcester.
York.

Circuits of Judges, 1887.

SOUTH EASTERN, OF HOME.

Herts (Hertford)—Winter and Summer.
Essex (Chelmsford)—Winter and Summer.
Sussex (Lewes)—Winter and Summer.
Kent (Maidstone)—Winter and Summer.
**Surrey* (Croydon)—Winter, and (Guildford)—Summer.
Clerk of Assize for Home Division, Hon. Richard Denman £953
Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Avory Read, Old Bailey, E.C. £400
Clerk of Indictments for the whole Circuit, Henry Avory Read, Old Bailey £400
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon) — Winter and Summer.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge) — Winter and Summer.
Suffolk (Ipswich) — W. (Bury St. Edmunds)—Summer.
Norfolk (Norwich)—Winter and Summer.
Clerk of Assize for Norfolk business, Charles Platt, 1, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C. £900
Associate for the whole Circuit, William Collisson, 27, Bedford Row £400

* *By the operation of the Winter Assize Act the Spring and Winter Gaol deliveries of the County of Surrey are now held at the Central Criminal Court, London.*

MIDLAND.

Beds. (Bedford)—Winter and Summer.
Bucks. (Aylesbury)—Winter and Summer.
Derbyshire (Derby)—Winter and Summer.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—Winter and Summer.
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—Winter and Summer.
Northants. (Northampton)—Winter and Summer.
Notts. (Nottingham)—Winter and Summer.
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—Winter and Summer.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.) — Winter and Summer.
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—Winter and Summer.
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Duke Coleridge, 2, Hare Court, Temple £850
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Indictments, R. J. Lowe, Sessions House, Old Bailey.. £400
Associate, Spencer Murch Cox, Honiton £400
Clerk of Arraigns, George A. Cockburn £325

SPRING *Assizes will be held at Lincoln, for Lincoln and Notts; at Derby, for Derby, Leicester, and Rutland; at Warwick, for Warwickshire; and at Northampton, for Northants, Beds, and Bucks;* and AUTUMN *Assizes at Nottingham, for Notts and Lincoln; at Leicester, for Leicester, Derby, and Rutland; at Warwick, for Warwickshire; and at Bedford, for Northants, Beds, and Bucks.*

NORTHERN.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.
Westmoreland (Appleby)—Summer and Winter.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—Winter and Summer.
Salford Division (Manchester)—Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.
Liverpool.—Spring, Sum., Autumn, and Winter.
Clerk of Assize and Associate, Thomas Moss Shuttleworth, Preston £1,000
Associate, Arthur Shuttleworth, Preston .. £400
Clerk of Indictments, &c., John Gifford, Preston £200

NORTH-EASTERN.

(Spring and Autumn for criminals only, except in Yorkshire, where Civil Assizes are sometimes held at these times.)
Durham (Durham)—Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.
Northumberland (Newcastle)—Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York) —Summer, Autumn, and Winter.
W. Riding Div. (Leeds)—Spring, Sum. & Winter.
Clerk of Assize, Edward Bromley, 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. £900
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Indictments, John Holtby, York £500
Clerk of Arraigns, Robt. Holtby, York..... £400
Associate, Claude F. Wade, 3, Pump Court.. £325

OXFORD.

The regular Circuits are held in the Winter (January) and Summer (July). The order in which the several towns are visited is as follows: Reading, Oxford, Worcester, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Monmouth, Gloucester.

In pursuance of Winter Assizes Acts, 1876 and 1877, and the Spring Assizes Acts, 1879, Counties are united and Assizes held as under:—

Spring Assize County No. 11 Winter Assize County No. 11	Berks and Oxford.	at Reading in the Spring. at Oxford in the Autumn.
Spring Assize County No. 12 Winter Assize County No. 12	Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth and Gloucester.	at Worcester in the Spring at Gloucester in the Autumn, a separate Commission being issued for the City at which the Assize is held.
Spring Assize County No. 13 Winter Assize County No. 13	Stafford and Salop.	at Stafford in Spring and Autumn.

Clerk of Assize, Edward Archer Wilde.... £1,000
Deputy Clerk and Clerk of Arraigns, James L. Matthews £500
Clerk of Indictments, George Green..... £400
Associate, Archer Claude Hemp..... £400
Office, 13, King's Bench Walk, Temple.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

GENERAL ASSIZES.—Hants (Winchester) W. and S.; Wilts (Devizes) W., Salisbury S.; Dorset (Dorchester) W. and S.; Devon (Exeter) W. and S.; City of Exeter (The Guildhall) W. and S.; Cornwall (Bodmin) W. and S.; Somerset (Taunton) W., and Wells for S.; Bristol (The Guildhall) W. and S.

Clerk of Assize, William Channell Bovill; *Office*, 1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple £1,000
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Indictments, J. Read, Sessions House, Old Bailey £230
Clerk of Arraigns, Archibald George Bovill £240
Associate, George H. Cooper, 5, Pump Ct... £400

NORTH AND SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.

NORTH WALES DIVISION.

Montgomeryshire (Welshpool)—Winter (Newtown)—Summer.
Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—Winter and Summer.
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—Winter and Sum.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—Winter and Summer.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—Winter and Summer.
Flintshire (Mold)—Winter and Summer.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—Winter and Summer.
Clerk of Assize, Henry Crompton, Churt House, Farnham..... £500
Associate, Arthur Andrew, Congleton £150
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry L. Reade, Congleton..... £300
Agents, Messrs. Hudson, 32, Queen Victoria St., E.C.
There are also two additional gaol deliveries for the entire Circuit in Spring and Autumn.

SOUTH WALES DIVISION.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—Wint. and Sum.
Cardiganshire (Cardigan)—Winter and Sum.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—Wint. and Sum.
Glamorganshire (Swansea)—Spring, Summer, and Autumn, Winter (Cardiff).
Brecon (Brecon)—Winter and Summer.
Radnorshire (Presteign)—Winter and Summer.
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize, and Associate, Chas. Sumner Maine, 25, Bedford Row, W.C. £500
Deputy do., Thomas Allen..... £300
Second Assistant, T. J. W. Rigley £150

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—OLD BAILEY.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for one year:—

1887.	10th January.	1887.	23rd May.
„	31st January.	„	27th June.
„	28th February.	„	25th July.
„	28th March.	„	12th September.
„	25th April.	„	24th October.

Clerk of the Court, Edwd. James Read, Sessions House, Old Bailey..... £1,500
Deputy, Henry Kemp Avory £500
Judges, Sir Thos. Chambers, Q.C., *Recorder*; Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C., *Common Serjeant*; and Robert Malcolm Kerr, LL.D., *Commissioner*.
Clerk of the Peace, Edwd. James Read, Sessions House, Old Bailey.
Deputy Clerk, Alfred Read.

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.

London.		*Southwark.*	
8th Jan.	6th April.	7th Jan.	7th April.
2nd July.	22nd Oct.	1st July.	21st Oct.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

SESSIONS HOUSE, Clerkenwell Green.
Chairman, Col. Sir Francis B. Morley, K.C.B.
Assistant Judge, Peter Henry Edlin, Q.C... £1,500
Chairman of Second Court, J. D. Fletcher.
Chairman of the Committee for Accounts, and for General Purposes, Sir William Henry Wyatt.
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Richard Nicholson, Sessions House, Clerkenwell, E.C.
Assistant Ditto, C. Threlfall.
County Treasurer, George Allen, Sessions House.
Clerk of Committees, Charles Wright.
Clerk to the Lieutenancy, Sir Richard Nicholson, Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.
Inspectors of Weights and Measures, David Faulkner, 116, Bethnal Green Road, E.; S. Foulsham, Compton Street, W.C.; C. F. Cox, 19, Arthur Street, Oxford Street; E. J. Stevens, Boston Park Road, Brentford, W.

SURREY SESSIONS.

SESSIONS HOUSE, Newington Causeway.
Chairman, Edward Hugh Leycester Penryn (for the County Day of all Sessions).
Chairman, Sir William Hardman (of the first Court for Judicial business).
Chairman, George Somes (of Second Court).
Deputy Chairmen, John Mews; Henry Yool.
Clerk of the Peace, Sir R. H. Wyatt, J.P. and D.L., Sessions House, Newington Causeway, S.E.
Asst. do. in 2nd Court, George Crispe Whiteley, Town Hall Chambers, 34, Borough High S., S.E.
Chief Clerk, Frederick Hooper.
County Treas., F. H. Beaumont, Sessions House.
Clerk of the Lieutenancy, Sir Richard H. Wyatt.
Chief Constable, H. C. Hastings, Guildford.
County Surv., C. H. Howell, 3, Lancaster Pl., Strand.
Inspectors of Weights and Measures, James Strugnell, and James Webb; *Offices*, entrance to late County Gaol; William Cook, Kingston; A. J. Lane, Croydon; and Superintendents of Constabulary in the County Districts.
Quarter Sessions, 4th January, 5th April, 28th June, and 18th October.

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks respectively after March 31, June 24, Octr. 11, and Dec. 28; the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. But the Easter sessions may be altered to any time between March 7 and April 23, so as to prevent interference with the Spring assizes. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held on the Monday week following.

Fifty or sixty years ago, the taxation of this country was exceedingly oppressive; it came home to every one: the poor washerwoman found the tax-gatherer's hand in her soapsuds; the shoemaker on his leather; he worked with a taxed tallow dip, or by daylight which passed through taxed glass, all windows that could be dispensed with being blocked up; the excise-man was ubiquitous. Everything coming into this country had to pay a heavy customs duty. Even now there are some remains of this old state of taxation. A free and enlightened citizen who, in 1887, may wish to plaster his head with flour, must pay for the privilege; if he engage a man-servant, he must procure a licence; if he put him into a coat with a cat, lion, or tiger impressed upon the buttons, he must obtain another licence. It can therefore be easily imagined how oppressive taxation must have been when it clutched at every conceivable thing. Then, no one thought it any sin to cheat the revenue; on the contrary, to do so was considered meritorious rather than blameworthy: no guest, whatever his station in life, objected to drink brandy which his host assured the company had never paid duty to King George or to King William; in point of fact the liquor was thought better than any which the merchant could supply. No lady who went abroad returned empty-handed: gloves, French cambric, lace, and certain other things were in some mysterious manner secreted, and on the first opportunity shown to friends. Nor were the fair sex alone in this pursuit. The practice has not yet died out; few readers can honestly say that they have returned from their holiday trip without learning exactly how many cigars their cases will hold, or how much eau-de-Cologne may be passed. But, and this is very important, smuggling as an "honourable and praiseworthy," trade is dead; a professional smuggler or cheater of the revenue would very properly be denounced as a rogue.

Mr. Huskisson was the first minister who expressed enlightened views on the subject of taxation, and Sir Robert Peel the first to put them in practice. With one stroke of the pen he cleared the tariff of several hundred items, and gave the death-blow to smuggling. In this he was followed by his pupil and lieutenant, Mr. Gladstone. Other Chancellors there have been, but they have mostly been conspicuous by their failures: it is not our business to mention names except in commendation; they will readily recur to the reader's mind; even now the country, or rather the unfairly taxed classes, are suffering from the blunder of one, who, not strong enough to carry his unpopular budget, contented himself by adding to the already heavy income-tax, letting off free the great mass of people who could and should contribute their quota of taxation. There is a grand opening for the present or for some future Chancellor of the Exchequer, strong enough to grapple with the present sources of revenue, to rectify its inconsistencies, and yet produce a larger result. It can be done.

The gross amount of revenue collected in the year ending 31st March, 1886, was £92,135,296, but only £89,683,783 reached the national till, £2,451,512 being stopped on its way for repayments, allowances, discounts, bounties, etc. This compares favourably with the income of the year preceding, which was £88,063,055, or £1,620,728 less; the following are the items:—

Public Net Revenue the last Two Years.

	1884–85.	1885–86.
Customs	£20,557,819	£19,722,302
Excise	26,501,612	25,441,922
Income-Tax	11,922,770	15,247,312
Stamps	11,886,185	11,600,614
House-Tax		1,867,377
Land-Tax	2,900,150	1,023,196
Post-Office	7,898,911	8,162,651
Telegraphs	1,739,586	1,745,056
Crown Lands	483,306	477,820
Interest on Advances & Suez Canal Shares	1,027,350	1,376,080
Miscellaneous	3,145,366	3,019,453
Totals	£88,063,055	£89,683,783

Under the head of Property and Income Tax the amounts stated give the approximate net produce under each schedule for 1885-86 compared with the preceding year:—

	1884–85.	1885–86.
A (Lands, Tenements, &c.)	£4,023,512	£5,101,442
B (Occupation of Land, &c.)	312,639	399,137
C (Annuities, Dividends, &c.)	919,755	1,322,274
D (Trades, Professions, &c.)	5,966,997	7,502,109
E (Public Offices, &c.)	699,867	922,350
Totals	£11,922,770	£15,247,312

The Income, or Property tax, in some form is a very old imposition; it was revived by Mr. Pitt in 1799 as a temporary war-tax, but it was not repealed till 1816. It was gradually raised to ten per cent., and in the year 1815 produced more than fifteen millions. The Whigs were bad financiers, and, under Lord Melbourne, were at their worst. "Retrenchment" was one of their party cries, and to curry popularity they cut down tax after tax, and were in such low water that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was at his wits' ends, and being unable to devise anything better, adopted the expedient of adding an additional five per cent. all round to the existing taxation. To his astonishment he discovered that in political economy two and two do not always make four; the additional five per cent. was a failure. With scarce a regret the Ministry made way for Sir Robert Peel, and he, with Mr. Goulburn, soon put matters straight, the Income or Property tax being chiefly instrumental in this. The imposition of the tax in 1842 met with great opposition; but it has been found so useful by every succeeding ministry, that now it may probably be regarded as permanent. In principle it is fair and just, but unfortunately it cannot be assessed with the same exactness as some other taxes. In 1855 it was raised to 1s. 4d. in the pound.

The Customs tariff is now simplicity itself: the items are few, but they are very productive. Tobacco stands at the head; spirits and wine come next, producing £5,348,525; tea follows. The different items are:—

Beer, &c.	£8,911	Raisins	£146,630
Chicory	65,651	Rum	2,029,391
Cocoa	70,472	Brandy	1,356,673
Coffee	203,355	Geneva	124,342
Currants	307,579	Other Sorts	643,465
Figs	29,047	Tea	4,187,254
Plate	6,827	Tobacco, &c.	9,298,989
Plums	6,737	Wine	1,194,654
Prunes	7,796	All other	2,247

The greatest source of National Income arises from Excise. Two of the items press

heavily upon beer and spirit drinkers, but as their contribution of duty is entirely voluntary, this must be consolatory to abstainers, who have the satisfaction of knowing that teetotalers pay but thirty-eight per cent. of their country's expenditure, their more thirsty rivals paying nearly sixty-two per cent.

Beer	£8,403,580	Plate Dealers	£48,263
Spirits	13,140,694	Gun	85,942
Railways	337,499	Hawkers	26,595
Chicory	2,536	Med. Vendrs.	5,064
Coffee Labels	3,989	Pawnbrokers	35,385
LICENSES:		Refreshmt. House	6,835
Auctioneers	80,169	Distillers & Rectifiers	4,166
Beer and Cider	186,547	Spirit dealers	119,669
Brewers	36,140	Publicans & Grocers	1,474,381
Dog	343,133	Tobacco	85,301
Armorial	76,234	Wines	67,934
Carriages	540,508	Other	9,096
Male Srvnts.	137,294		
Game	184,958		

The fourth section of Income, Stamps, &c., is more open to objection, especially the death duties, which alone produced the large amount of nearly seven and a half millions last year. Lord John Russell had no sympathy with the man who having had a legacy of £50,000, grumbled at the tax, £5,000 being deducted; many who have received smaller sums have not been in such a happy state of mind. The new "Corporation" Duty has not been so productive as was hoped by its proposer. The small sum of £133 15*s.* 0*d.* was received for "Bankers' Notes," and of this £36 17*s.* 6*d.* was deducted, so that only £96 17*s.* 6*d.* reached the Exchequer; apparently it would be better to abolish the duty. The simple Penny Receipt Stamp produced nearly a million; that on silver and plate £51,763, and of this the makers deducted £6,760 for drawbacks, so that the net amount was only £45,000. With silver at 4*s.* 2*d.* an oz. the duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* is absurd. If taken off, and a merely nominal duty, little more than the cost of testing the quality or fineness and stamping the article, say 2*d.* or 3*d.* an ounce, and no drawback whatever allowed, the demand for silver goods would be enormous; no couple, however poor, would think of marrying till they had procured their half-dozen standard silver spoons; these are like so much money, and the accommodating "Uncle" will always lend something on the spoons when deposited with him. The gross sum received represents a payment upon about 690,000 ounces; in 1840 the duty was paid upon 1,270,000 ounces. The items under this head are:—

Probate death duties	£4,106,644	Bankers' Notes	£ 96
Legacy	2,474,722	Composition	124,010
Succession	858,240	Cards	15,852
		Gold Plate	22,310
		Silver Plate	45,002
Corporation	32,647	Licences, &c.	153,164
Deeds	1,800,000	Medicines	178,718
Bills of Exchange	653,354	INSURANCES:	
Receipts & 1*d.* Stmps.	963,260	Life	38,527
		Marine	136,380

Land Tax and House Tax between them produce about £2,900,000. The Land Tax can hardly be remitted: it would be unfair to those who have already redeemed it; but the House Tax is capable of some improvement. Like several other taxes, it may be that a reduction of the tax, allowing no exceptions or variations whatever, and assessing the amount upon the real value of the house, would be fairer than as it is levied at present. Of course any alteration of this kind, making no allowance to any class, would be productive of much grumbling; but it must be assumed that, if so assessed, the tax would be considerably reduced.

The receipts under the head of Post Office are very satisfactory; under that of Telegraph less so. Tradesmen on balancing their books, and before dividing profits, are in the habit of charging five per cent. "Interest on capital." Were the postal authorities to do this with telegraphs, it is to be feared that the returns would figure for something less than £1,745,000. The Parcel Post must at present be considered in its infancy.

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenue produce £380,000. There is one satisfactory item, a payment of £32,561 on account of the Sardinian Loan; and the interest on purchase-money of Suez Canal shares received from the Egyptian Government amounted to £377,776. The other sources of revenue are too many to enumerate; one, however, may be mentioned, viz., that received from persons who remitted it to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for "conscience' sake," £6,565 17*s.* 8*d.*

Of the National Expenditure nothing need here be said beyond presenting the various chief items, which are:—

EXPENDITURE.

DEBT:	
Interest of the Funded Debt	£18,793,179
Terminable Annuities	3,502,134
Unfunded	174,478
Cost of management	217,895
New Sinking Fund	83,673
Savings Bank Deficiency	678,319
Total Charge for Debt	£23,449,678

There is also an amount of £678,319 for interest, &c., on loans not forming part of the Permanent Charge.

ARMY AND NAVY:	
Army; Ordnance & Purchase Com.	£17,027,084
Navy, including Transport	12,660,500
Naval and Military Preparations	9,451,000
Grant to India, Afghan War	250,000
Annuity Indian Army Pensions	150,000
Total for the Forces	£39,538,593

CIVIL SERVICES:	
Public Works and Buildings	£1,766,717
Salaries and Expenses	2,442,862
Law and Justice	6,235,979
Education, Science, and Art	5,268,451
Foreign and Colonial Services	673,087
Non-effective and Charitable	1,212,362
Miscellaneous	96,305
Marriage portion of H.R.H. Princess Beatrice	30,000
Total Cost of Civil Services	£17,725,763

Note.—The Pension List for 1886 is relieved of payments of "persons who suffered by the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798," the last two pensioners having died in 1885. Pensions to the last of the servants of Her late Majesty Queen Charlotte also ceased in 1885, but there are still seven surviving pensions "formerly on the Civil List of George III.," who died in 1820.

Civil List and Consolidated Fund:	
Civil List	£410,020
Annuities and Pensions	*334,100
Salaries and Allowances	89,789
Courts of Justice	503,059
Miscellaneous Services	301,408
	£1,638,376

* See *Note*, p. 177.

Costs of Collection:	
Customs, £19,723,000	£955,452
Inland Revenue, £25,442,000	1,796,211
Post Office, £8,163,000	4,793,744
Telegraphs, £1,745,000	1,745,000
Packet Service	731,014
	£10,021,422

The National Debt.

On the first of January, 1816, the National Debt amounted to £885,186,323, and the Annual Charge was £32,457,141. On the 5th of April, 1885, the Debt was reduced to £742,282,411, and the Charge to £21,858,615. In 1816, the population of the United Kingdom numbered 19,520,488, and in 1885, 36,331,119. In 1816 the amount of Debt per head was £45 6*s.*, and in 1885 but £20 5*s.*

The total amount was actually larger than the sum given above; but by adopting the present method of capitalizing the Annuities then outstanding as three per cent. stock, the following figures will represent the state of the Debt on the 5th of January, 1815. Reckoned in this manner it stood as follows:—

Funded Debt	£816,312,000
Unfunded Debt	44,727,000
Terminable Annuities capitalized	39,397,000
	£900,436,000

This large amount of Debt was the growth of many years, and nearly all had been raised for foreign wars. There was a trifling amount (£664,263) due when the "glorious revolution" of 1688 brought over the Dutch King William to save the country from Popery and other evils, but in carrying out this project he succeeded in adding to the Debt nearly sixteen millions during the twelve years of his reign. Under Queen Anne, Marlborough added to the glories of the country, and helped to swell the Debt, which at the time of the Queen's death had increased by nearly thirty-eight millions. Under the first George the Debt decreased slightly, but George the Second came to its rescue, and left the country nearly eighty-seven millions worse off than he found it. During the first twelve years of George III. the Debt was again reduced by about ten millions, and at the time of the revolt of the American Colonies it was under one hundred and thirty millions, an amount which frightened all the political economists of that day. Undismayed at this, the obstinate king and his weak ministers pressed on the war, "entirely regardless of expense." The bill was a heavy one, and added one hundred and twenty-one millions more to the permanent Debt. On the conclusion of the disastrous war, which had all along been unpopular, there was a considerable outcry at the waste, and some efforts were made to reduce the amount, and in the nine years from 1784 to 1793, ten and a half millions were paid off; no less than £2,421,681 being paid off in 1792.

The French revolutionary war began in 1793, and with a short interval of exhaustion, called "Peace," lasted till 1815, when Bonaparte was sent to St. Helena, and the forty years' real peace commenced. During these twenty-three years of war, money was borrowed in the most extravagant manner. From 1793 to 1801 the average cost of £100 three per cent. Stock was £57 17*s.* 6*d.*, and from 1803 to the conclusion of the War, £60 17*s.* 6*d.* Had the government adopted an opposite plan, and for every hundred pounds borrowed received the whole amount, paying five or six or even seven per cent., the gross indebtedness of the country on the termination of the War would have been several hundred millions less, and the high rate of interest could have been gradually reduced. Such, however, was the imbecility of ministers, that in 1798 they raised a loan of £3,000,000, at the rate of £200 three per cent. Stock and 5*s.* long annuity for every hundred pounds borrowed. Another instance may be mentioned. In 1815, a loan of £36,000,000 was negotiated, every subscriber receiving £174 three per cent. Stock, and £10 four per cent. With loans negotiated on such terms it is easy to understand how rapidly the Debt accumulated. The following loans were raised from 1793 to 1816:

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1793	4,877,956	1801	27,305,271	1809	12,298,375
1794	6,998,389	1802	14,638,254	1810	7,792,444
1795	30,464,831	1803	8,752,761	1811	19,143,953
1796	22,244,982	1804	14,570,763	1812	24,790,697
1797	30,356,873	1805	16,649,801	1813	39,649,282
1798	16,858,503	1806	13,035,344	1814	34,563,603
1799	21,714,863	1807	10,432,934	1815	20,241,807
1800	23,030,529	1808	12,095,044	1816	514,059

With the return of peace efforts were made to reduce the Debt; but this was no easy matter. In 1813, the National expenditure had reached the unprecedented amount of £108,397,645, of which £68,748,363 was raised by taxation, and £39,640,282 by loans. In 1815, the Waterloo year, the amount raised by taxation had increased to £72,210,512; but in 1817, the War being finished, taxation was reduced to £52,055,913, and out of this the sum of £1,826,814 was applied to the reduction of Debt. The following amounts were paid off from 1817 to 1838, when for a time the payments ceased:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1817	1,826,814	1824	7,456,559	1832	5,696
1818	1,624,606	1825	9,900,725	1833	1,023,784
1819	3,163,130	1826	1,195,531	1834	1,776,378
1820	1,918,019	1827	2,023,028	1835	1,270,050
1821	4,104,457	1828	4,667,965	1836	1,590,727
1822	2,962,564	1829	2,760,003	1837	1,985,885
1823	5,261,725	1830	1,935,465	1838	7,496
..	..	1831	2,673,858	..	..

Large amounts have since been paid off, and on the 5th of April, 1886, the total outstanding was estimated at £711,788,232.

The Debt is of three descriptions:—I. Funded; II. Terminable Annuities; III. Unfunded:—

I.—THE FUNDED, OR PERMANENT, DEBT.

That is, Debt which the government is not under obligation to pay off at any fixed time. It is represented at present by Consols, reduced three per cents., new three per cents., two and a half and two and three quarters per cents., and some minor stocks.

Amount of 2½ per cent. Stock.....	£32,810,520
„ 2½ per cent. Exchequer Bonds	418,300
„ 2¾ per cent.....	4,647,799
„ 3 per cent. Consols	329,896,856
„ 3 per cent. Reduced Ann.	77,151,474
„ 3 per cent. New Annuities	180,053,129
„ 3½ per cent. New Annuities	225,746
„ Bank of England 3 per cent.	11,015,100
„ Bank of Ireland 3 per cent.	2,630,769
	£638,849,693

II.—TERMINABLE ANNUITIES.

These are sums paid for a certain number of years, and then terminating altogether. As these Annuities are the chief instrument by means of which the debt is reduced, it may be shortly explained that under various Acts of Parliament, and under varying conditions, the Treasury is empowered to give an Annuity for a certain number of years in exchange for permanent stock. Thus A transfers to the Treasury £1,000 of 3 per cent. stock on which he has been receiving £30 a year; the Treasury in return undertakes to pay A £60 a year for twenty years or thereabouts. The Treasury cancels the £1,000 stock, and thus reduces, say, Consols by that amount; but during twenty years it pays a much larger sum than it would have paid if it had left matters alone. At the end of the twenty years the payment of this sum ceases, and the result of the transaction is that the debt has been then *bonâ fide* reduced by £1,000. The plain meaning of the transaction is, of course, that the Treasury binds itself to pay off a certain portion of principal every year for a given number of years. At the end of the time the principal is paid off, and the Debt is correspondingly reduced.

When the capital of the Debt is computed it is of course necessary to ascertain the capital value of these terminable Annuities. For this purpose the Government actuary calculates the amount of three per cent. stock equivalent in value to the terminable Annuities. In making this calculation a price has to be assumed for 3 per cent. stock, and it has been a matter of discussion among experts what that price should be, and thence the returns laid before Parliament do not always exactly correspond. The variation, however, is not so great as seriously to affect the comparisons of the immense sums involved in a statement of the Debt.

The total amount of the Terminable Annuity Debt, 31st March, 1886, at its capitalized value, was £85,829,917.

III.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

The Unfunded Debt consists of loans which the Government is bound to pay off at certain dates, and is represented by Exchequer bills, Exchequer bonds, and Treasury bills. These loans have currency for periods varying from a few months to five or more years. The amount outstanding 31st March, 1886, was £17,602,800.

The Consolidated Fund is also liable for claims on account of unclaimed dividends, balances in the Court of Chancery, &c., amounting to between four and five million pounds.

The following Table exhibits the variation in amounts of the Funded and Unfunded Debts, with the capitalized value of Annuities computed as Three per Cent. Stock from 1861 to the present time.

Year.	Funded.	Unfunded.	Annuities.
	£	£	£
1861	785,119,606	16,686,000	18,947,740
1862	784,252,338	19,517,900	19,388,876
1863	783,306,739	16,495,400	20,716,727
1864	777,429,224	13,136,000	26,442,428
1865	775,768,295	10,742,500	25,408,370
1866	773,313,229	8,187,700	25,435,034
1867	769,541,004	7,956,800	27,521,513
1868	741,190,328	7,911,100	56,816,803
1869	740,418,032	8,896,100	55,471,424
1870	740,789,548	6,761,500	53,130,380
1871	731,309,237	6,091,000	57,969,885
1872	730,986,800	5,155,100	55,749,070
1873	726,584,423	4,829,100	53,558,580
1874	723,514,005	4,479,600	51,289,640
1875	714,797,715	5,239,300	55,311,671
1876	713,657,517	11,401,800	51,911,227
1877	712,621,355	13,943,800	49,380,558
1878	710,843,007	20,603,000	46,335,589
1879	709,430,593	25,870,100	42,778,147
1880	710,476,359	27,344,900	36,222,976
1881	709,078,526	22,077,500	37,547,666
1882	709,498,547	18,007,700	35,539,693
1883	712,698,994	14,185,400	29,492,125
1884	640,631,095	14,110,600	91,682,269
1885	640,181,896	14,033,100	86,115,658
1886	638,849,694	17,602,800	85,829,917

COST OF INTEREST AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT (INCLUDING SINKING FUND).

Year.	Funded.		Unfunded, Management, &c.	Total.
	Permanent.	Annuities.		
	£	£	£	£
1861	23,981,487	1,946,633	400,087	26,328,207
1862	23,884,909	1,837,968	600,900	26,323,777
1863	23,817,527	1,910,364	496,859	26,224,750
1864	23,784,460	1,991,846	428,578	26,204,884
1865	23,611,437	2,340,522	410,532	26,362,491
1866	23,534,805	2,361,894	329,682	26,226,381
1867	23,408,819	2,378,164	287,888	26,074,871
1868	22,861,217	3,447,270	256,356	26,564,843
1869	22,446,467	3,951,155	213,797	26,611,419
1870	22,427,854	4,365,848	252,951	27,046,653
1871	22,255,060	4,378,737	192,640	26,826,437
1872	22,156,952	4,512,706	170,556	26,840,214
1873	22,136,393	4,539,547	128,912	26,804,852
1874	21,986,102	4,586,274	134,350	26,706,726
1875	21,780,028	5,173,654	140,797	27,094,479
1876	21,415,932	5,364,487	619,581	27,400,000
1877	21,381,714	5,374,199	944,087	27,700,000
1878	21,375,868	5,547,518	1,076,614	28,000,000
1879	21,307,965	5,711,318	980,717	28,000,000
1880	21,295,957	5,717,471	986,572	28,000,000
1881	21,285,816	6,852,636	661,548	28,800,000
1882	21,185,241	7,150,961	583,798	28,961,836
1883	21,155,117	7,206,247	642,309	29,003,673
1884	20,098,157	7,854,888	1,020,487	28,973,532
1885	18,976,393	8,999,065	908,215	28,883,673
1886	18,793,179	3,502,134	476,046	22,771,359

The National Debt at various periods:—	Principal.	Annual Charge.
Debt at the Revolution in 1688	£ 664,263	£ 39,835
Additions made in Reign of King William III.	15,730,439	1,271,017
Debt at Accession of Queen Anne, 1702	16,394,702	1,310,852
Additions during her Reign	37,750,661	2,040,416
Debt at Accession of George I., 1714	54,145,363	3,351,268
Decrease during his Reign	2,053,125	1,133,807
Debt at Accession of George II., 1727	52,092,238	2,217,461
Increase till Peace of Paris, 1763	86,773,192	2,634,500
Debt in 1762 (George III., 1760)	138,865,430	4,851,961
Decrease during Peace, 1763 to 1775	10,281,795	380,480
Debt at commencement of American War	128,583,635	4,471,481
Additions during American War	121,267,993	5,088,336
Debt at conclusion of American War, 1784	249,851,628	9,559,817
Decrease during Peace, 1784 to 1793	10,501,380	249,277
Debt at commencement of French War, 1793	239,350,248	9,310,540
Additions made during the War	601,500,343	22,704,311
Total Funded Debt, 1st February, 1817	£840,850,591	£32,014,851

Average Price of Consols for the Past Hundred Years,

WITH THE AMOUNT OF INTEREST PRODUCED.

1785	60	5	0	0	1812	59	5	1	8	1839	91½	3	5	7	1866	87⅞	3	8	3
1786	74	4	1	1	1813	61	4	18	9	1840	89⅜	3	7	1	1867	93	3	4	6
1787	74	4	1	1	1814	67	4	9	7	1841	88⅞	3	7	6	1868	93⅞	3	4	0
1788	75	4	0	0	1815	59¾	5	0	4	1842	91¾	3	5	4	1869	92⅞	3	4	7
1789	76⅜	3	18	6	1816	62	4	16	9	1843	94⅝	3	3	5	1870	92½	3	4	10
1790	75⅝	3	19	3	1817	73⅛	4	2	0	1844	98½	3	0	8	1871	92¾	3	4	8
1791	82¾	3	12	6	1818	77½	3	17	4	1845	96¼	3	2	4	1872	92½	3	4	10
1792	84¾	3	10	9	1819	71⅞	4	3	5	1846	95½	3	2	10	1873	92½	3	4	10
1793	75¾	3	19	2	1820	67⅞	4	8	4	1847	86⅜	3	9	5	1874	92½	3	4	10
1794	67½	4	8	10	1821	73¾	4	1	4	1848	85	3	10	7	1875	93¾	3	4	0
1795	65¾	4	11	3	1822	79⅛	3	15	10	1849	93¼	3	4	4	1876	95	3	3	2
1796	61⅞	4	16	11	1823	78⅞	3	16	1	1850	96⅝	3	2	1	1877	95⅜	3	3	0
1797	52	5	15	4	1824	90¾	3	6	1	1851	97¾	3	1	4	1878	95 3/16	3	3	10
1798	52⅝	5	14	0	1825	84⅝	3	10	11	1852	98⅞	3	0	8	1879	97½	3	1	6
1799	60¾	4	18	9	1826	79⅛	3	15	10	1853	95⅞	3	2	6	1880	98⅜	3	1	0
1800	63⅝	4	14	3	1827	83⅛	3	12	2	1854	90½	3	6	3	1881	100	3	0	0
1801	62⅛	4	16	7	1828	84⅝	3	10	11	1855	90	3	6	8	1882	100½	2	19	8
1802	72½	4	2	9	1829	89⅞	3	6	9	1856	90¾	3	6	1	1883	101 3/16	2	19	2
1803	61⅝	4	17	4	1830	85⅞	3	9	10	1857	90¾	3	6	1	1884	101	2	19	4
1804	56¼	5	6	8	1831	79¾	3	15	3	1858	96⅜	3	2	2	1885	99⅛	3	0	2
1805	59½	5	0	9	1832	83⅝	3	11	9	1859	92 11/16	3	4	8	1886				
1806	61½	4	17	7	1833	87¾	3	8	4	1860	94⅛	3	3	8					
1807	61	4	18	9	1834	90¼	3	6	5	1861	91¾	3	5	4					
1808	65⅞	4	11	1	1835	91	3	5	11	1862	93¼	3	4	4					
1809	66⅞	4	9	8	1836	89⅜	3	7	1	1863	92⅜	3	4	9					
1810	67⅛	4	9	4	1837	90⅞	3	6	0	1864	90⅞	3	6	6					
1811	64¼	4	13	4	1838	92⅞	3	4	7	1865	89½	3	7	0					

BANK OF ENGLAND MINIMUM RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1871 TO 1885.

Months.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
January ..	2½	3	4½	3¾	4½	4⅝	2	3¾	4½	3	3 5/16	5 1/16	4¾	3	5
February..	2½	3	3½	3½	3⅛	4	2	2	3	3	3¼	5 13/16	3¾	3⅓	5
March	3	3	3½	3½	3½	3⅞	2	2⅛	2⅜	3	3	4	3	3⅜	3 55/32
April.....	2¾	3¾	4	3½	3½	2⅞	2	3	2⅛	3	3	3	3	2½	3½
May	2½	4⅝	5¼	4	3½	2	2	3	2	3	2½	3	3 11/16	2½	2 73/32
June	2⅜	3½	6¼	2¾	3½	2	3	2½	2	2¾	2½	3	4	2⅓	2
July	2⅛	3¼	4⅞	3	3	2	2¼	3½	2	2½	2½	3	4	2	2
August....	2	3½	3¼	3⅝	2¼	2	2⅛	4⅝	2	2½	2 15/16	3 13/16	4	2	2
September	2⅜	3¾	3¼	3	2	2	3	5	2	2½	4	4 1/16	3 13/15	2	2
October ..	2⅞	5⅜	6	3½	3⅛	2	4½	5½	2	2½	3 3/16	5	3	2¾	2
November	4½	6⅝	8⅛	4½	3½	2	4⅞	5⅜	2⅞	2½	5	5	3	4¾	2 19/30
December	3¼	5⅜	5¼	6	3	2	4	5	3	2⅞	5	5	3	5	3 15/32
Average	2¾	4⅛	4¾	3¾	3¼	2⅝	2⅞	3¾	2⅜	2¾	3½	4⅛	3 3/16	2 19/30	3

For the fluctuations in the rate in 1886, see "Remarkable Occurrences, &c."

Civil Service, Gross, £18,044,268; Revenue Departments, £10,553,691; Total, £28,597,959.

The Gross Total of the Estimates for Civil Services, as submitted to Parliament in 1886, was £18,008,691 for the year ending March 31st, 1887. From this amount is deducted the sum of £745,000, estimated to be produced by the sale of fee and other stamps, and £1,153,100 "Extra Cash Receipts," which together bring the total of the seven classes down to £16,110,591. A further Estimate of £35,577 was added subsequently, making the estimated net expenditure £16,146,168, or £471,257 less than the net amount of the previous year after the several deductions. In the following details, in which the supplementary additions are taken into account, the miscellaneous character of the estimates will be seen, together with the principal variations between this and the preceding year:—

Class I.—*Public Works and Buildings.*—The sum total required is £1,860,074, a decrease upon the amount voted in the preceding year of £4,612. The heads are: Royal Palaces £31,997—decrease £3,060 (the palaces in the personal occupation of Her Majesty costing £96 less than in the previous year); Marlborough House £1,625—decrease £5,495; Royal Parks £112,619—increase £1,250; Houses of Parliament £47,865 (£15,000 being on account for the restoration of Westminster Hall)—decrease £3,623; Gordon Monument £500; Public Buildings £192,221—increase £34,901; new Admiralty and War Office (for which a further sum of £668,600 is estimated to be required) £25,000—increase £15,000; Furniture of Public Offices £19,060—increase £1,940; Revenue Department Buildings £227,464—decr. £49,844; County Courts £29,150—decrease £3,060; Metropolitan Police Courts £6,370—decrease £142; Sheriff Court Houses, Scotland £9,630—decrease £370; Surveys £258,000—decr. £2,500; Science and Art Department £19,742—increase £611; British Museum £11,477—increase £2,031; Harbours under Board of Trade £17,598—increase £2,096; Dover Harbour £1,000; Peterhead Harbour £32,120—increase £14,070; Rates on Government property (Great Britain and Ireland) £221,485—increase £5,500; Metropolitan Fire Brigade £10,000; Disturnpiked Roads (England and Wales) £242,000—increase £11,000; ditto (Scotland) £35,000. *Ireland:* Public Buildings £212,335—decrease £9,209; Royal University Buildings £17,931—decrease £9,737; Dublin Science and Art Buildings £25,000—decrease £6,000. *Abroad:* Lighthouses £13,208—decrease £5,190; Diplomatic and Consular Buildings £41,677—increase £4,219.

Class II.—*Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.*—Total £2,477,258, an increase of £13,159. The following are the items of expenditure: House of Lords Offices £43,978—increase £335; House of Commons £52,493—increase £721; Treasury £59,506—decrease £939; Home Office £95,632—decrease £549; Foreign Office £71,671—increase £298; Colonial Office £41,016—increase £953; Privy Council £46,816—decrease £67; Board of Trade £106,817—increase £639; ditto, Bankruptcy Department £242—decrease £922; Charity Commission £38,465—decrease £542; Civil Service Commission £33,554—increase £815; Exchequer and Audit Department £53,955—decrease £5,234; Friendly Societies Registry £8,207—increase £85; Land Commission for England £22,111—decrease £910; Local Government Board £445,956—increase £6,182; Lunacy Commission £15,239—increase £14; Mint (including coinage) £69,081—decrease £252; National Debt Office £14,796—increase £96; Patent Office £53,303—increase £7,306; Paymaster-General's Office £26,190—decrease £84; Public Works Loan Commission £9,614—decrease £133; Record Office £21,326—decrease £962; Registrar General's Office £49,211—increase £324; Stationery Office and Printing £561,424—decrease £573; Woods and Forests £23,043—decrease £809; Works and Public Buildings £49,059—increase £530; Mercantile Marine Fund £40,000; Secret Service £50,000. *Scotland:* Secretary for Scotland £8,893—increase £7,271; Exchequer and other offices £6,455—increase £155; Fishery Board £26,780—increase £3,685; Lunacy Commission £5,982—increase £13; Registrar General's Office £6,089—increase £96; Board of Supervision £29,340—increase £381. *Ireland:* Lord-Lieutenant's Household £7,516—increase £47; Chief Secretary's Office £40,866—decrease £2,516; Charitable Donations Office £2,019—decrease £133; Local Government Board £143,688—increase £3,710; Public Works Office £50,559—decrease £5,552; Record Office £6,414—decrease £342; Registrar General's Office £16,126; Valuation and Boundary Survey £23,826—increase £22.

Class III.—*Law and Justice.*—Total £6,319,907, a decrease of £43,160. The items are:—Law Charges £84,974—decrease £6,161; Criminal Prosecutions £159,277—decrease £4,858; Supreme Court of Judicature £422,219—increase £546; Wreck Commission £13,430—decrease £100; County Courts £428,804—decrease £7,283; Land Registry £5,442; Revising Barristers (England) £20,370—decrease £7,330; London and Sheerness Police Courts £15,565—increase £245; Metropolitan Police £559,730—increase £14,890; Special Police £36,000—decrease £2,000; County and Borough Police (Great Britain) £853,311—increase £7,005; Convict Establishments (England and Colonies) £346,644—decrease £34,730; Prisons (England) £466,035—decrease £5,895; Reformatory Schools £280,852—decrease £2,063; Broadmoor Asylum £29,282—decrease £135. *Scotland:* Lord Advocate and Criminal Proceedings £64,356—increase £263; Courts of Law £63,921—increase £411; Register House £36,862—increase £390; Crofters' Commission £3,930; County and Burgh Police £148,037—increase £4,000; Prisons £108,876—decrease £4,325. *Ireland:* Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions £74,041—decrease £5,165; Supreme Court of Judicature £88,861—decrease £2,361; Court of Bankruptcy £10,059—decrease £59; Admiralty Registry £1,285; Registry of Deeds £16,835—decrease £675; Registry of Judgments £2,363—increase £25; Land Commission £54,613—decrease £24,064; County Court Officers £105,450—increase £6,134; Dublin Police £150,632—increase £4,815; Constabulary £1,397,153—increase £17,062; Prisons £155,886—decrease £2,605; Reformatory Schools £108,057—increase £6,907; Criminal Lunatics £6,755—decrease £92.

Class IV.—*Education, Science, and Art.*—Total £5,447,962, an increase of £203,702. The details of some of the following heads will be found in other portions of the Almanack:—Public Education £3,422,989—increase £123,092; Science and Art Department £400,043—increase

£7,537; British Museum £162,285 — increase £952; National Gallery £8,607 — decrease £357; National Portrait Gallery £2,361—increase £664; Learned Societies £24,400—increase £3,000; London University £13,152—increase £668; Welsh University Colleges £12,000; increase £1,500; Deep Sea Exploring Expedition Report £4,337 — decrease £290. *Scotland:* Public Education £524,263—increase £21,214; Universities £19,508 — increase £10; National Gallery £2,100. *Ireland:* Public Education £828,073—increase £41,770; Teachers' Pension Office £2,145—increase £132; Endowed Schools Commission £670; National Gallery £2,501; Queen's Colleges £11,028—decrease £1,600; Royal Irish Academy £2,520—increase £520; Royal University of Ireland £5,000.

Class V.—*Foreign and Colonial Services.*—Total £644,864, an increase of £76,506. The items are:—Diplomatic Services £232,010 — decrease £1,235; Consular Services £186,486—decrease £3,454; Suppression of Slave Trade £14,160—increase £1,888; British Directors of Suez Canal £2,405—decrease £20; Grants in Aid to Colonies £30,116 — decrease £10,370; South Africa and St. Helena £109,637 (£70,000 of which is a grant in aid to British Bechuanaland)—increase £69,947; Subsidies to Telegraph Companies £50,050—increase £14,750; Grant in Aid to Cyprus £20,000—increase £5,000.

Class VI.—*Non-effective and Charitable Services.*—Total £1,239,264, an increase of £23,314. The following are the items:—Superannuation and Retired Allowances £463,928—increase £3,218; Merchant Seamen's Fund Pension £19,200—decrease £1,400; Pauper Lunatics, *England*, £495,000—increase £16,500; *Scotland*, £87,000—increase £2,500; *Ireland*, £99,800 — increase £1,600; Hospitals and Infirmaries in Ireland £16,658 — decrease £89; Savings Banks and Friendly Societies' Deficiency £52,364—increase £1,343; Miscellaneous Allowances, *Great Britain*, £2,611—decrease £140; *Ireland*, £2,703—decrease £218. The chief items for superannuation allowances to 3,136 pensioners are:—Court of Bankruptcy £3,391; British Museum £4,640; Colonial Office £12,464; Consular Services £36,701; Convict Establishments £40,461; Diplomatic Services £24,720; Education Department £10,030; Exchequer and Audit Office £15,391; Foreign Office £10,923; Grants in aid of expenditure in certain Colonies £15,003; Home Office £6,087; House of Commons £5,330; Public Offices in Ireland £65,654; Local Government Board £13,184; Lunacy Commissioners £2,375; Mint £4,929; National Debt Office £4,535; Patent Office £2,304; Paymaster General's Office £6,670; Police Courts £5,171; Prisons (England) £3,300; Registrar General's Office £4,739; Science and Art Department £8,058; Public Offices in Ireland £15,701; Slave Trade Commissions £2,108; Supreme Court of Judicature £62,750; Surveys £7,783; Board of Trade £17,637; Treasury £10,743; Woods and Forests £4,186; Office of Works £8,506. Besides these and other smaller amounts the sum of £1,409,773 is provided for superannuation in the estimates of the several departments.

Class VII.—*Miscellaneous.*—The total in this class is £54,919, a decrease of £39,541. The heads are—Temporary Commissions £32,331—increase £6,189; Miscellaneous Expenses £7,802—increase £1,434; Repayment to the Civil Contingencies Fund £14,786—increase £14,436. Among the items under the latter head are "equipage money" of £2,769 each on the appointment of two Lords Lieutenant, £923 each for two Lord Chancellors of Ireland, and £1,843 each as "outfit allowance" for two Lord Chancellors of England. It further appears that the cost of a special packet for the conveyance of a lord lieutenant from Kingstown to Holyhead is £200, while the conveyance to Windsor of the Maharaja of Johore, his suite, and the Secretary of State, on a visit to the Queen, cost but 3*s.* 9*d.* The Commissions chargeable in 1886-87 are those on Historical MSS., Railways, Educational Endowments (Scotland, and Ireland), Loss of Life at Sea, Depression of Trade, Blind, Dublin Hospitals, Elementary Education Acts, and several others not specifically provided for, but for which £7,000 is charged.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Customs, Inland Revenue, Post Office, Packet Service, and Telegraphs.—The total under this head is £10,553,691, against £10,249,211, the adjusted estimate for last year; an increase of £304,480. The following table shows the cost of each department, with the net variations from the previous year:—

Service.	1886-87.	Incr.	Decr.
	£	£	£
Customs	956,057	—	21,676
Inland Revenue..	1,797,506	—	25,651
Post Office	5,218,955	364,231	—
Packet Service ..	735,663	—	18,118
Telegraphs	1,845,510	5,694	—
Total.....	10,553,691	369,925	65,445

In the Customs the cost of the Superintending Establishment is £67,565—increase £2,055; the establishment of the Port of London £269,920—decrease £12,000; the Port of Liverpool £99,605—decrease £8,225; other establishments £325,060—decrease £5,660; Law Charges, &c. £9,860 — decrease £285; Superannuations £182,697—increase £2,594; Commutation Annuities £1,350—decrease £155.

Inland Revenue.—In this department the salaries amount to £1,124,304—increase £3,007; travelling allowances £52,300—decrease £4,300; salaries and poundage to distributors of stamps £21,955—decrease £1,750; poundage and allowances to clerks to local Commissioners of Taxes £101,600—increase £13,600; poundage and allowances to collectors and assessors of taxes £213,400—decrease £25,350; commission on remittances £6,350—increase £550; police £3,390; gauging and other instruments £1,480—decrease £1,070; new machinery £2,750—increase £150; postage £7,000—increase £300; laboratory expenses £1,040; paper for stamps and licences £5,160; copies of poor rates £3,450—decrease £13,550; solicitors' offices £22,898 — increase £436; expenses of prosecutions £9,000—increase £700; rewards for detections £6,500; losses by fraud £200; incidental expenses £450; superannuations £205,598—increase £1,708; and for commutation annuities £8,681—decrease £82.

Post Office.—The total expenses of the chief offices in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh are £1,321,230—increase £81,145. In the Surveyors' Department the total is £65,288—decrease £1,365; for Provincial Establishments £1,850,000—incr. £84,359; establishments in the Colonies £5,611—

decrease £1,422; for Savings Banks £346,195—increase £79,640; Government Annuities £2,365—increase £376. The cost for conveyance of mails in England, Scotland, Ireland, and abroad is £1,198,059—increase £39,433; purchase of sites for buildings £122,000—increase £80,000; Superannuations £153,207—increase £965; and manufacture of postage stamps £155,000—increase £1,100. The cost of railway conveyance in England and Wales is £556,446, in Ireland £143,266, and in Scotland £167,775. The road carriage in England is £240,000, in Ireland £32,012, and in Scotland £15,300.

Post Office Packet Service.—The chief items are: Contracts in the United Kingdom £122,312—increase £4,050; Europe £18,200—increase £100; America £215,625—decrease £26,750; Africa £11,724—decrease £500; Asia £359,800. The mail contract between Holyhead and Kingston costs £84,000; while the mails to India and the East involve a charge of £359,800, a part of which is repaid by the Governments of India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and Hong Kong.

Post Office Telegraphs.—The disbursements under this head are:—Secretary's Office £41,014—increase £3,820; Accounts £61,107—increase £7,130; Maintenance of Telegraphs £389,785—increase £6,842; Railway Companies, for work £31,550; Central Station, London £238,063—increase £17,988; other London Offices £130,714—increase £2,348; Provincial £734,189—increase £26,955; Manufacture of Stamps £1,200—increase £100; Clothing £20,000—decrease £1,400; Stores £8,700—decrease £2,000; Superannuations £24,688—increase £1,451; Purchase of sites and buildings £60,000—increase £39,500; Telegraph Works £104,500—decrease £97,040.

In this department a number of female clerks and supervisors are employed, one receiving £300, four £120 to £170, thirteen £85 to £110, and 100 £65 to £80, while of the general body of telegraphists in the Central Station, 196 receive from 28s. to 34s. per week, and 474 from 10s. to 27s. per week.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

The accounts of this Duchy, brought up to 31st December, 1885, give the following results for the year:—Balance from last year, £9,012; rents and profits of courts accruing to the Prince of Wales, £62,339; royalties of coal-mines in Somerset, £1,216; ditto, on mines and quarries in Cornwall, £2,012; annuity from the Consolidated Fund in lieu of tin coinage dues, £16,217; dividends on stock, £3,860; giving the total receipts as £94,903; the arrears have increased to £13,525. The payments were—£57,691 to the Prince; outlay for the benefit of the estate, £6,933; deductions under various Acts of Parliament, £11,280; superannuations, &c., £3,434; expenses of management, £7,763; leaving a balance in favour of 1885 of £7,801. The capital account stood in December, 1885, at £9,448 in cash, £21,937 in Three per Cent. Consols, £59,217 in Reduced Three per Cents., and £62,467 in New Three per Cents.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

The accounts of this Duchy are brought up to 21st December, 1885. The balance in hand at the commencement of the year was £23,566. The net rents and profits accruing to Her Majesty were £45,047; royalties, rents, &c., £14,926; dividends of stocks, £3,072, producing, with various items of minor importance, a total gross income of £99,347, but of this only £88,832 was paid: the arrears on the 21st December were reduced to £10,515. On the disbursement side £45,000 was paid to Her Majesty; in various payments, £22,507, including a payment of £2,000 to the Chancellor, leaving a balance of £21,525. The revenues of the Duchy have in 38 years increased from £29,000 in 1847, to £65,265 in 1885, the net payment to Her Majesty at these two periods being respectively, £12,000, and £45,000.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

The accounts of this department for the year, ending March 31st, 1885, are divided under the heads of "Capital" and "Income." Under the head "Capital" a total sum of £406,439, including a balance of £356,303, was received from sales of estates, and of detached and outlying properties, from enfranchisements of copyholds, and from one moiety of the net proceeds from mines, &c. A total sum of £170,050 was expended in the purchase of estates, £24,473 in permanent improvements, redemption of land tax, £1,202, and £50,569 in the purchase of stock, &c., leaving a cash balance of £262,512. There was also a balance of £406,439 in stock. The expenditure included Salaries, &c., £54,046; Windsor Park, £23,681; Royal Forests, £22,007; Consolidated Fund, £380,000.—Balances, 1st April, 1885, £27,549 and £2,339.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Her Majesty:—

		£
Privy Purse	£60,000	
Salaries of Household	131,260	
Expenses of Household	172,500	
Royal Bounty, &c.	13,200	
Unappropriated	8,040	385,000
Prince of Wales		40,000
Princess of Wales		10,000
Crown Princess of Prussia		8,000
Duke of Edinburgh		25,000
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein		6,000
Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne)		6,000
Duke of Connaught		25,000
Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenberg)		6,000
Duchess of Cambridge		6,000
Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz		3,000
Duke of Cambridge		12,000
Duchess of Teck		5,000
Duchess of Albany		6,000

COINAGE.

Amount of Gold, Silver, and Copper or Bronze Moneys Coined at the Royal Mint.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
1865	£2,367,614	£501,732	£57,493	£9,926,839
1867	496,397	193,842	33,301	723,540
1868	1,653,384	301,356	16,328	1,971,068
1869	7,372,204	76,428	20,832	7,469,644
1870	2,313,384	336,798	32,704	2,682,886
1871	9,919,656	701,514	7,616	10,628,786
1872	15,261,442	1,243,836	47,413	16,552,691
1873	3,384,568	1,081,674	46,218	4,512,460
1874	1,461,565	890,604	65,632	2,417,801
1875	243,264	594,000	69,813	907,077
1876	4,696,648	222,354	61,450	4,980,452
1877	981,468	420,948	51,146	1,453,562
1878	2,265,069	613,998	17,024	2,896,091
1879	35,050	549,054	44,651	628,755
1880	4,150,052	761,508	19,264	4,930,824
1881	*None.*	997,128	39,349	1,036,477
1882	*None.*	209,880	42,560	252,440
1883	1,403,713	1,274,328	33,450	2,711,491
1884	2,324,015	658,548	69,290	3,051,853
1885	2,973,487	702,918	57,568	3,733,973

RELATIVE RANK IN ARMY AND NAVY.

		Rank with
Field Marshals	According to date of Commission.	Admirals of the Fleet.
Generals		Admirals.
Lieut.-Generals		Vice-Admirals.
Major-Generals		Rear-Admirals.
Brigadier-Gens.		Commodores, 1st and 2nd Class.
Colonels		Captains of 3 years.
Lieut.-Colonels		Captains under 3 years and Staff Captains.
Lieut.-Colonels	but Senior to	Commanders & Staff Commanders.

	Rank with
Majors, according to date of Commission or Order.	Lieutenants, and Navigating Lieutenants of 8 years' standing.
Captains, according to date of Commission or Order.	Lieutenants, and Navigating Lieutenants under 8 yrs. standing.
Lieutenants, according to date of Commission or Order.	Sub-Lieutenants.

ARMY AGENTS.

1. Cox & Co., 1 & 2, Craig's Court, Charing Cross.
2. Holt, Lawrie, & Co., 17, Whitehall Place.
3. Hopkinson (Charles) & Sons, 3, Regent Street.
4. M'Grigor, Sir Charles R., Bart., & Co., 25, Charles Street, St. James's Square.

NAVY AND PRIZE AGENTS.

Banton & Mackrell, 26, Budge Row, Cannon St.
Burnett & Co., 123, Pall Mall.
Case & Loudonsack, 1, James Street, Adelphi.
Fyers, R. D., & Co., 15, Great George Street.
Hallett & Co., 7, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Sq.
King, Henry S., & Co., 45, Pall Mall.
Oliver, Redmond, & Co., 15, Cockspur Street.
Silver & Co., 67, Cornhill.
Stilwell & Sons, 21, Great George Street.
Willis & Co., 15, Cockspur Street.
Woodhead & Co., 44, Charing Cross.

The Military Administration.

Amount Estimated for the Year 1886-87, £21,172,936. (Expended in 1884-85, £18,224,901; voted in 1885-86, 17,750,800.) War Office, Pall Mall. Hours, 10 to 5.

I. Central Department.—*Salaries*, £11,550.

Secretary of State for War, Rt. Hon. William Henry Smith, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., J. L. Pattisson and Col. Coleridge Grove £450
Assist. Private Secs., G.D. A. Fleetwood Wilson, £150, and Lord Henry Grosvenor .... *unpaid*
Parl. Under Sec., Lord Harris £1,500
Private Sec., Arthur T. Liddell £150
Perm. Und. Sec., Sir R. W. Thompson, K.C.B., £2,000
Private Sec., J. W. Cooper £150
Asst. Und. Sec., Col. Herbert G. Deedes .. £1,500
Chaplain-Gen., Rev. J. Cox Edghill, D.D. .. £800

II. Department of the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.—*Salaries*, £21,712.

Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, Hon. Henry Stafford Northcote, C.B., M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., Arthur à Beckett £150
Director of Supplies and Transport, Sir Arthur Laurence Haliburton, K.C.B. £1,200
Assistant, George Lawson, C.B. £1,000
Director of Artillery and Stores, Brig.-Gen. Henry James Alderson, R.A. £1,500
Assistants, Col. H. Le Guay Geary, R.A. £830
Lt.-Col. Charles Henry F. Ellis, R.A. £650
Assist. Com.-Gen. Ord., Lt.-Col. H. J. Mills .. £700
Director of Contracts, Evan C. Nepean .. £1,200
Director of Clothing, Geo. D. Ramsay, C.B. £1,200
Assistant Director, Owen H. Morshead £800
Insp.-Gen. Fortifications & Works, Lt.-Gen. Lothian Nicholson, C.B., R.E. £2,100
Deputy Director (Fortification), Col. Henry Schaw, R.E. £1,200
Assistants, Lt.-Col. Robert H. Vetch, R.E. .. £850
Col. Arthur G. Durnford, R.E. £850
Dep. Director (Barracks), Col. Robt. Nicholl Dawson-Scott, R.E. £1,200
Assistants, Col. Herbert Locock, R.E. £850
Col. Charles John Moysey, C.M.G., R.E. £850
Insp. of Submarine Defences, Lt.-Col. Robert Young Armstrong, R.E. £500
Assistant, Major Richard M. Ruck, R.E. £450

III. Department of the Financial Secretary.—*Salaries*, £5,271.

Financial Secretary, Hon. William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., H. D. De la Bère £150
Accountant-General, Ralph H. Knox, C.B. £1,500
Deputy do., Henry T. De la Bère £1,121
Assistant do., T. Cave-Browne-Cave £1,000

IV. Department of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief.—*Salaries*, £44,413.

Commanding-in-Chief, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. £6,632
Priv. Sec., Lt.-Col. A. C. F. FitzGeorge .. £300
Military Secretary, Major-Gen. George Byng Harman, C.B. £2,100
Assist. Military Secs., Col. Godfrey Clerk, £800; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles H. Brownlow, K.C.B. (for Indian affairs), paid by India.
Adjt.-Gen., Gen. Viscount Wolseley, K.P. £2,700
Dep. Adjt.-Gen., Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward G. Bulwer, K.C.B., £1,700; Maj.-Gen. A. J. Lyon-Fremantle, C.B. (Aux. For.), £1,700; Maj.-Gen. Robt. John Hay (Roy. Art.), £1,500; Col. Robert Grant (Roy. Eng.), £1,500.
Assist. Adjts.-Gen., Col. William Arbuthnot, C.B.; Col. Walter R. Lascelles; Col. George Balfour Traill (Roy. Art.); Lt.-Col. William Salmond (Roy. Eng.) ..... each £800

Dep. Assist. Adjts.-Gen., Lt.-Col. Henry John Thornton Hildyard, Maj. Hon. William Fitz-William Elliot, Lieut.-Col. Arthur S. Wynne, Major Arthur Warry (Roy. Art.) .. each £700
Insp.-Gen. Recruiting, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, G.C.M.G., R.A. £1,500
Qr.-Master-Gen., Gen. Sir Arthur Jas. Herbert, K.C.B. £2,100
Assistant, Col. Lord Wm. F. E. Seymour ..£800
Dep. Assistant, Maj. Albert E. W. Goldsmid £700
Deputy Q.-Master-Gen. (Intelligence Branch), Maj.-Gen. Hy. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A. £1,000
Dep. Assists., Lt.-Col. Bell, Majors Cooke, Gregson, Fox, & Capts. Murray & Leverson, ea. £700
Inspect.-Gen. Artillery, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Howley Goodenough, C.B., R.A. £1,166
Inspect.-Gen. Engineers, Lt.-Gen. Lothian Nicholson, C.B., R.E. .....£
Director-Gen., Medical Dept., Sir Thomas Crawford, K.C.B., M.D. £1,500
Com.-Gen., £1,500
Assistants, Dep. Com.-Gen. Emilius Hughes, C.M.G., £980; Assist. Com.-Gen. Henry Spencer E. Reeves, C.B. £700
Principal Vet. Surgeon, George Fleming, LL.D.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—£133,600.

Office Salaries, £7,861.

Direct.-Gen., Gen. Sir Edwin Beaumont Johnson, K.C.B. £1,500
Assist. Directors, Lt.-Col. Spencer Edward Orr and Major Alexander M. Delavoye, each £800
Deputy, Major Douglas Forde Jones £650

ORDNANCE COMMITTEE, Woolwich.—£9,135.

President, Lt.-Gen. Sir Michael A. S. Biddulph, K.C.B., R.A. £1,794
Vice-President, Rear-Admiral T. Le H. Ward, C.B., R.N. .....£700 *and half pay*
Members, Capt. T. F. Hammill, R.N.; Maj.-Gen. G. H. J. A. Fraser, R.A.; Maj. J. A. S. Colquhoun, R.A. (India), *ex offi.*; Col. F. G. Baylay, R.A.; Lt.-Col. J. G. S. Davies, R.E.; Capt. A. B. Jenkings, R.N.; W. H. Barlow, M.I.C.E.; Sir F. J. Bramwell, Knt., M.I.C.E.
Secretary, Major E. Bainbridge, R.A.
Assist. Sec., Commander F. C. Younghusband, R.N.

ARMY SANITARY COMMITTEE.—£1,150.

President, Gen. Sir A. J. Herbert, K.C.B.
Members, Col. R. N. Dawson-Scott, R.E.; Dep. Surg.-Gen. J. A. Marston, M.D.; Col. Henry Yule, C.B.; Surg.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., M.D. (India); J. Sutherland, M.D.; Douglas Galton, C.B.; Sir R. Rawlinson, Knt., C.B., C.E.
Secretary, J. J. Frederick.

ROYAL ENGINEER COMMITTEE.

President, Col. J. B. Edwards, C.B., R.E.
Members, Col. V. G. Clayton, R.E.; Lt.-Col. W. Salmond, R.E.; Lt.-Col. R. H. Vetch, R.E.; Lt.-Col. R. Y. Armstrong, R.E.; Lt.-Col. R. J. Bond, R.E.; Major M. T. Sale, C.M.G., R.E.; Maj. A. J. C. Cunningham, R.E.; Capt. C. F. C. Beresford, R.E.; Major J. du T. Bogle, R.E.; Maj. C. F. Call, R.E. (India); Sir F. A. Abel, Knt., C.B., F.R.S.
Secretary, Capt. L. B. Friend, R.E.

ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION, War Office.—£1,520.

Commissioners, Jas. C. O'Dowd, C.B. (Dep. Judge Adv.-Gen.), and Col. Herbert George Deedes.
Secretary, F. R. S. Wyllie.....£600

STAFF OFFICERS OF PENSIONERS.—£4,790.

Birmingham.—Major Bernard Hamilton Burke.
Dublin.—Lt.-Col. Robert Francis H. Macgregor.
Glasgow.—Lieut.-Col. Montague Browne.
Liverpool.—Captain Henry Gordon Rogers.
LONDON.—Lt.-Col. Wm. Egerton Todd, *Chelsea Hospital*; Col. Ambrose Marshall Cardew, 72, *Mornington Road, N.W.*; Colonel Richard Granville Charlton, 400, *Kennington Road.*
Manchester.—Lieut.-Col. Ebenezer Rogers.
Southampton.—Maj. Charles Edward Lennox.
Woolwich.—Lieut.-Col. James Arthur Morrah.
In all other Districts pensions are paid by the officer of the Army Pay Department.

DISTRICT COMMANDS (HOME).

(See also Naval and Military Directory, p. 222.)

ALDERSHOT.—Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B. £2,008
CHATHAM.—*Brigadier-General*, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Richard Monck.....£913
EASTERN (*Colchester*).—Major-Gen. Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, G.C.M.G., V.C. £1,095
GUERNSEY AND ALDERNEY.—*Lieut.-Gov.*, Major-Gen. John H. Ford Elkington, C.B. ..£1,700
Dep. Assist. Adj. & Q.-M.-G., Lt.-Col. Hon. Charles Dutton.....£383
HOME (*Horse Guards*).—Major-Gen. Reginald Gipps, C.B. £1,095
JERSEY.—*Lieut.-Governor*, Major-General Henry Wray, C.M.G., R.E. £1,700
Dep. Assist. Adj. & Q.-M.-G., Captain John William Godfray £383
NORTH BRITISH (*Edinburgh*).—Major-General Alexander J. H. Elliot, C.B. £1,095
NORTHERN (*York*).—Major-General Charles Frederick Torrens Daniell £1,095
SOUTHERN (*Portsmouth*).—Lieut.-General Sir George Harry Smith Willis, K.C.B. ..£2,007
SOUTH EASTERN (*Dover*).—Lt.-Gen. Hon. Percy R. Basil Feilding, C.B. £1,095
WESTERN (*Devonport*).—Major-General Thomas Casey Lyons, C.B. £1,095
WOOLWICH.—Maj.-General Henry Aug. Smyth, R.A. £1,095

STAFF IN IRELAND.—£27,984.

Commanding the Forces, General H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B. £3,384
Assist. Mil. Sec., Maj. Charles E. Beckett..£383
Dep. Adj.-Gen., Col. Charles M. Clarke, C.B. £730
Dep. Q.-M.-G., Col. Bowes L. Forster.....£730
Commanding R. E., Col. W. D. Marsh, R.E. £913
Brigade-Major, Capt. Henry Denison, R.E..£383
Deputy Judge Advocate, ...£700
Senior Commissariat Officer, Col. Henry John Brownrigg £1,095
Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Col. Henry Fane Travers £767
Chief Paymaster, ..£550
Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon-Gen. Henry Bolton Hassard, C.B. £1,004
BELFAST.—*Brigadier-General*, Major-Gen. Alex. G. Montgomery-Moore £913
DUBLIN.—Maj.-Gen. Hon. James Charlemagne Dormer, C.B. £1,095
CORK.—Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Stevenson..£1,095

FIELD MARSHALS. (Half-pay of 88 Field Marshals and General Officers, £55,000.)

H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., Grenadier Guards, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 17 Lancers, and King's Royal Rifle Corps, Commanding-in-Chief, A.D.C.

H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., 10 Hussars, & Col.-in-Chief 1 Life Guards, 2 Life Guards, and Royal Horse Guards, A.D.C.

Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Colonel Commandant Royal (Bengal) Engineers.

Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel Royal Horse Guards and Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

Sir Richard James Dacres, G.C.B., Royal Artillery, Constable of the Tower of London.

Lord William Paulet, G.C.B., Colonel Durham Light Infantry.

GENERALS.—Active List.

Simmons, Sir John Lintorn Arabin, G.C.B., R.E.
Ellice, Sir Charles Henry, G.C.B., South Wales Borderers.
Steele, Right Hon. Sir Thomas Montagu, K.C.B., Coldstm. G.
Schleswig - Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of, K.G.
Johnson, Sir Edwin Beaumont, K.C.B., R.A.
Penrose, Penrose Chas., C.B., R.M.
Saxe-Weimar, H.S.H. Prince W. A. Edward of, K.C.B., Lincolnshire Regiment (*Ireland*).
Stewart, Sir Donald Martin, Bart., G.C.B., Bengal S.C.
Norman, Sir Henry Wylie, K.C.B., Bengal S.C.
Wolseley, Viscount, K.P.
Hardinge, Hon. Sir Arthur Edw. K.C.B., R. Innis. Fus.
Hughes, William Templer, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.
Herbert, Sir Arthur Jas., K.C.B.
Smyth, Hon. Sir Leicest., K.C.B.
Stephenson, Sir Fred. C. A., G.C.B.
Russell, Lord Alexr. Geo., C.B.
Adair, Sir Chas. Wm., K.C.B., R.M.
Fraser, Alexander, C.B., R.E.
Barnard, Charles L., C.B., R.M.A.
Biddulph, Sir Michael A. Shrapnel, K.C.B., Royal Artillery.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.—Active List.

Cureton, Charles, C.B., Ben. S.C.
Bright, Sir Robert Onesiphorus, K.C.B.
Willis, Sir Geo. Harry Smith, K.C.B. (*Portsmouth*).
Donovan, Edward Westby.
Browne, James F. M., C.B., R.E.
Nicholson, Lothian, C.B., R.E.
Phayre, Sir Rob., K.C.B., Bo. S.C.
Anderson, David. [K.C.B.
Radcliffe, Sir Wm. Pollexfen,
Pakenham, Thomas Henry.
Payn, Sir William, K.C.B.
Chelmsford, Lord, G.C.B.
Gallwey, Thomas Lionel J., R.E.
Hamley, Sir Edward Bruce, K.C.B., R.A.
Wood, Hen. H. A., C.B., Bo. S.C.
Loch, Fras. A. E., C.B., Bo. S.C.
Kempster, Francis G., Mad. S.C.
Gage, Hon. Edwd. Thos., C.B., R.A.
Alison, Sir Archibald, Bt., K.C.B.
Campbell, Napier George, R.A.
FitzWygram, Sir Frederick Wellington John, Bart., 3 Hrs.
Higginson, Geo. W. Alex., C.B.
Roberts, Sir Frederick Sleigh, Bart., G.C.B., R.A., VC (*Comm. in Chief, India*).
Hume, Robert, C.B.
Adams, Cadwallader, C.B.
Burne, Henry K., C.B., Ben. S.C.
Torrens, Henry D'Oyley, C.B.
Graham, Sir Gerald, G.C.M.G., R.E., VC
Merriman, Chas. Jas., C.S.I., R.E.
Aitchison, Chas. T., C.B., Bo. S.C.
Brownlow, Sir Charles Henry, K.C.B., Bengal S.C.
Sargent, John Neptune, C.B.
Luard, Richard Geo. Amherst.
Sayer, James Robt. Steadman, C.B., 1 Dragoon Guards.
Macdonald, Alastair M'Ian.
White, Robert, C.B., 21 Hussars.
Gamble, Dominic Jacotin, C.B.
Bayly, Abingdon Augustus, R.A.
Clarina, Lord.
Prendergast, Sir Harry North Dalrymple, K.C.B., R.E., VC
Ross, Sir John, K.C.B.
Willis, Frederic Arthur, C.B.
Arbuthnot, Sir C. G., K.C.B., R.A.
Feilding, Hon. Percy R. Basil, C.B.
M'Arthur, Charles, R.M.L.I.
Hastings, Francis William, R.A.
Pym, Edward Lawes, R.M.
Fischer, John Frederick, R.E.
Fraser, Charles Craufurd, C.B., VC, 8 Hussars.
Williams, John Wm. Collman, R.M.A.
Cox, Edmund Henry, R.M.A.
Smyth, Henry Augustus, R.A.
Indian Local Forces.
Schneider, John William, C.B.

MAJOR-GENERALS.—Active List.

Bulwer, Sir Edward Gasceigne, K.C.B.
Elkington, John Henry Ford, C.B.
Newdigate, Edward, C.B.
Dillon, Martin, C.B.
Cameron, William Gordon, C.B.
M'Leod, Sir John Chetham, K.C.B.
Walker, Mark, C.B., VC
Monck, Hon. Richard.
Feilding, Hon. William H. A.
Daniell, Charles Fredk. Torrens.
Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of, K.G.
Gwyn, Hamond Weston, R.M.
Wright, Thomas, C.B., Ben. S.C.
Lumsden, Sir P. S., G.C.B., Ben. S.C.
Dunne, John Hart.
Lyons, Thomas Casey, C.B.
Gipps, Reginald, C.B.
Elliot, Alexander James H., C.B.
Rowlands, Hugh, C.B., VC
Wood, Sir Henry E., G.C.M.G., VC
Lennox, Wilbraham Oates, C.B., R.E., VC
Harman, George Byng, C.B.
Drury-Lowe, Sir Drury C., K.C.B.
Murray, John I., C.B., Ben. S.C.
Baillie, Duncan James.
Lyon-Fremantle, Arthur J., C.B.
Wray, Henry, C.M.G., R.E.
Cordner, James Edward, R.A.
Little, Alfred Butler, Bo. S.C.
Nation, John Louis, C.B., Ben. S.C.
Johnson, Allen B., C.B., Ben. S.C.
Williams, Owen Lewis Cope.
Laurie, John Wimburn.
Glyn, Richard Thomas, C.B.
Cooper, William.
McNeill, Sir John C., K.C.B., VC
Greaves, Sir Geo. Richds., K.C.B.
Dormer, Hon. James C., C.B.
Colvile, Fiennes Middleton, C.B.
Bowles, Vere Hunt.
Kerrich, Walter D'Oyly, R.A.
Chippindall, Edward, C.B.
Biddulph, Sir Robt., G.C.M.G., R.A.
Pearson, Sir Charles K., K.C.M.G.
Bancroft, William Charles.
Davis, John, C.B.
Leslie, George, R.A.
MacFarlan, David, R.A.
Lucas, Chas. Shaw de N., R.A.
Carnegy, Alexander, Bo. S.C.
Goodfellow, Wm. West, C.B., R.E.
Bateson, Richard.
Tupper, Gaspard Le M., R.A.
McGrigor, Duncan John, R.A.
Buller, Sir Redvers H., K.C.B., VC
Hancock, Henry Francis, R.E.
Mullins, John, R.E.
Houghton, Wm. Robt., Bo. S.C.
Bellairs, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Thesiger, Hon. Chas. Wemyss.
Anderson, Harry C., Bo. S.C.
Montgomery-Moore, Alex. Geo.
Ewart, Chas. Brisbane, C.B., R.E.
Hunter, FitzWilliam Frederick.
Hamilton, Francis Fisher, C.B.
Hamilton, Sir William, Bt., R.A.
Brice, George Tito.
Hardy, Frederick.
Herbert, Hon. William Henry.

MAJOR-GENERALS—*continued.*
Stokes, Sir John, K.C.B., R.E.
Brackenbury, Henry, C.B., R.A.
Fraser, Geo. Henry John Alexander, R.A.
Middleton, Sir Fredk. D., C.B.
Watson, George Vincent.
Mostyn, Hon. Savage, C.B.
Sprot, John.
Nicholl, Thomas, R.A.
Wiseman-Clarke, Somerset M.
Manningham-Buller, Edmd. M.
Flood, Frederick Rd. Solly, C.B.
Hay, Robert John, R.A.
Hale, Robert.
Clive, Edward H. (*Staff Coll.*).
Williams, William John, C.B., R.A.
Stevenson, Nathaniel.
MccGwire, Edw. T. St. Lawrence.
Thomas, Francis William, R.M.
Roome, Frederick, Bombay S.C.
Kennedy, Thomas Gilbert, C.B., Bengal S.C.
Dowker, Howard C., Madras S.C.
Black, Saml., C.S.I., Beng. S.C.
Clephane, Andrew R., Mad. S.C.
Chesney, George T., C.S.I., R.E.
Cumberland, H.R.H. Dk. of, K.G.
Buchanan, Henry James, C.B.
Addington, Hon. Charles John.
Wilkie, Hales.
Goodenough, Wm. H., C.B., R.A.
Waller, George Henry.
Mairis, Geoffrey, R.M.
Smith, Thomas Parkyns, R.A.
Burn, James, Bengal S.C.
Smith, Philip, C.B.
Dandridge, Edward, Beng. S.C.
Campbell, Patrick John, R.A.
Jones, Howard Sutton, C.B., R.M.
Pritchard, Gordon D., C.B., R.E.
Johnson, Alured Clarke, C.B., R.A.
Massy, Wm. Godfrey Dunham.
Baker, Sir Thos. Durand, K.C.B.
Brownlow, Henry Alexander, R.E.
FitzRoy, George Robert.
Hawley, William Hanbury.
Lyttelton-Annesley, Arthur L.
Fraser, James Keith, C.M.G.
Davies, Henry Fanshawe.
Gordon, Benj. Lumsden, C.B., R.A.
Close, Frederick, R.A.

Indian Local Forces.
Cockburn, Henry Alexander.
Chalmers, Sidney.
Jackson, Edward Samuel.
Blair, Robert.
Butler-Shawe, William Butler.
Gough, Sir Chas. J. S., K.C.B., VC
Blair, Charles Renny.
Blair, James, VC
Edwardes, Stanley de Burgh, C.B.
Hill, Rowley Sale, C.B.

SENIOR COLONELS.—ACTIVE LIST.

Cavalry and Infantry.
Taylour, Lord John Henry.
Beresford, Mostyn de la Poer.
Steward, Henry Holden.
Wilkinson, Henry Clement, C.B.
Hall, Julian Hamilton.
Chads, William John.
Warren, Arthur Frederick, C.B.
Rocke, James Harwood, C.B.
Scrase-Dickins, Wm. Drummond
Newdigate, Henry R. Legge, C.B.
Clerk, Godfrey.
Lambton, Frederick William.
Whitehead, Robt. Children, C.B.
Lynch, William Wiltshire, C.B.
Delafosse, Henry George, C.B.
Barker, George Digby.
Carden, George.
Fendall, George Newton.
Bell, Thomas Lynden.
Moncrieff, George Hay.
Thompson, John.
Ewart, Sir Henry Peter, K.C.B.
Ellis, Arthur Edwd. Aug., C.S.I.
Tyacke, Thomas.
Cook, Henry.
Lloyd, Thomas Francis.
Montgomery, Hugh Parker.
Herbert, George Flower.
Walker, Fred. W. E. Forestier, C.B., Scots Guards.
Gillespie, Robert Rollo, C.B.
Lanyon, Sir Wm. Owen, K.C.M.G.
Panter, Herbert Gauntlett.
Hinxman, Rowley Willes.
Stephens, Adolphus Haggerston.
Glyn, John Plumptre Carr.
Marshall, Henry.
Burne, Sir Owen Tudor, K.C.S.I.
O'Connor, Luke, VC
Trent, Harrison Walke John.
Allan, William.
Hackett, Simpson.
Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, Richard.
Mussenden, William.
Clarke, Charles Mansfield, C.B.
East, Cecil James.
Bond, William Dunn, C.B.
Rogers, Robt. Montresor, C.B., VC
Ball-Acton, Charles, C.B.
Seymour, Lord Wm. Fred. E.
Russell, Sir Baker Creed, K.C.B.
Pemberton, Wykeham L., C.B.
Wigram, Godfrey James, C.B., Coldstream Guards.
Le Quesne, John Charles.
Smith, Edmund Davidson.
FitzRoy, William.
Rowland, Thomas, C.B.
Lambton, Arthur, C.B.
Marten, Richard James C.
Nicholl, Christopher Rice H.
Barrett, Richard Doyle.
Byron, John.
Blundell, Henry Blundell Hollinshead.
Ralston, William Henry, C.B.

Royal Artillery.
Byrne, Thomas Edmund.
L'Estrange, Paget Walter.
Andrewes, William Gully.
Teesdale, Christopher C., C.B., VC
Arbuthnot, Henry Thomas.
Stirling, William, C.B.
Oldfield, Richard.
Purvis, Herbert Mark Garrett.
Williams, Albert Henry Wilmot.
Forster, Bowes Lennox.
King, Augustus Henry.
Le Mesurier, Cecil Brooke.
Booth, William.
Yonge, William Lambert.
Brackenbury, Charles Booth.
Markham, Edwin.
McMahon, Charles Joseph.
Nicholls, Oliver Henry Atkins.

Royal Engineers.
Stotherd, Richard Hugh, C.B.
Schaw, Henry.
Gordon, George Hamilton.
Elphinstone, Sir Howard Craufurd, K.C.B., VC
Cumberland, Charles Edwd., C.B.
Edwards, James Bevan, C.B.
Stuart, William James.
Shaw-Stewart, John Heron M.
Phillpotts, William Coles.
Williams, Edwd. Chas. S., C.I.E.
Bland, Edward Loftus.
Du Cane, Sir Edmd. F., K.C.B.
Greig, Irwin Montgomery.
Maunsell, John Richardson
Bonus, Joseph.
Craster, George Ayton.
Le Mesurier, John.
Harrison, Richard, C.B.
Hawthorn, Robert.

Royal Marines.
Tuson, Henry Brasnell, C.B.
Le Grand, Frederick Gasper.
Halliday, Francis Edward.
Graham, Samuel James, C.B.
Crease, John Frederick, C.B.
Barnes, Ardley Hen. Falwasser.

Indian Staff Corps.
Gordon, John J. Hood, C.B.
Gordon, Thomas Edward, C.B.
Hawks, Thomas Spence.
Lees, William Munnings.
Melliss, George Julius.
Grant, Douglas G. S. St. John.
MacGregor, Sir Chas. M., K.C.B.
Laughton, George Arnold.
Gough, Sir Hugh H., K.C.B., VC
Sherriff, John Pringle.
Lyster, Henry H., C.B., VC
Hudson, Sir John, K.C.B.
Moore, Henry, C.B.
Dunsterville, Lionel D'Arcy.
Pierce, Thomas Wm. West.
Lamb, Thomas.

Indian Local Forces.
Melvill, Henry.
Dyneley, Henry Ellenborough.
Fagan, George Henry Wm.
McNair, Edward John.
Phelps, Arthur.
Prendergast, Reynolds S. Jas.
Story, Philip.
Jones, Griffith Turner.
Buttler, Wm. Henry Apostoly.
Arbuthnot, George Alexander.
Fisher, George Battye.
Lennox, Sussex William.
Iredell, Francis Shrubb.
Venour, Edwin.
Robinson, John Innis.
Rowlandson, Walter.
Martin, William Reid.

[Where two Stations are given, as "*Madras—Chatham,*" the second is the dépôt. The figures in parentheses refer to the list of Army Agents at page 184.]

1 ST LIFE GUARDS. (1) *Windsor.*
Col.-in-Ch., H.R.H. Prin. of Wales
Col., Earl of Lucan, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Hon. Reginald A. J. Talbot, C.B., *c.*; C. Needham.
Majors, Hon. C. C. G. Byng, *l.c.*; E. M. Dansey; Sir Simon M. Lockhart, Bart.
Adjt., Gordon Carter, *lt.*

2 ND L. G. *Regent's Park.* (1)
Col.-in-Ch., H.R.H. P. of Wales
Col., Visct. Templetown, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., George Ang. Curzon; Frederick T. Townshend.
Majors, Edw. H. Hanning-Lee; Earl of Dundonald, *l.c.*; Chas. R. Tennant.
Adjt., Henry Short, *lt.*

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS. (1) *Hyde Park.*
Col.-in-Ch., H.R.H. Prin. of Wales
Col., Sir Pat. Grant, G.C.B., *f.m.*
Lt.-Cols., David Milne-Home, *c.*; Hon. Oliver G. P. Montagu.
Majors, Lord Kilmarnock, Lord Henry Art. Geo. Somerset, George L. Wickham.
Adjt., Hon. L. F. G. Byng, *capt.*

1 ST D. GUARDS. *Rawal Pindi—Canterbury.* (1)
Col., Jas. R. S. Sayer, C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. Henry Thompson, George Vernon C. Napier.
Majors, Henry Percy Douglas-Willan, Hamilton Campbell Vetch, Peter Marrow.
Paym., J. K. McCausland, *capt.*
Adjt., Alfred H. M. Edwards, *lt.*

2 ND D. GUARDS. *Umballa—Canterbury.* (1)
Col., Sir Charles Pyndar B. Walker, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Chas. Albert L. Attilla French; T. A. St. Quintin.
Majors, Jas. F. Stuart-Menteth, Foster Cunliffe L. Kay, Arthur L. G. Gould; W. R. Wynter.
Paym., Thomas Aked, *m.*
Adjt., Capon Henry Preston, *capt.*

3 RD D. G. *Muttra—Canty.* (3)
Col., W. H. Seymour, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., John Davison,

Majors, Otho G. Bolitho, Ernle K. A. Amyatt-Burney, Frederick Meyer Wardrop, *l.c.*
Paym., John Stuart, *m.*
Adjt., Robert Bentley Todd, *lt.*

4 TH D. G. *Dublin.* (2)
Col., Sir E. C. Hodge, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Philip Edward Pope; H. McCalmont, *c.*
Majors, Chas. H. Currey, Mervyn C. S. Tynte, H. E. B. Walton.
Paym. Richard R. B. Ternan, *m.*
Adjt., John Wm. Dent, *capt.*

5 TH D. G. *Dundalk.* (1)
Col., Sir T. W. McMahon, Bt., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Fdk. M. Kenyon-Stow, John B. B. Dickson.
Majs., Maunsell Bowers, Andrew Baldrey, John F. Green.
Paym., John S. Lightfoot, *capt.*
Adjt., Edward Hegan, *capt.*

6 TH D. G. *Sialkot—Canterbury.* (1)
Col., George C. Clarke, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Martin Pierce Blake, *c.*; James Dennis.
Majors, Wm. Henry MacGeorge, Douglas Alex. G. C. Graham, Thomas Cole Porter.
Paym., John Cooke, *m.*
Adj., Henry Mostyn Owen, *lt.*

7 TH D. G. *Mhow—Canterbury.* (1)
Col., Charles Sawyer, *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., William R. Truman; Henry Fane Grant, C.B.
Majors, Wm. E. M. Rough, Joseph H. Banks, Michael A. Burke.
Paym., Cecil L. Becher, *m.*
Adjt., C. W. Thompson, *lt.*

1 DRAGOONS. *Aldershot.* (1)
Col., Chas. Philip de Ainslie, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Fras. Shirley Russell, *c.*; Allan Maclean.
Majors, Gerard V. Ames, Wm. H. McLaren, Fras. W. Rhodes, *l.c.*
Paym., Maxwell R. Hyslop, *capt.*
Adjt., J. F. Burn-Murdoch, *capt.*

2 DRAGOONS. *Aldershot.* (1)
Col., Sir J. B. Gough, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Patrick Sanderson, Francis Glennie Farquhar.
Majors, Jas. Charles Maberley, Alfred C. E. Welby, Hon. Walter P. Alexander.
Paym., Fras. J. Ashburner, *m.*
Adjt., William C. Middleton, *lt.*

3 HUSSARS. *Manchester.* (1)
Col., Sir Fred. Wellington John FitzWygram, Bt., *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., Chas. Stephen Walker, *c.*; John P. E. Jervoise.
Majors, Chas. W. H. Helyar, C. E. Beckett, Robert G. Godson, Robert G. Alexander.
Paym., Thomas H. Peckham, *m.*
Adjt., Arthur B. Crabbe, *capt.*

4 HUSSARS. *Edinburgh.* (1)
Col., Alex. Low, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. Henry Brooke Peters, Alfred Bibby.
Majors, Neil B. Edmonstone, Walter C. Underwood, Wm. Alex. Ramsay.
Paym., F. Hutchinson Haynes, *m.*
Adjt., Cecil W. Peters, *m.*

5 LANCERS. *Brighton.* (1)
Col., H. Darby Griffith, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. Ward Bennitt, Alfred Bissel Harvey.
Majors, Edw. Groves Paley, Aug. C. Spencer, Thomas Fletcher.
Paym., James Kentish, *m.*
Adjt., Malcolm McNeill, *lt.*

6 DRAGOONS. *South Africa—Shorncliffe.* (1)
Col., Chas. Cameron Shute, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Albert Froom, Richd. E. R. Martin.
Majors, Alexander C. M'Kean, Andrew G. Thompson, Henry Leslie Ellis.
Paym., John S. D'Aguilar, *m.*
Adjt., Michael F. Rivington, *lt.*

7 HUSSARS. *Shorncliffe (for Madras).* (1)
Col., Wm. Thos. Dickson, *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., Francis Massy Drew, *c.*; Arthur Peel.
Majors, John Lombard Hunt, Harrie A. Reid, Charles Fitz. Thompson, Harold Paget.
Paym., Wm. M. Creighton, *m.*
Adjt., Henry Matt. Ridley, *capt.*

8 HUSSARS. *Meerut—Canterbury.* (1)
Col., Chas. C. Fraser, C.B., V.C., *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., Henry Langtry, *c.*; Edw. Eardley Lushington.
Majors, James Davidson, Edwin J. Fell, Peter L. Clowes.
Paym., Wm. B. Broughton, *capt.*
Adjt., Frank J. Carandini, *capt.*

9 LANCERS. *York.* (1)
Col., Sir Arch. Little, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Henry Richard Abadie, *c.*; Hon. Heneage Legge.
Majors, Herb. W. Apperley, Jas. Alex. Fras. H. Stewart-Mackenzie, John J. S. Chisholme.
Paym., Edwd. H. Maunsell, *m.*
Adjt., Francis H. Reynard, *lt.*

10 HUSSARS. *Aldershot.* (1)
Col., H.R.H. Prince of Wales, *f.m.*
Lt.-Cols., Robert S. Liddell, *c.*; Viscount Downe, C.I.E.
Majors, Hugh S. Gough, *l.c.*; Manners Charles Wood, Hon. James Pearce Napier.
Paym., A. A. W. Bright-Smith.
Adj., Hon. Julian H. G. Byng, *lt.*

11 HUSSARS. *Newbridge.* (1)
Col., Wm. C. Forrest, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., John Charlton Kinchant, Charles V. Verelst.
Majors, Harry Jas. Watson, Chas. Edwd. Swaine, K. Borrowes.
Paym., Percy O'Brien, *capt.*
Adjt., Hon. Osbert Lumley, *lt.*

12 LANCERS. *Bangalore—Canterbury.* (1)
Col., Thos. H. Pearson, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Hon. Walter J. Stewart, John Frederick Hornby.
Majors, Gabriel Roland R. Poole, Edm. Morton Mansel-Pleydell, Mervyn Henry Archdale.
Paym., John Chas. S. Irving, *m.*
Adjt., Wm. Colquhoun, *capt.*

13 HUSSARS. *Colchester.* (1)
Col., Broadley Harrison, *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., Herb. H. F. Gifford, *c.*; John Kinder Spilling.
Majors, Richard Knox, Robert Stevenson, Ernest R. H. Torin.
Paym., Henry Gillon, *c.*
Adjt., George J. W. Noble, *capt.*

14 HUSSARS. *Secunderabad—Shorncliffe.* (1)
Col., Charles Wm. Thompson, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles Falkiner Morton, *c.*; Henry B. Hamilton.
Majs., Thos. Edw. S. Hickman, R. Garth, Hon. G. H. Gough, *l.c.*

Paym., E. L. R. Thackwell, *capt.*
Adjt., G. H. C. Hamilton, *capt.*

15 HUSSARS. *Leeds.* (1)
Col., Mich. W. Smith, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. Henry Field, *c.*; William White.
Majors, Fred. Henry Beck, Henry Hall, John B. Symes-Bullen.
Paym., Chas. Wm. J. Taylor, *m.*
Adjt., R. C. Cockayne-Frith, *lt.*

16 LANCERS. *Dublin.* (1)
Col., C. J. Foster, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Robt. Thirkill Maillard, Thomas Davison.
Majors, Hen. L'Estrange Malone, Thos. Horsfall Heaton Garrett, Henry Graham.
Paym., Wm. H. Buttanshaw, *m.*
Adjt., John D. Calley, *lt.*

17 LANCERS. *Lucknow—Canterbury.* (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge, *f.m.*
Col., Hen. Roxby Benson, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Thomas Arthur Cooke, Starling Meux Benson.
Majors, Ernest Aug. Belford, Hon. John Pleydell-Bouverie, M. G. Neeld, Herbert C. Jenkins.
Paym., John M. Russell, *capt.*
Adjt., Charles Coventry, *lt.*

18 HUSSARS. *Cahir.* (1)
Col., William Drysdale, C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., Harry William Parker, David B. Burn.
Majors, Chas. W. Hemans, Geo. E. B. Beale-Browne, Bernard D. Moller.
Paym., W. Geo. Mansergh, *m.*
Adjt., E. Chaloner Knox, *capt.*

19 HUSSARS. *Norwich.* (1)
Col., John Yorke, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Boyce A. Combe, *c.*; John Denton P. French.
Majors, John C. Hanford-Flood, *l.c.*; Charles B. H. Jenkins, Henry M. A. Warde.
Paym., Hen. Fras. G. Webster, *m.*
Adjt., Hew D. Fanshawe, *capt.*

20 HUSSARS. *Egypt—Shorncliffe.* (1)
Col., Richard Knox, *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., Benj. Watson Blake, Francis J. Graves.
Majors, Wm. Chetwode Lloyd, Hon. Miles Stapleton, William J. Irwin.
Paym., Hen. Fredk. Lane, *capt.*
Adjt., John Clifford Chaplin, *lt.*

21 HUSSARS. *Ballincollig* (1)
Col., Robt. White, C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., Arthur Henry Taylor, *c.*; Herbert C. Collier.
Majors, Jno. Lovell, Rowland Hill Martin, Walter G. C. Wyndham.
Paym., Herbert H. Gilbert, *m.*
Adjt., Harry Finn, *lt.*

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Agents, Messrs. Cox & Co. (£927,900.)

Col., Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
Colonels Com., Sir Richard J. Dacres, G.C.B., *f.m.* (R.H.A.); Robt. F. Copland-Crawford, *g.*; Sir John St. George, K.C.B., *g.*; Sir Colling wood Dickson, G.C.B. *V.C.*, *g.*; Sir David E. Wood, G.C.B., *g.* (R.H.A.); Sir James W. Fitzmayer, K.C.B., *g.*; Wm. Harrison Askwith, *g.*; Wm. J. Smythe, *g.*; Sir Charles Lawrence D'Aguilar, K.C.B., *g.*; Arthur Thomas Phillpotts, *g.*; Sir John H. Lefroy, K.C.M.G., *g.*; Sir John M. Adye, G.C.B., *g.*; Edward Price, C.B., *g.*; Sir Fredk. A. Campbell, K.C.B., *l.g.*; Henry Lynedoch Gardiner, *g.*; Sir Michael A. S. Biddulph, K.C.B., *l.g.*; Sir Robert P. Racliffe, K.C.B., *l.g.* (Late Bengal.)
Cols. Com., Sir James Alexander, K.C.B., *g.*; John T. Lane, C.B., *g.*; James Abbott, C.B., *g.*; Sir James Brind, G.C.B., *g.*; Sir Frank Turner, K.C.B., *g.*; Hen. Aug. Carleton, C.B., *g.*; Sir Henry E. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., *g.* (Late Madras.)
Cols. Com., Francis F. Whinyates, *g.* (R.H.A.); Sir Geo. Balfour, K.C.B., *g.*; Robert Cadell, C.B., *g.*; Napier G. Campbell, *l.g.* (Late Bombay.)
Cols. Com., Geo. P. Sealy, *g.*; Sir Arnold B. Kemball, K.C.B., *g.*; William David Aitken, *g.*

HORSE ARTILLERY.

A BRIGADE.

A Battery, Woolwich, George Henry Marshall, *m.*
B Aldershot, Robt. H. Wallace.
C Aldershot, E. A. FitzRoy, *m.*
D Sialkot, R. W. Kaye, *m.*
E Lucknow, G. R. Gambier, *m.*
F Meerut, R. D. E. Lockhart, *m.*
G Umballa, L. W. Taylor, *m.*
H Aldershot, G. T. Pretyman, *c.*
I Dublin, St. A. Molesworth, *m.*
K Exeter, Edm. H. Holley, *l.c.*
L Meerut, R. G. S. Marshall.
M Newbridge, J. F. Free, *l.c.*

B BRIGADE.

A Battery, Dublin, M. R. West, *m.*
B London, E. S. B. Lockyer, *m.*
C Dorchester, J. W. Inge, *m.*
D Woolwich, Henry Pipon, *m.*
E Exeter, A. D. Anderson, *m.*
F Egypt, Richard Corbett, *m.*
G Mhow, A. B. Kingscote, *m.*
H Madras, G. C. H. Parlby, *m.*
I Kirkee, Arch. Broadfoot, *m.*
K Rawāl Pindi, J. F. Brough, *m.*
M Bangalore, A. Swinton, *m.*
N Umballa, G. W. M. Turnbull.

DÉPÔT, WOOLWICH.

Lt.-Col., William W. Murdoch.
Majors, John Younger, Barrett Lennard Tollner.
Adjt., Art. H. C. Phillpotts, *capt.*

RIDING ESTABLISHMENT, WOOLWICH.

Lt.-Col., Samuel Parr Lynes, *c.*
Major, Wm. Savage Langley.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1 ST BRIGADE. Dépôt, *Newcastle*, Edward A. Ollivant.

A Battery, Dinapore, Wm. F. de Hubbenet Curtis, *m.*
B Mooltan, J. E. Josselyn, *m.*
C Canterbury, F. H. French, *m.*
D Madras, H. H. Costabadie, *m.*
E Neemuch.
F Ahmednuggar, William Lacy Hutchinson.
G Cawnpore, Art. Radford, *m.*
H Aldershot, Fra. L. Graves, *m.*
I Shorncliffe, A. E. Duthy, *m.*
J Fermoy, Wm. W. Smith, *m.*
K Woolwich, F. Rigg, *m.*
L Shorncliffe, R. E. Mundy, *m.*
M Woolwich, R. C. E. North.
N Newbridge, J. C. Gillespie.
O Athlone, Robert Purdy.
P Madras, Alex. W. Ferrier.
Q Madras, J. R. S.-O. Hewitt.
R Belgaum, Nugent J. Nugent.
S Bangalore, Saml. G. Smyth.
T Hydrabad (Sind), E. Buckle.
U Kamptee, Fred. R. Twynam.
V Aldershot, Henry Lyall.
W Aldershot, Edwd. T. Browell.

2 ND. Dépôt, *Colchester*, Arthur A. Saunders, *m.*

A Battery, Deesa, D. F. Huyshe, *m*
B Nusserabad, A. H. Maclean, *m.*
C Kurrachee, Robert Gordon W. Hepburne, *m.*
D Ahmedabad, F. H. W. Milner, *m*
E Kirkee, H. S. Higginson, *m.*
F Kirkee, Fras. J. Burridge, *m.*
G Bellary, C. W. Townsend, *m.*
H Sheffield, R. A. Montgomery, *m*
I Woolwich, P. Blackburn, *m.*
J Rawal Pindi, W. N. Jervis, *m.*
K Woolwich, L. Downes, *m.*
L Curragh, C. E. Beadnell, *m.*
M Bangalore, T. Mayhew, *m.*
N Weedon, Charles J. Long.
O Coventry, C. W. E. Murphy, *m.*
P Kilkenny, S. Gardiner, *m.*
Q Bristol, Harry W. Rooke, *m.*
R Jullundur, W. S. Baldock, *m.*
S Ipswich, P. E. Monckton, *m.*

3 RD. Dépôt, *Hilsea*, Rich. Francis Williams, *m.*

A Battery, Trowbridge, Wm. Leslie Davidson, *m.*
B Ipswich, C. M. H. Downing, *m.*
C Weedon, E. F. Wodehouse, *m.*
D Aldershot, H. T. Curling, *m.*
E Woolwich, Thomas Wood, *m.*
F Chatham, J. D. Douglas, *m.*
G Kirkee, Fras. C. Nicolas, *m.*
I Madras, Wm. G. Mulloy, *m.*
J Dublin, Lionel F. Perry, *l.c.*
K Mean Meer, C. B. Wickham, *m.*
L Meerut, E. F. Cambier, *m.*
M Peshawur, A. J. Dunnage, *m.*

N Campbellpore, Robert McGregor Stewart, *l.c.*
O Lucknow, John Leach, *m.*
P Barrackpore, J. A. F. Nutt, *m.*
Q Jubbulpore, S.E. Pemberton, *m*
R Fyzabad, L. H. S. James, *m.*
S Aldershot, Edward O. Hay.

4TH. Dépôt, *Preston*. Arthur Whitehorne, *m.*
A Battery, Neemuch, Edward J. de H. Lautour, *m.*
B Meerut, Art. J. Pearson, *m.*
C Nowgong, Francis Edward R. Pollard-Urquhart, *m.*
D Agra, James A. Lawrie, *m.*
E Allahabad, Wm. Taylor, *m.*
F Bareilly, D. W. Buckle, *m.*
G Jubbulpore, Hon. Frederick W. J. Shore, *m.*
H Natal, Chas. H. Atchison, *m.*
I Madras, George R. Moore, *m.*
J Christchurch, L.H. Bouwens, *m*
K Woolwich, Fred. Howard, *m.*
L Ferozepore, W. A. Eden, *m.*
M India, M. Wynell-Mayow, *m.*
O Meean Meer, A. Campbell, *m.*
P Sheffield, K. Stephenson, *m.*
Q Newport (Mon.), B. R. Greig, *m.*
R India, William Mallins, *m.*
S Glasgow, Hon. R. Allsopp, *m.*

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

1—NORTHERN DIVISION. Dépôt, *Sunderland*, John Corsane Robinson, *m.*
1 Batt., Khyragully, Charles Carmichael Lindsay, *m.*
2nd, Malta,
3rd, Egypt, Edw. Blacksley, *m.*
4th, Tilbury, F. M. Turner, *m.*
5th, Halifax, S. Simpson, *m.*
6th, Halifax, W. V. Gregory, *m.*
7th, Up. Burmah, G. T. Carré, *m.*
8th, Agra, A. J. Anderson, *m.*
9th, Burmah, Thos. Graham, *c.*
10th, Portsmouth, E. B. Coke, *m.*

2—LANCASHIRE DIVISION. Dépôt, *Livrpl.*, H. A. Barker, *m.*
1st Batt., Hong Kong, Walter Riddell, *m.*
2nd, Gibraltar, G. H. O'Malley, *m.*
3rd, Jersey, H. H. Hardinge, *m.*
4th, Rawal Pindi, Henry T. S. Yates, *m.*
5th, Calcutta, G. M. B. Hornsby, *m.*
6th, Shoeburyness, Wm. Ogle Carlile, *m.*
7th, Gibraltar, G. D. Fanshawe, *m.*
8th, Gibraltar, H. W. L. Hime, *m.*
9th, Sandown, H. F. Smyth, *m.*

3—EASTERN DIVISION. Dépôt, *Colchester*, L. Tillotson, *m.*
1st Batt. Burmah, C.J. Deshon, *m.*
2nd, India, Aug. Browne, *m.*
3rd, Guernsey, H. W. Isacke, *m.*
4th, Portsmouth, J.J. Swinton, *m.*
5th, Hong Kong, W.P. Blandy, *m.*
6th, Singapore, W.B. Hoggan, *m.*
7th, Campbellpore, John Wm. Yerbury, *m.*
8th, Sheerness, Hon. William C. Rowley, *m.*
9th, Ferozepore, Henry Thomas Thompson Sandes, *m.*

4—CINQUE PORTS DIVISION. Dép., *Dover*, A.N. Pearse, *m.*
1st Batt., Gibraltar,
2nd, Bengal, W. J. Fowler, *m.*
3rd, Devonport, F.A. Aylmer, *m.*
4th, Pmbrk. D., L. G. Fawkes, *m.*
5th, Halifax, N.S. F.F. Ditmas, *m.*
6th, Malta, F. Galloway, *m.*
7th, Delhi, S. G. F. Selfe, *m.*
8th, Mhow, A. J. Nixon, *m.*
9th, Mandalay, W. Aitken, *m.*
10th, Gosport, Francis John W. Eustace, *m.*

5—LONDON DIVISION. Dépôt, *Woolwh.*, O.F.T. Annesley, *m.*
1st Batt., Campbellpore, Robert de Marylski, *m.*
2nd, Woolwich, W. G. Knox, *m.*
3rd, Portsmouth, G. Firebrace, *m.*
4th, Malta, George A. Noyes, *m.*
5th, Malta, Samuel Pym, *m.*
6th, Barbados, Alf. Logan, *m.*
7th, Isle of Wight, William H. Auchinleck, *m.*
8th, Up. Burma, W.H.F. Sorell, *m.*
9th, Weymth., H.M.J. Feilden, *m.*

6—SOUTHERN DIVISION. Dépôt, *Gosport*, R. Walkey, *m.*
1st Batt., Egypt, Walter Chas. W. Arbuthnott, *m.*
2nd, Singapore, A. J. Lavie, *m.*
3rd, Bermuda, C.W. Thomson, *m.*
4th, Shoeburyness, H. Barron.
5th, Mandalay, F. M. E. Vibart.
6th, Rangoon, Chas. C. Rich, *m.*
7th, Jhansi, P. H. Hammond, *m.*
8th, Ceylon, Edm. W. Nash, *m.*
9th, Ceylon, H. S. Murray-Graham, *m.*

7—WESTERN DIVISION. Dépôt, *Devonport*, H. Roberts, *m.*
1st Batt., Aden, A.B. Stopford, *m.*
2nd, Cork Har., N. P. Fowell, *m.*
3rd, Cork H., L.J.A. Chapman, *m.*
4th, Malta, E. H. Walker, *m.*
5th, Quetta, Chas. M. Smith, *m.*
6th, Plymouth, C. M. Western, *m.*
7th, St. Helena, P. W. H. Miles, *m.*
8th, Cape Town, A.G. Dugdale, *m.*
9th, Mauritius, B. F. Domvile, *m.*

8—SCOTTISH DIVISION. Dépôt, *Leith*, Thos. J. Jones, *l.c.*
1st Batt., Bombay, Philip K. Lonsdale Beaver, *m.*
2nd, Quetta, H. R. L. Morgan, *m.*
3rd, Fort Lahore, R.H.S. Baker, *m.*
4th, Landguard, C. E. Brown, *m.*
5th, Woolwich, J. J. Congdon, *m.*
6th, Cairo, Wm. O. Smith, *m.*
7th, Dover, Fred. W. Carey, *m.*
8th, Sheerness, W. Cotton, *m.*
9th, Gosport, Benj. Vaughan-Arbuckle, *m.*

9—WELSH DIVISION. Dépôt, *Newport, Mon.*, T. Gaskell, *m.*
1st Batt., Portsmth,
2nd, Portsmouth, E. Lake, *m.*
3rd, Jamaica, L. W. Parsons, *m.*
4th, Madras, Jas. Charles, *m.*
5th, Allahabad, C.H.H. Mayne, *m.*
6th, Pmbrke. Dock, F.A. Yorke, *m.*
7th, Gibraltar, James Wall, *m.*
8th, Gibraltar, J. G. Uppleby, *m.*
9th, Dover, Alf. W. Hanson, *m.*

10—NORTH IRISH DIVISION. Dépôt, *Londonderry*, Rd. Jackson Hezlet, *m.*
1st Batt., Malta, Robert H. W. Plunkett, *m.*
2nd, Bermuda, W.W.M. Smith, *m.*
3rd, Cork H., C. W. Kennaway, *m.*
4th, Madras, Alexander H. Burton-Brown, *m.*
5th, Bombay, E. H. Wickham, *m.*
6th, Gibraltar, J. S. Clarke, *m.*
7th, Bermuda, G. J. Playfair, *m.*
8th, Bermuda, E. W. Adams, *m.*
9th, Egypt, Wm. P. Georges, *m.*

11—SOUTH IRISH DIVISION. Dépôt, *Kinsale*, Henry N. Jervois, *m.*
1st Batt., Cape Town, H. Torkington, *m.*
2nd, Assouan, F. W. Radcliff, *m.*
3rd, Burmah, G. B. N. Martin, *m.*
4th, Woolwich, G. B. Allen, *m.*
5th, Portsmouth, H. Lyall, *m.*
6th, Aden, Art. R. Fraser, *m.*
7th, Malta, Richard Bazett, *m.*
8th, Malta, C. H. Spragge, *m.*
9th, Malta, A. S. Griffiths, *m.*

Corps of Royal Engineers. *Agents*, Messrs. Cox & Co. (£312,930.)

Col., Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
Cols.-Comm. (£990 each), Edward Frome, *g.*; Wm. Turnbull Renwick, *g.*; Sir F. E. Chapman, G.C.B., *g.*; Sir J. L. A. Simmons, G.C.B., *g.*; E. W. Durnford, *g.*; G. Wynne, *g.*; Rbt. G. Hamilton, *g.*; Wm. C. Hadden, *g.*; Sir Edmund Ogle, Bt., *g.*; Sir J. S. Hawkins, K.C.M.G., *g.*
Colonels (£474 ea.), R. H. Stotherd, C.B.; H. Schaw; G. H. Gordon; Sir H. C. Elphinstone, K.C.B., VC; C. E. Cumberland, C.B.; W. C. Phillpotts; Edward L. Bland, Sir Edmund F. DuCane, K.C.B.; Willoughby D. Marsh, William J. Stuart, Robert Hawthorn, George Philips.
(Late Bengal.)
Cols.-Com., H. Goodwyn, *g.*; Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., *f.m.*; Charles W. Hutchinson, *l.g.*; Alex. Fraser, C.B., *g.*
Cols., Edw. C. S. Williams, C.I.E.; George A. Craster; William Spottiswoode Trevor, VC
(Late Madras.)
Cols.-Com., Sir Arthur Thomas

Cotton, K.C.S.I., *g.*; Fras. Hornblow Rundall, C.S.I., *l.g.*

Cols., Hew Lindsay Prendergast; J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart. (Late Bombay.)

Cols.-Com., Wm. Barclay Goodfellow, *g.*; H. Blois Turner, *g.*

Cols., J. R. Maunsell; John Le Mesurier.

Lt.-Cols. Edward Mitchell, *c.*, *Manchester*; Robert M. Smith, *c.*, *Teheran*; Sir Charles Wm. Wilson, K.C.B., *c.*, *Dublin*; Daniel C. Walker, *c.*, *York*; Herb. Locock, *c.*, *War Office*; Fredk. Hime, *c.*, *Weymouth*; William Keith, *c.*, *Gibraltar*; Ferdinand B. Mainguy, *c.* *Aldershot*; Arthur G. Durnford, *c.*, *War Office*; G. E. L. S. Sandford, *c.*, *Bengal*; E. F. S. Lloyd, *c.*, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; Henry D. Crozier, *c.*, *Woolwich*; Henry S. Palmer, *c.*, *Japan*; Robert Barton, *c.*, *Plymouth*; Robert O. Jones, C.B., *c.*, *London*; Valentine G. Clayton, *c.*, *Subm. Min. Bn.*, *Chatham*; Henry C. Seddon, *c.*, *Portsmouth Dockyard*; F. W. R. Clements, *c.*, *Birmingham*; Edward Micklem, *c.*, *Brighton*; Grant Blunt, *c.*, *St. Helena*; Charles E. Luard, *c.*; John Garnier, *Guernsey*; Bruce Brine, *Chatham*; Alex. C. Hamilton, *London*; Frederick A. Le Mesurier, *c.*, *Cork*; C. R. T. Davidson, *Cardiff*; Bruce H. Melville, *Gravesend*; Chas. J. Moysey, C.M.G. *c.*, *War Office*; John R. Hogg, *Portsmouth*; Napier G. Sturt, *Shorncliffe*; Thomas P. White, *Southampton*; Chas. J. O'N. Ferguson, *Inverness*; Geo. H. Bolland, *Southampton*; Rd. W. Stewart, *Mauritius*; William Salmond, *s.*, *Head Qrs.*, *War Office*; Robert H. Vetch, *s.*, *War Office*; Sir Chas. Warren, G.C.M.G., *c.*, *Metrop. Police*; Edward N. Peters, *Bengal*; John H. Crowdy, *Bengal*; H. S. Sitwell, *Isle of Wight*; C. A. Lyon-Campbell, *Belfast*; Henry S. Clive, *Ceylon*; A. B. Coddington, *Clifton*; Henry F. Turner, *Egypt*; Hamilton Tovey, *Gosport*; R. Athorpe, *Aldershot*; James Fellowes, *Southampton*; J. G. S. Davies, *War Office*; E. D. C. O'Brien, *Halifax, N. S.*; Chas. Woodward, *Sheerness*; Robert Y. Armstrong, *s.*, *War Office*; Robert J. Bond, *Curragh*; George E. Grover, *Portsmouth*; C. H. Craigie-Halkett, *Devonport*; Charles Bowen, *Madras*; Wm. H. Mulloy, *Egypt*; Wm. R. Slacke, *Dublin*.

Majors, E. Toler Wynne, *Natal*; Francis G. Oldham, *Bengal*; William J. Engledue, ; John C. Ardagh, C.B., *c.*, *Egypt*; W. Emerson Peck, *Glasgow*; Edmund Stephens, *Gibraltar*; Christr. J. Russell, *Malta*; Henry Cautley, *Belfast*; Albany Featherstonhaugh, *London*; Joseph H. Satterthwaite, *Gravesend*; Ernest M. Lloyd, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; J. C. Macpherson, *Bedford*; Thomas Howard, *Bengal*; Frederick Bailey, *Bengal*; H. J. W. Gehle, *Devonport*; Wm. Henry Patten, *Chatham*; Albert J. Hepper, *Egypt*; Richard F. Morris, *York*; Geo. Harris, *Portsmouth*; Henry Robinson, *Cork*; Edward Harvey, *Bengal*; Charles Cunningham, *Leeds*; Thos. Glancy, *Jamaica*; Arthur C. Ward, *Hong Kong*; Albert C. Smith, *Madras*; Arthur Hill, *Aldershot*; Francis W. Nixon, *Netley*; R. R. E. Brockman, *Madras*; Wm. A. J. Wallace, *l.c.*, *Bengal*; Bindon Blood, *l.c.*, *Bengal*; Jas. Gore Booth, *Aldershot*; Henry G. Pillean, *Edinburgh*; A. Glynn Begbie, *Bengal*; Matthew T. Sale, C.M.G., *Chatham*; Robert A. Livesay, *Chatham*; Sir Arthur W. Mackworth, Bt., *l.c.*, *Cardiff*; Fred. Firebrace, *Bengal*; A. de V. Brooke, *Hong Kong*; J. R. M'Cullagh, *Bengal*; Malcolm W. Rogers, *Bengal*; R. A. Sargeaunt, *Bengal*; Jeremy T. Marsh, *War Office*; R. J. H. Parker, *Malta*; Hen. Champernowne, *Gibraltar*; William Osborn, *Bombay*; Lestorn F. Boileau, *Bengal*; Thomas B. B. Savi, *Bengal*; Wm. Sedgwick, *Bengal*; Andrew W. Baird, *Bengal*; Thos. Fraser, C.M.G., *c.*, *Dublin*; Mark Sever Bell, *l.c.*, *V.C.*, *Bengal*; G. F. O. Boughey, *Bengal*; Richard Tudor Frere, ; Thos. H. Anstey, *Portsmouth*; John Hill, *Bengal*; George T. Plunkett, *Egypt*; Edwd. M. Larminie, *Jamaica*; Lothian K. Scott, *m.c.*, *Sandhurst*; Barzillai Lowsley, *Limerick*; Thos. English, *War Office*; W. Gordon Ross, *Woolwich*; T. H. Holdich, *Bengal*; Alexr. B. M'Hardy, *Edinburgh*; T. Gracey, *Bengal*; Donatus O'Brien, *Woolwich Arsenal*; Clement de B. Carey, *Hilsea*; W. Hans Rathborne, *Devonport*; William J. Galwey, *s.*, *Chatham*; Wm. H. Haydon, *Bombay*; H. Hardy Cole, *Bengal*; Herbert P. Knocker, *Gibraltar*; H. Pincke Lee, *Malta*; K. Richard Todd, *l.c.*, *Shorncliffe*; Frs. Q. Edmondes, *Waltham Abbey*; Wm. Fitz-Henry Spaight, *l.c.*, *Clonmel*; W. S. Smith Bisset, *Bombay*; Wm. H. Coaker, *Madras*; F. I. Edwards, C.B., *Royal Household*; A. A. W. Beamish, *Prisons Dept.*, *London*; Harry Croker Fox, *Chatham*; Francis Mascall, *Woolwich*; John T. Bucknill, *Portsmouth*; Elliott Wood, C.B., *l.c.*, *Aldershot*; Henry Elsdale, *Chatham*; J. William Savage, *Chatham*; H. P. Kirkwood, *Harwich*; Frank V. Corbett, *Bengal*; Arthur G. Clayton, *Norwich*; J. Walter Ottley, *Bengal*; S. John Lambert, *Bengal*; William North, *Bombay*; Alexander D. McArthur, *Bengal*; J. L. Macpherson, *Bengal*; Henry P. C. Dillon, *Shoeburyness*; J. Ford Dorward, *l.c.*, *Egypt*; George Macdonald, *Cork*; Henry R. G. Georges, *Barbados*; Wm. Lees Greenstreet, *Bengal*; Godfrey Hildebrand, *War Office*; John Thos. Wright, *Adjt. A. F.*; W. Brunel Hurst, *London*; Stanier Waller, *Aldershot*; Arthur C. Alexander, *Dover*; Arthur R. Puzey, *Gosport*; John Matheson, *Bermuda*; J. Barber Lindsell, *Aldershot*; Wm. G. Nicholson, *s.*, *Bengal*; Russell R. Pulford, *Bengal*; Edward C. Hart, *Bombay*; Edwd. C. Fanshawe, *Adjt. A. F.*; Maule C. Brackenbury, *Bengal*; Richard Henry Jelf, *l.c.*, *Aldershot*; G. Robert Woodthorpe, *c.*, *Bengal*; Fras. Palmer Washington, *Norwich*; Sydney Long Jacob, *Bengal*; Charles F. Cobbe Beresford, *London*; Napoleon Arnott, *Bengal*; George R. Walker, *War Office*; Duncan MacN. Campbell, *Madras*; William Robert Purchas, *Tenby*; Chas. Moore Watson, ; Herbert Jekyll, C.M.G., *War Office*; Charles H. P. Christie, *Bengal*; Edward C. S. Moore, *Dover*; Edwd. P. Leach, C.B., *V.C.*, *c.*, *Egypt*; S. C. Turner, *Bengal*; David C. Courtney, *Enfield*; Matthew H. Purcell, *Bermuda*; John F. Garwood, *Bengal*; John E. Broadbent, *Bengal*; John R. Merriott Chard, *V.C.*, *Cyprus*; John du T. Bogle, *Chatham*; Wm. E. H. Morgan, *Curragh*.

Payms., Wm. H. Browning, *m.*, *Chatham*; J. Pyne, *m.*, *Southampton*; Denis Creagh, *m.*, *Aldershot*.

Adjts., Simeon H. Exham, *capt.*, *Chatham*; Cecil V. Wingfield-Stratford, Submarine Miners, *Chatham*.

Adjt., R. E. Troops, Francis Geo. Bond, *lt.*, *Aldershot*.

Stations of the Head Quarters of Companies.

1st Comp. .. Gibraltar.
2nd Co. .... Portsmouth.
3rd Co..... St. George's Bks., London.
4th Co..... Halifax N.S. (Submarine Miners), (Ordered Home)
5th Co..... Gibraltar.
6th Co..... Bermuda.
7th Co..... Curragh (Field).
8th Co..... Chatham.
9th Co..... Gibraltar.
10th Co..... Plymouth (Rail.).
11th Co..... Egypt.
12th Co..... Chatham (Field).
13th Co..... Clifton, Bristol (Survey).
14th Co..... Dublin (Survey).
15th Co..... Malta.
16th Co..... Ipswich (Survey).
17th Co..... Aldershot.
18th Co..... Gibraltar.
19th Comp. .. Southampton (Survey).
20th Co..... Halifax, N. S.
21st Co..... Chatham (Sub. Miners) (Ord. to Pembroke Dck.)
22nd Co. .. Pembroke Dock (Sub. Miners).
23rd Co. .... Aldershot (Field).
24th Co..... Egypt (Field).
25th Co..... Cork Harbour.
26th Co..... Shorncliffe (Field)
27th Co..... Halifax, N. S. (Sub. Miners).
28th Co..... Gosport (Submarine Miners).
29th Co..... Simon's Town.
30th Co..... Pembroke Dock (Sub. Miners).
31st Co..... Hong Kong.
32nd Co. .. Simon's Town (Ordered Home)
33rd Co. .. Gosport (Submarine Miners).
34th Comp. Malta (Submarine Miners).
35th Co.... Chatham (Submarine Miners).
A Co..... Chatham (Dépôt).
B Co..... Chatham (Dépôt).
C Co..... Chatham (Dépôt).
D Co..... Chatham (Dépôt).
E Co..... Chatham (Dépôt).
F Co..... Chatham (Dépôt).
G Co..... Chatham (Dépôt).
M Co..... Chatham (Dépôt).
N Co..... Aldershot (Dépôt).
H Co..... Bengal.
K Co..... Madras.
L Co..... Bombay.

Telegraph Battalion.

1st Division.. Aldershot.
2nd Division.. London.
A Troop .... Aldershot (Pontoniers).
Dépôt R. E. Troops .. Aldershot.
Field Park .. Aldershot.

Infantry. (Foot Guards, £217,800.)

GRENADIER GUARDS. (1)

Col., Duke of Cambridge, *f.m.*
Regtl. Comdt., Hon. Wm. Sholto Douglas Home, *c.*
Regtl. Adjt., Villiers Hatton, *l.c.*

1st Batt., *Wellington Barracks.*

Lt.-Col., Charles S. Corkran, *c.*
Majors, D. Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, *c.*; Wm. S. Kenyon-Slaney, *l.c.*; C. R. Rowley, *l.c.*
Hon. Edward Colvile, C.B., *c.*
Adjt., David Alex. Kinloch, *lt.*

2nd Battalion, *Dublin.*

Lt.-Col., Henry Trotter, *c.*
Majors, Laurence J. Oliphant, *l.c.*; Herbert F. Eaton, *l.c.*; Edmund Antrobus, *l.c.*; Hon. Everard C. Digby, *l.c.*
Adjt., Hon. Wm. David Murray, *lt.*

3rd Batt., *Wellington Barracks.*

Lt.-Col., Regd. T. Thynne, C.B., *c.*
Majors, Chas. B. Reynardson, *c.*; Lord Arthur C. Wellesley, *l.c.*; Horace Ricardo, *l.c.*; Ralph Leeke, *l.c.*
Adjt., H. P. St. J. Mildmay, *m.*

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. (1)

Col., Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Montagu Steele, K.C.B., *g.*
Regtl. Comdt., Godfrey James Wigram, C.B., *c.*
Regtl. Adjt., Hon. Evelyn E. T. Boscawen, C.B., *c.*

1st Battalion, *Windsor.*

Lt.-Col.,
Majors, Hon. Edward A. B. Acheson, *c.*; Hon. Edward Henry Trafalgar Digby, *l.c.*; Robert William Webb Follett, *l.c.*; James Gordon H. G. Montgomery, *l.c.*
Adjt., Alfred E. Codrington, *capt.*

2nd Batt., *Chelsea.*

Lt.-Col., John Barton Sterling, *c.*
Majors, Richard Spencer Hall, *l.c.*; Hon. Hen. William Lowry Corry, *l.c.*; Fras. A. Graves-Sawle, *l.c.*; Augustus H. M. Moreton, *l.c.*
Adjt., Charles Arthur A. Frederick, *lt.*

SCOTS GUARDS. (1)

Col., Duke of Connaught, K.G., *m.g.*
Regtl. Comdt., H. H. D. Stracey, *c.*
Regtl. Ajt., Hon. F. C. Bridgeman, *l.c.*

1st Battalion, *Chelsea.*

Lt.-Col., Thomas Philip Graham.
Majors, Barrington Buckley Douglas Campbell, *c.*; Wm. E. Montgomery, *c.*; Mildmay W. Willson, C.B., *l.c.*; Inigo Richmond Jones, *l.c.*
Adjt., Laurence G. Drummond, *lt.*

2nd Battalion, *Tower.*

Lt.-Col., Frederick William E. Forestier Walker, C.B., *c.*
Majors, Wm. Julius Gascoigne, *c.*; Hon. Joshua Charles Vanneck, *c.*; Hon. Paul Sanford Methuen, C.B., *c.*; Henry Fludyer, *l.c.*
Adjt., James Fras. Erskine, *lt.*

Territorial Regiments of the Line, £2,758,920; Militia, £569,800.

[*Arranged alphabetically by the titles directed to be used in official correspondence. The former designations of the Regiments are given in parentheses, and a tabulated numerical list will be found in page 216.*]

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS. (1)

District No. 91.—*Stirling.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., A. Templeman, *c.*
Dist. Paym., G. E. Langford, *m.*

1st Batt. (former designation the 91st Foot), *Ceylon.*

Col., James R. Craufurd, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Horatio G. Robley, *c.*; George Forbes-Robertson.
Majors, William S. Mills, Vernor Chater, Dougan J. MacG. MacDonald, Arthur E. H. Tottenham.
Paym., G. D. Collings, *capt.*
Adjt., Alfd. E. J. Cavendish, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (93rd Foot), *Cork.*

Col., Hon. Robert Rollo, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Arthur C. Nightingale, *c.*; Hans G. Moore, C.B., *VC*, *c.*
Majors, Ormelle C. Hannay, John David Fetherstonhaugh, Charles Roberts.
Paym., Matthew W. Brock, *m.*
Adjt., J. C. Wobrige-Gordon, *lt.*

3rd Bat. (High. Bor. Mil.), *Stirling.*

Lt.-Col., Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Majors, T. Robertson-Chaplin, Hon. Charles H. S. Erskine.
Adjt., Alexander Wilson, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Renfrew Mil.), *Paisley.*
Lt.-Col., Sir A. C. Campbell, Bt., *c.*
Majors, Wm. Cuninghame, *l.c.*; Alexander Boyd, *l.c.*
Adjt., Stewart MacDougall, *capt.*

BEDFORDSHIRE REGT. (2)
District No. 16.—*Bedford.*
Col., Edw. S. Claremont, C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Apsley Cherry, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Thos. C. Rose, *m.*
1st Batt. (16th Foot), *Colchester.*
Lt.-Cols., Richard W. Robinson, Reginald Lawrence H. Curteis.
Majors, John L. Price, Arthur G. Duberly, Edm. Hill Wickham, Frederick John Harden.
Paym., Fred. A. M. Arnold, *capt.*
Adjt., Wilford L. Child, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (16th Foot), *Bellary.*
Lt.-Cols., Robt. W. M. Wetherell, *c.*; Basil Clifton Westby, *c.*
Majors, Henry J. Cholmeley, Granville Vernon, Hillyard H. A. Cameron, Francis Wilmot.
Paym., Henry J. Meares, *capt.*
Adjt., Charles du Plat Richardson-Griffiths, *lt.*
3rd (Bedford Militia), *Bedford.*
Lt.-Col., Sir J. M. Burgoyne, Bt.
Majors, Alfred H. Lucas, *l.c.*; Thomas J. Sunderland, *l.c.*
Adjt., Arthur Grey Duberly, *m.*
4th (Hertford Militia), *Hertford.*
Hon. Col., Marq. of Salisbury, K.G.
Lt.-Col., Robert B. Fellows, *c.*
Majors, Wm. Fraser, C. Britton, Arthur Hampton Longman.
Adjt., Robert M. Barry, *capt.*

BERKSHIRE REGIMENT (ROYAL). (1)
District No. 49.—*Reading.*
Col., Thos. Henry Johnson, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., A. S. M. Browne, *c.*
Dist. Paym., T. C. A. Fox, *m.*
1st Batt. (49th Foot), *Cyprus.*
Lt.-Cols., William John Gillespie, Robert J. Jocelyn Stewart.
Majors, Edw. T. Dickson, William Augustus Collings, Justinian G. Ponsonby, Henry Somerset Hassard.
Paym., Hen. C. C. Gibbings, *capt.*
Adjt., J. H. W. Southey, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (66th Foot), *Athlone.*
Lt.-Cols., John T. Ready, *c.*; Charles P. Temple, C.B.S.
Majors, Wm. Aug. D. Mackinnon, Hugh FitzRoy Marryat, W. J. de la Poer Beresford-Peirse, Somerset James Butler.
Paym., G. de la M. Faunce, *capt.*
Adjt., Ernest Burney, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Berks Mil.), *Reading.*
Lt.-Col., John Blandy-Jenkins.
Majors, George B. Eyre, *l.c.*; Thomas J. Bowles.
Adjt., Harry W. Holden, *capt.*

BORDER REGIMENT. (1)
District No. 34.—*Carlisle.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Wm. Blackett, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Edward Boyle, *m.*
1st Batt. (34th Foot), *Sialkote.*
Col., Alexander Maxwell, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Arthur Hill, *c.*; Mark Marshall Gillies.
Majors, John O. Gage, Walter F. C. Gray, Henry R. Treeve, John Henry E. Hinde.
Paym., Arthur Gleig, *capt.*
Adjt., David James Welsh, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (55th Foot), *Galway.*
Col., Sir Henry Chas. Barnston Daubeney, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Percy L. Bellamy, *c.*; James Francis Morton.
Majors, Henry W. D. Riley, Charles George Brind, Philip Eyton, T. L. W. Dowling.
Paym., Robert W. Andrews, *capt.*
Adjt., Spencer Mitchell, *lt.*
3rd (Cumberland Mil.), *Carlisle.*
Lt.-Col., Fred. Robertson Sewell.
Majors, Wm. John A. Baldwin, Earl of Lonsdale.
Adjt., Arthur A. Boggs, *m.*
4th (Westmoreland Mil.), *Carlisle.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Pitt Draffen, *c.*
Major, Louis C. Salkeld.
Adjt., John H. E. Hinde, *capt.*

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS. (2)
Dist. 79.—*Inverness (Fort George).*
Col., Sir John Douglas, G.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Charles Montizambert Stockwell, C.B., *c.*
Dist. Paym., Wm. H. Mortimer, *m.*
1st Batt. (79th Foot), *Egypt.*
Lt.-Cols., Henry H. St. Leger, C.B.S., *c.*; Edwd. Everett, C.B.S.
Majors, Wm. H. McCausland, *l.c.*; Reginald C. Annesley, N. G. Chalmers, W. H. Smith.
Paym., A. J. Nettleship, *capt.*
Adjt., J. S. Ewart, *lt.*
2nd (Highland Mil.), *Inverness.*
Lt.-Col., Lord Lovat, *c.*
Majors, John A. Macdonald, Garden A. Duff.
Adjt., Kenneth S. Baynes, *m.*

CHESHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
District No. 22.—*Chester.*
Col., F. Darley George, C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., H. C. Patton, *c.*
Dist. Paym., G. J. C. Whittington, *m.*
1st Batt. (22nd Foot), *Egypt.*
Lt.-Cols., Ernest A. Carey, *c.*; William B. Butlin.
Majors, Joseph Collins, John Dallas Edge, Richard C. Hare, W. C. F. Molyneux.
Paym., Loftus Otway White, *capt.*
Adjt., Edw. R. C. Graham, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (22nd Foot), *Solon.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles E. L. Bluett, Fred. Wm. Best Parry.
Majors, Thos. H. Kirby, John St. G. Wolseley, Charles Fleming Gleig, Art. Wm. Sheringham.
Paym., J. F. Chisholm-Batten, *capt.*
Adjt., Robert J. Cooke, *lt.*
3rd (1st Cheshire Mil.), *Chester.*
Lt.-Col., Charles H. France-Hayhurst, *c.*
Majors, Thos. H. Marshall, *l.c.*; George Henry Wildes.
Adjt., Joseph Collins, *m.*
4th Batt. (2nd Cheshire Mil.), *Macclesfield.*
Lt.-Col., Cephas J. Howard, *c.*
Majors, R. Warren-Swettenham, *l.c.*; Henry Turner, *l.c.*
Adjt., John Dallas Edge, *m.*

CONNAUGHT RANGERS. (1)
District No. 88.—*Galway.*
Colonel, William Irwin, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., James Browne, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Edmd. E. Coote, *m.*
1st Batt. (88th Foot), *Jullundur.*
Lt.-Cols., William L. Dalrymple, *c.*; Charles Thos. W. Penton, *c.*
Majors, Spencer Acklom, John P. Curran, Arthur N. Hayne, Frederick Carpenter.
Paym., Levett Holt Bennett, *capt.*
Adjt., N. A. Delap Barton, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (94th Foot), *Templemore.*
Lt.-Cols., W. E. Montague, C.B., *c.*; Cecil Hanmer Bunbury.
Majors, G. Froom, Edwd. Smith Brook, *c.*; Lionel G. Brooke, Heathcote F. G. Campion.
Paym., Henry W. Carden, *capt.*
Adjt., Coldstm. Jas. Carden, *lt.*
3rd (S. Mayo Mil.), *Westport.*
Lt.-Col., Dom. E. Browne, *c.*
Major, H. Taaffe-Ferrall, *l.c.*
Adjt., Chas. Edw. Harman, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Galway Mil.), *Galway.*
Lt.-Col., John Archer Daly, *c.*
Major, John Ward Comyn, *l.c.*
Adjt., Arthur C. Denny, *capt.*
5th (Roscommon Mil.), *Boyle.*
Lt.-Col., Richard Irwin, *c.*
Major, C. Robertson, *l.c.*
Adjt., Arthur M. Maunsell, *capt.*
6th Batt. (N. Mayo Mil.), *Ballina.*
Lt.-Col., Maurice C. J. Blake.
Major, Llewellyn Blake.
Adjt., John de C. O'Grady, *capt.*

DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
District No. 45.—*Derby.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., J. N. Crealock, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Geo. H. Anson, *m.*
1st Batt. (45th Foot), *Kilkenny.*
Col., Sir Dan. Lysons, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Henry Hodson Hooke, Arthur Tower.
Majors, Edward A. Carter, Francis E. Trower, Edward C. Dowse, Herbert E. Hudson, Henry Hall.
Paym., J. W. A. Marshall, *capt.*
Adjt., Jas. Albert Reeks, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (95th Foot), *Dum Dum.*
Col., John S. Brownrigg, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Edward Warren Golding, James McCleverty.
Majors, John P. Miller, Thomas Mercer Maxwell, Arthur C. Lloyd.
Paym., Thomas C. Hood, *capt.*
Adjt., Ernest A. G. Gossett, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (2nd Derby Mil.), *Derby.*
Lt.-Col., Lord E. Cavendish.
Majors, Albert F. Hurt, *l.c.*; Joseph Hall Moore.
Adjt., William B. Coney, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Sherwood Foresters' Militia), *Newark.*
Lt.-Col., Arthur S. H. Lowe, *c.*
Majors, John T. Pountain, Alfred Edward L. Lowe.
Adjt., Napier L. Pearse, *capt.*

5th Batt. (1st Derby Mil.), *Derby.*
Lt.-Col., Ashton Mosley, *c.*
Majors, Wm. Langton Coke, *l.c.*; Robert Fielden.
Adjt., Edward Cecil Dowse, *m.*

DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
District No. 11.—*Exeter.*
Col. Sir Francis Seymour, Bt., K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., FitzRoy W. Fremantle, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Francis Openshaw Sargeant-Openshaw, *m.*
1st Batt. (11th Foot), *Cork.*
Lt.-Cols., John W. Green, *c.*; Edward L. Street.
Majors, Fred. F. Gibbons, Geo. V. Meredith, Ross Thompson, William Prinn Noon.
Paym., Jos. John Burnett, *capt.*
Adjt., Montagu C. Curry, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (11th Foot), *Jhansi.*
Lt.-Cols., Montague C. Morris, Alex. Henry Vaughan.
Majors, Philip Henry Smith, James Herbert Yule, George D. Stawell, Richard E. Kelsall.
Paym.,
Adjt., Sam. Keith Harries, *capt.*
3rd. (2nd Devon Mil.), *Plymouth.*
Lt.- Col., Robert Trood, *c.*
Majors, Chas. Seale-Hayne, *l.c.*; George Hamilton Evans.
Adjt., Alfred Bennett Letts, *m.*
4th Batt. (1st Devon Mil.), *Exeter.*
Lt.-Col., R. T. White-Thomson, *c.*
Majors, Henry Walrond, Hon. John Schomberg Trefusis.
Adjt., George D. Stawell, *m.*

DORSETSHIRE REGMT. (1)
District No. 39.—*Dorchester.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Henry Marshall, *c.*
Dist. Paym., H. W. Bateman, *m.*
1st Batt. (39th Foot), *Portland.*
Col., Sir Charles Thomas Van Straubenzee, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., James Gibbons Smyth, *c.*; Wm. Patrick Hodnett.
Majors, Henry R. Young, Rowland Hill, Caledon P. Egerton, Richard C. A. Beatty.
Paym., Henry C. Dawson.
Adjt., Charles Greenway, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (54th Foot), *Aden.*
Col., John R. Stuart, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Edward Dorrien Newbolt, Mat. Wm. Edw. Gosset.
Majors, Wm. Phibbs, Charles G. L. Wingfield, Robert Whalley, Wm. Henry R. Gunner.
Paym.,
Adjt., Wm. Alex. Campbell, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Dorset Mil.), *Dorchester.*
Lt.-Col., Angus Wm. Hall, *c.*
Majors, Richard C. W. Bingham, John Henry Austen.
Adjt., John M. Piercy, *capt.*

DUBLIN FUSILIERS (ROY.). (4)
District No. 102.—*Naas.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Colville Frankland, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Frederic Treffry, *m.*
1st Batt. (102nd Foot), *Mullingar.*
Col., Sir R. J. H. Vivian, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., William Cleland, *c.*; William Francis Vetch.
Majors, Wm. Prescod Holmes, Charles R. Kerr, Fred. F. W. Taylor, James J. Davy.
Paym., Edw. Hesketh Goddard, *lt.*
Adjt., William Sugden, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (103rd Foot), *Poonah.*
Col., Sir Wm. Wyllie, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., James A. Corballis, Frederick William Graham.
Majors, R. L. Shaw, W. C. Riddell, Martin John Hickley, John Richard Povah.
Paym., Henry Swire, *capt.*
Adjt., Henry Chas. B. Gray, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Kildare Mil.), *Naas.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. Edward Lawless, *c.*
Major, Fortescue J. Tynte.
Adjt., W. H. Smith O'Neill, *capt.*
4th (Dublin City Mil.), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., Robert E. Seton, *c.*
Majors, William De Renzi Horan, Francis Butler.
Adjt., Charles D. Cooper, *capt.*
5th (Dublin County Mil.), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., Edward Vernon, *c.*
Majors, Lord Brabazon, John MacDougall Joy.
Adjt., Spencer G. Bird, *capt.*

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY. (1)
District No. 32.—*Bodmin.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., E. L. England, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Charles Webb, *m.*
1st Batt. (32nd Foot), *Malta.*
Col., Sir Wm. Jones, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Geo. Clayton Swiney, *c.*; David Bond.
Majors, W. J. Alexander, J. F. Ballard, Chas. F. A. Turnbull, William Fras. D. Cochrane.
Paym., George C. Bayly.
Adjt., Sidney Custance, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (46th Foot), *Devonport.*
Colonel, Charles Stuart, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Frank Grieve, John G. B. Stopford.
Majors, F. H. A. Disney-Roebuck, Jas. FitzE. Forster, *l.c.*; Henry Elliott C. Kitchener, Arthur C. Tawke.
Paym., John P. Laurie, *m.*
Adjt., Henry Marlow Sidney, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Cornwall Rangers Mil.), *Bodmin.*
Lt.-Col., Edward St. Aubyn, *c.*
Majors, Hon. Chas. George C. Eliot, Thomas E. J. Lloyd.
Adjt., John Fane Ballard, *m.*

DURHAM LIGHT INF. (2)
District No. 68.—*Newcastle.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Thos. Rowland, C.B., *c.*
Dist. Paym., S. Crookenden, *m.*
1st Batt. (68th Foot), *Allahabad.*
Col., Lord W. Paulet, G.C.B., *f.m.*
Lt.-Cols., Robt. Alex. Crawford, William F. Woodward.
Majors, Arth. L. Woodland, John C. Hilliard, Chas. E. Parker-Jervis, Charles W. Darwin.
Paym., John D. Maunsell, *capt.*
Adjt., Walter Charteris Ross, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (106th Foot), *Egypt.*
Col., Sir J. J. Bisset, K.C.M.G., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Edmund Rogers Coker, C.B.S., *c.*; George Arthur Lee.
Majors, Charles T. Peyton, Walter W. James, Carre Fulton, Frederick H. Whitby.
Paym., L. Richard Dowdall, *m.*
Adjt., John Ernest Bush, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (1st Durham Militia), *Barnard Castle.*
Lt.-Col., George Sowerby, *c.*
Majors, Charles Jas. Briggs, *l.c.*; Thomas Paulinus Lawson.
Adjt., John W. Ruddach, *capt.*
4th (2nd Durham Mil.), *Newcastle.*
Lt.-Col., James John Allison, *c.*
Majors, J. W. Dickson, Edward Leadbitter Smith.
Adjt., Frederick H. Whitby, *m.*

ESSEX REGIMENT. (1)
District No. 44.—*Warley.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., John S. Hand, *c.*
Dist. Paym., John A. Collins, *m.*
1st Batt. (44th Foot), *Colchester.*
Col., Sir Charles Wm. Dunbar Staveley, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Constantine Maguire, *c.*; Reinhold Baker Bald.
Majors, Wm. Wood, Herbert F. Hill, E. Morrell, T. J. P. Kelly.
Paym., Seton Churchill, *m.*
Adjt., L. Richard Carleton, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (56th Foot), *Egypt.*
Col., Henry William Breton, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., William Rich. White, *c.*; Almeric George Spencer.
Majors, Thos. Prickett, Edward Nash, Thomas Stock, Cyril Wood.
Paym., George A. Alexander, *m.*
Adjt., Hugh Chas. Copeman, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Essex Mil.), *Warley.*
Lt.-Col., Edgar John Disney, *c.*
Majors, Francis Edward Brace, Joseph E. Savill, *l.c.*
Adjt., Edward Nash, *m.*
4th (West Essex Mil.), *Warley.*
Lt.-Col., Sam. B. R. Brise, C.B., *c.*
Majors, Brooke F. Gyll, Fredk. S. Walker.
Adjt. Thomas Prickett, *m.*

GLO'STERSHIRE REGT. (1)
District No. 28.—*Bristol.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Fras. Brodigan, *c.*
Dist. Paym., R. M. Ireland, *m.*
1st Batt. (28th Foot), *York.*
Col., Jno. W. Sidney Smith, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Alex. Lyon Emerson, *c.*; Gordon C. S. Ducat.
Majors, George Connor, C. Wyndham Murray, *l.c.*; John H. F. Jacson, Edwin Law.
Paym., James D. Coghlan, *capt.*
Adjt., H. d'A. P. Taylor, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (61st Foot), *Ahmednagar.*
Col., Charles F. Fordyce, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Frederick John Fane, *c.*; Henry Collingwood.
Majors, John Lloyd Dickin, Frederic J. Curtin, Edmund P. Wilford, Robt. H. Corbett.
Paym., Jas. Arch. R. Bell, *capt.*
Adjt., Claude Moss, *lt.*

3rd (S. Gloucester Mil.), *Bristol.*
Lt.-Col., John Pitt Bontein, *c.*
Majors, W. A. Hill, J. Searle, William F. G. Guise.
Adjt., Robt. W. P. Lodwick, *capt.*
4th (N. Glouc. Mil.), *Cirencester.*
Lt.-Col., Robt. Beckles Hunte, *c.*
Majors, Thos. W. C. Master, Sir Richard H. Pollen, Bart., Liebert E. Goodall.
Adjt., Robert F. Lindsell, *capt.*

GORDON HIGHLANDERS. (2)
District No. 75.—*Aberdeen.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., G. H. Parker, C.B., *c.*
Dist. Paym., William Franklin, *m.*
1st Batt. (75th Foot), *Malta.*
Colonel, John Thomas Hill, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Frederick F. Daniell, John Edward Boyes.
Majors, W. A. Smail, *l.c.*; H. H. Mathias, W. Woodward.
Paym., Wm. A. Burnett, *capt.*
Adjt., Frederick Gordon, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (92nd Foot), *Guernsey.*
Col., John Alex. Ewart, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., John Crosland Hay, Edward Essex.
Majors, A. D. M'Gregor, R. H. Oxley, Henry Bayly, Arthur Henry Pain.
Paym., W. M. F. Trotman, *capt.*
Adjt., Forbes Macbean, *capt.*
3rd (Aberdeensh. Mil.), *Aberdeen.*
Lt.-Col., Archibald Geo. Keen.
Majors, Earl of Kintore, John Alexander Man.
Adjt., Francis F. Ramsay, *capt.*

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
District No. 37.—*Winchester.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., C. J. Moorsom, *c.*
Dist. Paym., E. M. Dougherty, *m.*
1st Batt. (37th), *Secunderabad.*
Col., Sir E. Haythorne, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Jno. Everard Whitting, Francis Cochran.
Majors, Henry S. Howard, Hen. E. Gaulter, Wm. P. Monckton, Francis Boyd Garfit.
Paym., Walter Heward, *m.*
Adjt., Lewis Munro, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (67th), *Burmah.*
Col., Henry E. Longden, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., George Baker.
Majors, M. C. Seton, A. J. Poole, Edward H. C. Braddon, H. Astley Tapp.
Paym., Charles Sandes, *capt.*
Adjt., Richard C. Haking, *lt.*
3rd (Hampsh. Mil.), *Winchester.*
Lt.-Col., Sir N. Rycroft, Bt., *c.*
Majors, Wm. Shalden Smith, George L. Swale.
Adjt., Archibald MacBean, *capt.*

HIGHLAND LIGHT INF. (4)
District No. 71.—*Hamilton.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., E. A. Collins, *c.*
Dist. Paym., D. C. O. Spiller, *m.*
1st Batt. (71st Foot), *Belfast.*
Col., J. H. E. Dalrymple, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Killigrew R. B. Wodehouse, Charles T. Wallace.
Majors, John de Lancey, Reginald C. Singleton, Chas. Wm. S. Lowndes, J. H. S. Craigie.
Paym., C. F. H. Beardmore, *capt.*
Adjt., Bertram L. J. Goff, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (74th Foot), *Dagshai.*
Col., W. D. P. Patton-Bethune, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Abel Straghan, C.B., *c.*; Alfred Henry C. Lynch.
Majors, Rich. Leigh, *l.c.*; Conyngham M. McAlpine, Charles H. Simpson, Fred. W. R. Jones.
Paym., Robert Johnston, *capt.*
Adjt., G. C. I. Stockwell, *lt.*
3rd (1st Lanark Mil.), *Hamilton.*
Lt.-Col., S. de la G. Williams.
Majors, William J. O. Giles, George R. Cruden.
Adjt., James Otway Toler, *capt.*
4th (1st Lanark Mil.), *Hamilton.*
Lt.-Col., John W. Thackeray.
Majors, William F. Story, Fras. J. Outhwaite.
Adjt., Edmund Spencer, *capt.*

INNISKILLING FUSILIERS (ROYAL). (1)
District No. 27.—*Omagh.*
Col., Sir Jas. T. Airey, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Robert Bennett, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Joseph J. Morris, *m.*
1st Batt. (27th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Cols., Arthur Hales, *c.*; Domville M. Taylor.
Majors, Francis Coffey, Philip Stainforth, George H. Michaelson, Charles E. Bovill.
Paym., Hans R. Rathbone, *m.*
Adjt., Archibald J. Murray, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (108th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Cols., George B. Stokes, *c.*; John E. Wetherall.
Majors, Frederick E. Apthorp, Donald A. Campbell, Albert P. Wodehouse, C. F. H. Spencer.
Paym., William M. Duckett, *capt.*
Adjt., Arthur John St. John, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Fermanagh Militia), *Enniskillen.*
Lt.-Col., J. M. A. C. Richardson.
Major, Fenton J. Hort.
Adjt., George H. Michaelson, *m.*
4th Batt. (Tyrone Mil.), *Omagh.*
Lt.-Col., Geo. P. McClintock, *c.*
Majors, Lewis M. Buchanan, *l.c.*; Charles M. Alexander.
Paym., Wm. M. Carpendale.
Adjt., Robert C. D. Ellis, *m.*
5th Batt. (Donegal Mil.), *Lifford.*
Lt.-Col., Lord Claud Hamilton.
Majors, Fras. S. Mansfield, *l.c.*; Luke Norman.
Paym., Alex. N. Gillespey, *m.*
Adjt., Chas. F. H. Spencer, *capt.*

IRISH FUSILIERS (ROY.). (1)
District No. 87.—*Armagh.*
Col., John Arthur Lambert, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Edward Hopton, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Arthur J. Roberts, *m.*
1st Batt. (87th), *Nowshera.*
Lt.-Cols., Frank John Todd, Kenelm Digby Murray, C.B.S.
Majors, Fras. Art. Dashwood, Evelyn C. Money, Walter Cave, Maurice N. O'Connor.
Paym., Vivian R. Rae, *capt.*
Adjt., Jas. W. H. C. Cusack, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (89th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Cols., Josias Dunn, *c.*; Geo. Cox.
Majors, M. Fawkes, H. Caddell, C. A. Barker, G. O. Smith.
Paym., Thos. Prince Lloyd, *m.*
Adjt., Rowland Brinckman, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Armagh Mil.), *Armagh.*
Lt.-Col., Thomas Simpson, *l.c.*
Major, Robert Cuming, *l.c.*
Adjt., Charles Pakenham, *m.*
4th Batt. (Cavan Mil.), *Cavan.*
Lt.-Col., Gerald Rich. Dease, *c.*
Major, Edward J. Saunderson.
Adjt., Geo. Osborne Smith, *m.*
5th (Monaghan Mil.), *Monaghan.*
Lt.-Col., E. G. C. Johnson.
Major,
Adjt., Frederick S. Allen, *capt.*

IRISH REGIMENT (ROY.). (1)
District No. 18.—*Clonmel.*
Col., Sir Rich. D. Kelly, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Malcolm John R. MacGregor, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Chas. H. Hignett, *m.*
1st Batt. (18th Foot), *Devonport.*
Lt.-Cols., Hugh Shaw, C.B., V.C.; Thomas Charge Wray.
Majors, Alex. W. Simpson, Edward Tufnell, Wm. W. Lawrence, Chas. Egerton Dixon.
Paym., John Forbes Mosse, *m.*
Adjt., Samuel Moore, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (18th Foot), *Subathu.*
Lt.-Cols., Jas. M. Toppin,
Majors, George Wm. N. Rogers, *l.c.*; Ponsonby W. Watts, Robt. K. Brereton, E. H. Le Breton.
Paym., Philip A. Robinson, *capt.*
Adjt., Guy Henry Symonds, *lt.*
3rd (Wexford Mil.), *Wexford.*
Lt.-Col., Morgan George Lloyd.
Majors, Henry A. Boyse, George Morris-Wall.
Adjt., John Burton Forster, *capt.*
4th (N. Tipperary Mil.), *Clonmel.*
Lt.-Col., Richard A. Cooper.
Majors, Jos. Seymour, F. Trant.
Adjt., Samuel Phillips, *capt.*
5th (Kilkenny Mil.), *Kilkenny.*
Lt.-Col., William H. Izod, *c.*
Majors, John N. Cahill, James H. F. H. Connellan.
Adjt., Wm. W. Lawrence, *m.*

IRISH RIFLES (ROYAL). (1)
District No. 83.—*Belfast.*
Col., Wilmot Hen. Bradford, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., And. D. Geddes, *c.*
Dist. Paym., John S. Brereton, *m.*
1st (83rd Foot), *Gosport Forts.*
Lt.-Cols., Frederick Karslake, Stephen Flower.
Majors, Charles J. Wyndham, Booth H. Metcalfe, Hartwell H. Stuart.
Paym., Hastings Aug. Eyre, *capt.*
Adjt., Fredk. John H. Bell, *lt.*
2nd (86th Foot), *Halifax, N.S.*
Lt.-Cols., Raymond O. De Montmorency, H. R. S. Chatfield.
Majors, Sir G. F. Clarke-Travers, Bart., Fergus Graham, Robert John Knox, Henry Francis Turnbull.

Paym., John S. Gaussen, *capt.*
Adjt., E. G. Selby-Smyth, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (N. Down Militia), *Newtownards.*
Lt.-Col., Gawin W. R. Hamilton.
Majors, Alexander Gracey, John McCance.
Adjt., George R. Hamilton, *m.*
4th Batt. (Antrim Mil.), *Belfast.*
Lt.-Col., Edm. Douglas Leslie, *c.*
Majors, Alexander Murray, *l.c.*; Lord A. J. S. C. Chichester, *l.c.*
Adjt., Frederick J. Tobin, *capt.*
5th (S. Down Mil.), *Downpatrick.*
Lt.-Col., Thomas Waring, *c.*
Majors, George Fox Grant, *l.c.*; Charles C. Johnstone.
Adjt., Folliott S. F. Stokes, *m.*
6th Batt. (Louth Mil.), *Dundalk.*
Lt.-Col., Matthew R. Murphy, *c.*
Majors, Charles E. McClintock, Harry W. Jameson.
Adjt., Fergus Graham, *m.*

KENT REGIMENT (EAST). (1)
District No. 3.—*Canterbury.*
Col., Julius Aug. Robert Raines, C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Henry James Decacher, C.B., *c.*
Dist. Paym., Jas. G. Hamilton, *m.*
1st Batt. (3rd Foot), *Straits Settlements* (*for India*).
Lt.-Cols., John Blacksley, *c.*; Henry Thomas Halahan.
Majors, Wm. Fred. Kerr, Charles Edw. Reeves, Waldron Edw. R. Kelly, Henry W. Maclear, Nathaniel Newnham-Davis.
Paym., Fredk. F. Parkinson, *capt.*
Adjt., Reginald Bayard, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (3rd Foot), *Lydd.*
Lt.-Cols., Shapland Graves, *c.*; Frederick Taylor Hobson, *c.*
Majors, Henry D. Harrison, Arthur C. Jackson, Julius B. Backhouse, C. Bybie Lyster.
Paym., Wm. Montgomery, *m.*
Adjt., Edgar E. Ravenhill, *lt.*
3rd (E. Kent Mil.), *Canterbury.*
Lt.-Col., Henry Thos. Howell, *c.*
Major, Sir Herbt. C. Perrot, Bt.
Adjt., Henry W. Maclear, *m.*
4th (E. Kent Mil.), *Canterbury.*
Lt.-Col., George F. Carlyon, *c.*
Major, Algernon Tatham.

KENT REGIMENT (ROYAL WEST). (1)
District No. 50.—*Maidstone.*
Col., John M. Perceval, C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., W. J. Chads, *c.*
Dist. Paym., J. C. Stockley, *m.*
1st Batt. (50th Foot), *Gibraltar.*
Lt.-Cols., Jno. Lannoy Tweedie, C.D.S.; Wm. Head Bayly.
Majors, Montagu Wynyard, Harold Cummings, Norman H. Leckie, Alex. M. Dury.
Paym., Robert E. Owen, *capt.*
Adjt., Fitzgerald Wintour, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (97th Foot), *Chatham.*
Lt.-Cols., David John D. Safford, *c.*; John A. Murray.
Majors, Joseph G. Smith, John C. Cautley, Herbert D. Armstrong, John Woodville Jones.
Paym., Stewart H. Rusbridger, *capt.*
Adjt., C. E. C. B. Harrison, *capt.*
3rd (W. Kent Mil.), *Maidstone.*
Lt.-Col., Morgan D. Treherne, *c.*
Major, Edgar E. Larking.
Adjt., Montagu Wynyard, *m.*
4th (W. Kent. Mil.), *Maidstone.*
Lt.-Col., Cuthbert Larking.
Major, Thomas D. Blake.

KING'S OWN BORDERERS. (1)
Dist. No. 25.—*Berwick-on-Tweed.*
Col., William Craig Emilius Napier, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., George William Knox, C.B., *c.*
Dist. Paym., Richard Wilson, *m.*
1st Batt. (25th Foot), *Meerut.*
Lt.-Cols., Nathaniel C. Ramsay, *c.*; George T. L. Carwithen.
Majors, Francis E. Carleton, Hy. J. Harvey, John Leith Ross, George O. Stoney.
Paym., George W. Furlong, *m.*
Adjt., Chas. L. Woollcombe, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (25th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles Errol Hope, *c.*; John Talbot Coke.
Majors, Westropp T. Morgan, H. A. Chichester, J. H. H. S. D. Hogarth, Henry Grey Dixon.
Paym., Reg. J. B. Parkinson.
Adjt., Montagu G. Wilkinson, *lt.*

KING'S ROY. RIFLE CORPS. (1)
Rifle Dépôt.—*Winchester.*
Colonel-in-Chief, Duke of Cambridge, K.G., *f.m.*
Col.-Comdt., Hon. Sir Arthur E. Hardinge, K.C.B., *g.*
Dépôt Lt.-Col., Henry R. L. Newdigate, C.B., *c.*
Dépôt Paym., Paul D. Costa, *m.*
1st Batt. (60th Foot), *Parkhurst.*
Lt.-Cols., Astley Fellowes Terry, Charles P. Cramer, *l.c.*
Majors, Henry D. Browne, Henry S. Marsham, Robert Henley, Montagu C. B. F. Walker.
Paym., James H. H. Croft, *m.*
Adjt., Wm. P. Campbell, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (60th Foot), *Shorncliffe.*
Lt.-Cols., William L. K. Ogilvy, *c.*; George H. Trotman.
Majors, George L. M'L. Farmer, William Tilden, Edw. T. H. Hutton, Fulbert W. Archer.
Paym., P. T. Rivett-Carnac, *capt.*
Adjt., Henry A. Kinlock, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (60th Foot), *Gibraltar.*
Lt.-Cols., John Charley, *c.*; Geo. T. Whitaker.
Majors, Edm. L. Fraser, *l.c.*; Hen. P. M. Wylie, Richard S. R. Fetherstonhaugh, *l.c.*; E. A. Sanford.
Paym., Alfred Stokes, *m.*
Adjt., W. H. Kennedy, *lt.*
4th Batt. (60th Foot), *Cheval.*
Lt.-Cols., Arthur Morris, Alex. Angus A. Kinloch, *c.*
Majors, H. B. MacCall, H. Vere, Geoffrey G. Grimwood.
Paym., John B. T. Newbury, *capt.*
Adjt., Charles A. T. Boultbee, *lt.*
5th Batt. (Huntingdon Militia), *Huntingdon.*
Lt.-Col.,
Major, Fredk. R. Beart.
Adjt., Robert Gunning, *capt.*
6th Batt. (Flint Militia), *Mold.*
Lt.-Col., George W. Raikes.
Major, Robert W. W. Eyton.
Adjt., Eugène A. Sanford, *m.*
7th (2nd Middlesex Mil.), *Barnet.*
Lt.-Col., G. R. Stewart Black, *c.*
Majors, Frederick Trotter, Edm. C. Cradock-Hartopp.
Adjt., Allan Shafto Adair, *m.*
8th Batt. (Carlow Mil.), *Carlow.*
Lt.-Col., Edward H. Butler.
Major, Walter S. Butler.
Adjt., K. D. Tanner, *m.*
9th Batt. (N. Cork Mil.), *Mallow.*
Lt.-Col., Rich. W. Aldworth, *c.*
Majors, Herbert Coghlan, *l.c.*; Richard F. Smith.
Adjt., Henry H. Edwards, *capt.*

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. (1)
District No. 20.—*Bury.*
Col., Sir Frederick Horn, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., F. L. Edridge, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Wm. John Edward G. Sutherland, *m.*
1st Batt. (20th Foot), *Manchester.*
Lt.-Cols., Thos. H. Clarkson, *c.*; James Smyth.
Majors, William Glencross, Edw. P. T. Goldsmith, Geo. Lycell E. May, Robert C. Paull.
Paym., Herbert R. Feilden.
Adjt., Jas. Osmond Nelson, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (20th Foot), *Nusseerabad.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles H. Webster, George D. Wahab.
Majors, Charles E. Hussey, Thos. P. Fleetwood, Cuthbert G. Collingwood, Walter Randolph.
Paym., Alfred Dening, *m.*
Adjt., Robert Burton Page, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (7th Lancash. Militia), *Bury.*
Lt.-Col., Thomas Hale, *c.*
Majors, Thos. Brindley, Fredk. F. Mackenzie.
Adjt., Allen Montgomery, *capt.*

LANCASHIRE REG. (EAST). (1)
District No. 30.—*Burnley.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Henry Cook, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Claud C. Budd, *m.*
1st Batt. (30th), *Ferozepore.*
Col., Sir G. V. Maxwell, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., John Pennock Campbell, *c.*; Frdk. H. Williamson.
Majors, James Cooke, Neil Bannatyne, Henry T. P. Evans, Alfred George Watson.
Paym., J. G. C. Robotham, *capt.*
Adjt., Edward H. F. Finch, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (59th), *Enniskillen.*
Colonel, Henry Eyre, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. John Frampton, *c.*; Henry H. Griffiths.
Majors, Frederick Clowes, Wm. P. Lawlor, Wm. Hunter B. Little, Alex. John Goldie.
Paym., John Fredk. Irwin, *capt.*
Adjt., Montagu Wm Battye, *capt.*

3rd (5th Lancash. Mil.), *Burnley.*
Lt.-Col., Le Gendre N. Starkie, *c.*
Majors, Josh. E. C. C. Lindesay, *l.c.*; J. E. Butler-Bowdon.
Adjt., Donald A. Campbell, *m.*

LANCASHIRE REGT. (N.) (1)
District No. 47.—*Preston.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Edwd. Meurant, *c.*
Dist. Paym., John H. Vander-Meulen, *m.*
1st Batt. (47th Foot), *Quetta.*
Colonel, Richd. T. Farren, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Fredk. Geo. Berkeley, *c.*; Dudley North.
Majors, Alfred C. Blair Hall, Wm. L. Wreford, Arthur Grey Tidy.
Paym., G. H. Moore-Lane, *m.*
Adjt., George W. Dowell, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (81st), *Pembroke Dock.*
Colonel, Henry Renny, C.S.I., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Richard Langford Leir,
Majors, Norcott D'E. Roberts, Frank Ryley, Henry Cecil B. Farrant, Benjamin A. Satterthwaite.
Paym., Henry S. Tunnard, *capt.*
Adjt., Capel M. Brunker, *lt.*
3rd (3rd Lancash. Mil.), *Preston.*
Lt.-Col., Thomas R. Crosse, *c.*
Major, T. Myles Sandys, *l.c.*
Adjt., W. Langmore Wreford, *m.*
4th (3rd Lancash. Mil.), *Preston.*
Lt.-Col., Frederick Silvester, *c.*
Major, Charles Birch, *l.c.*

LANCASHIRE REGT. (S.) (1)
District No. 40.—*Warrington.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Wm. de W. R. Thackwell, *c.*
Dist. Paym., William Douglas Graham, *m.*
1st Batt. (40th Foot), *Portsmouth.*
Col., Aug. H. Ferryman, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Richard Crundel Brook, *c.*; George Augustus White.
Majs., E. Whitehead, A. Wilkinson, W. H. Moberly, C. Linton.
Paym., Michael Fenton, *m.*
Adjt., E. D. O'Brien, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (82nd Foot), *S. Africa.*
Col., Wm. Samuel Newton, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Edwd. Seppings Lock, *c.*; Frederick Cardew.
Majors, Jas. B. M'Dougal, H. A. Nicholson, W. Capel, J. Ritchie.
Paym., George H. Ferrier, *m.*
Adjt., Reginald H. Hall, *capt.*
3rd (4th Lanc. Mil.), *Warrington.*
Lt.-Col., Fredc. Wm. O'Malley, *c.*
Majors, Herbert Fletcher, Chas. Stanley Gardner.
Adjt., James Ritchie, *m.*

LANCASTER REGT. (ROY.) (1)
District No. 4.—*Lancaster.*
Col., Studholme J. Hodgson, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Cuthbert Eccles, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Wm. L. Brockman, *m.*
1st Batt. (4th Foot), *Buttevant.*
Lt.-Col., Herbert C. Borrett, *c.*
Majors, Chas. G. Leggett, Philip Chas. Yorke, Edw. J. Lugard, *l.c.*; Henry Moore.
Paym., R. J. G. Utermarck, *capt.*
Adjt., Thomas De la Rue, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (4th Foot), *Quetta.*
Lt.-Cols., Oswald Robert Middleton, *c.*; Richard A. Knox.
Majors, John R. Sharp, Edw. R. P. Woodgate, Edward Herbert Fitzherbert, R. H. MacCarthy.
Paym., Peter Low, *capt.*
Adjt., Alleyne Haynes, *lt.*
3rd Bat. (1st Lanc. Mil.), *Lancaster.*
Lt.-Col., George B. H. Marton.
Major, J. Lawson Whalley, *l.c.*
Adjt., John Rowlandson, *capt.*
4th (1st Lancash. Mil.), *Lancaster.*
Lt.-Col., Thomas Sheppard, *c.*
Major, Thomas B. Trappes.

LEICESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)
District No. 17.—*Leicester.*
Colonel, Earl Howe, C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., John Fryer, C.B., *c.*
Dist. Paym., Wm. Lamb Barr, *m.*
1st Batt. (17th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Cols., Arch. Hammond Utterson, *c.*; Thomas Braddell.
Majors, Robert K. Watson, Geo. Aug. Cox, Thomas F. H. De Burgh.
Paym., Spencer B. Astley, *capt.*
Adjt., Walter S. D. Liardet, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (17th Foot), *Lucknow.*
Lt.-Cols., Cecil McPherson, *c.*; Samuel Bradburne.
Majors, Stuart L. Richards, Christopher Middlemass, Chas. Fred. Wm. Moir, John G. Anderson.
Paym., Edw. Art. H. Webb, *capt.*
Adjt., Edmund Rich. Scott, *capt.*
3rd (Leicester. Mil.), *Leicester.*
Lt.-Col., Richard W. Worswick.
Majors, William Pearson, *l.c.*; Philip P. P. Goodchild.
Adjt., Chas. Fred. Wm. Moir, *m.*

LEINSTER REGIMENT. (1)
District No. 100.—*Birr.*
Colonel, Hon. Sir Alexander Hamilton-Gordon, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col.,
Dist. Paym., Edw. C. Haynes, *m.*
1st Batt. (100th Foot), *Fyzabad.*
Lt.-Cols., Lucius J. Collum, Bethel M. Dawes.
Majors, John Hart, Henry H. Prior, Albert Charles Denison, John Grogan Glancy.
Paym., Villiers E. Hunt, *capt.*
Adjt., John Shakespear, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (109th Foot), *Limerick.*
Lt.-Cols., Donald W. Mackinnon, George Gilbert Stewart.
Majors, John H. Campbell, Adrian S. Woods, Edward F. Owens, Thomas George Clery.
Paym., Alexander M. Leslie, *capt.*
Adjt., Herbert Martin, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (King's Co. Mil.), *Birr.*
Lt.-Col., A. C. Wolseley-Cox.
Major, Sir C. J. Wolseley, Bt., *l.c.*
Adjt., William Trocke, *m.*
4th Batt. (Queen's County Mil.), *Maryborough.*
Lt.-Col., Walter J. Borrowes, *c.*
Major, Hon. Robert Flower, *l.c.*
Adjt., George H. Brooke, *m.*
5th Batt. (Meath Mil.), *Navan.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. H. L. B. Rowley, *c.*
Major, Richard Donaldson, *l.c.*
Adjt., Edwd. French Owens, *m.*

LINCOLNSHIRE REGT. (1)
District No. 10.—*Lincoln.*
Col., H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., John Rudge, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Robt. McI. Nott, *m.*
1st Batt. (10th Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Cols., Clifton de N. O. Stockwell, *c.*; Archibald Glen.
Majors, John S. O'Brien Blake, Hougham C. Huntley, Frederic W. K. Glass, G. Blagrove Paton.
Paym., Gerald V. Wellesley, *capt.*
Adjt., B. R. Hamilton, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (10th Foot), *Roorkee.*
Lt.-Cols., William Whitla, Henry Guy Carleton.
Majors, Thomas Edw. Verner, Joseph H. Hodgson, Armstrong W. Elliott, Herbert Meyrick.
Paym., Christ. R. Taaffe, *capt.*
Adjt., George A. Ivatt, *capt.*
3rd (N. Lincoln Mil.), *Lincoln.*
Lt.-Col., Viscount Axenbridge, *c.*
Majors, Edward S. Mason, *l.c.*; Francis I. Conway-Gordon, *l.c.*
Adj., Thurlow L. W. Dowling, *capt.*
4th (S. Lincoln Mil.), *Grantham.*
Lt.-Col., Chas. Thos. J. Moore, *c.*
Majors, A. de Burton, Frederick Flowers, Edgar Herapath, *capt.*
Adjt., Walter Latham Cox, *capt.*

LIVERPOOL REGIMENT. (1)
District No. 8.—*Warrington.*
Colonel, John Longfield, C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Wm. de Wilton Roche Thackwell, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Wm. D. Graham, *m.*
1st Batt. (8th Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Cols., Edwd. Eyre-Williams, John Dawson.
Majors, John J. Hamilton, Henry Thos. Granger, Geo. R. Stone, Edward Pohlman Browne.
Paym., R. W. G. Hillas, *capt.*
Adjt., Hyde Parker, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (8th Foot), *Burmah.*
Lt.-Cols., Andrew A. Le Mesurier, C.B., *c.*; Thos. G. Crawley.
Majors, Wm. W. Egerton, Stanley Napier Roberts, Henry M. Wade, Chas. M. H. Newington.
Paym., T. R. W. Davidson, *m.*
Adjt., Lawrence C. Dundas, *capt.*
3rd (2nd Lanc. Mil.), *Warrington.*
Lt.-Col., Charles S. Garraway, *c.*
Majors, T. Gardner, P. Priestley.
Adjt., Arthur C. G. Banning, *capt.*
4th (2nd Lanc. Mil.), *Warrington.*
Lt.-Col., R. Geo. B. Bolton.
Major, John Mount Batten, *l.c.*

MANCHESTER REGT. (1)
Dist. No. 63.—*Ashton-un.-Lyne.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Francis Morley, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Edward Roberts, *m.*
1st Batt. (63rd Foot), *Shorncliffe.*
Col., Edm. R. Jeffreys, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Arthur G. H. Church, *c.*; Constantine Joseph Ryan.

Majors, Edward G. Keppel, Wm. Frederick Nuthall, Herbert Rowley Cook.
Paym.,
Adjt., Anthony T. P. Hudson, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (96th Foot), *Agra.*
Colonel, Thomas M. Wilson, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Arnold David Saportas, Robert W. Studdy.
Majors, Herbert C. Marryat, Wm. Godfrey Thomas, Basil L. Anstruther, Charles P. Ridley.
Paym., Francis M. Maycock, *capt.*
Adjt., Charles C. Melvill, *lt.*
3rd (6th Lancash. Mil.), *Ashton.*
Lt.-Col., John H. Chambers, *c.*
Majors, Charles Mercier, *l.c.*; Wm. G. N. Burney, *l.c.*
Adjt., Percy S. Druitt, *capt.*
4th (6th Lancash. Mil.), *Ashton.*
Lt.-Col., John Copley Wray, *c.*
Majs., Henry Garland-Matthews, Thomas Pery Powell.
Adjt., John William Hind, *capt.*

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT. (1)
District No. 57.—*Hounslow.*
Col., Sir E. A. Holdich, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., C. Tucker, C.B., *c.*
Dist. Paym., Wm. Thomson, *m.*
1st Batt. (57th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Cols., Samuel George Huskisson, Charles Picot.
Majors, Hamlet D. Wade-Dalton, Richard C. Thornton, Smith H. Gardner, Frederic Graham.
Paym., James R. Ballard, *m.*
Adjt., Ernest V. Bellers, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (77th), *Secunderabad.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles John Matthews, Arthur Lang Tickell.
Majors, Cockburn Forte, Herbert M. Williams, Augustus W. Hill, Francis H. M. Dawson.
Paym., Geo. Richard Ellis, *capt.*
Adjt., N. W. Barnardiston, *capt.*
3rd (Elthorne Mil.), *Hounslow.*
Lt.-Col., Charles B. Bashford, *c.*
Majors, Geo. E. E. Blunt, *l.c.*; D'Oyly C. Battley, *l.c.*
Adjt., Augustus West Hill, *m.*
4th (E. Middx. Mil.), *Hounslow.*
Lt.-Col., Fras. C. Scott, C.B., *c.*
Majs., Fred. B. Bowyer-Lane, *l.c.*; H. H. F. Pidcock-Henzell.
Adjt., Frederick Graham, *m.*

MUNSTER FUSIL. (ROYAL). (2)
District No. 101.—*Tralee.*
Col., Sir F. P. Haines, G.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., John Douglas Johnstone, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Michael R. Healy, *m.*
1st Batt. (101st Foot), *Dover.*
Lt.-Cols., William Henry Abbott, *c.*; Francis Moore.
Majors, Walter Gordon Norcott, John H. Barnard, C.M.G.; David G. Johnston, George Allen.
Paym., Geo. C. N. Bryan, *capt.*
Adjt.,
2nd Batt. (104th Foot), *Burmah.*
Lt.-Cols., Maurice Fitzm. Stokes, Henry Jonathan Woodward.
Majors, Richard Holbeche, Chas. James Butler-Kearney, John Croker, Wm. Lloyd Brereton.
Paym.,
Adjt., Geo. Sumner Ormerod, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (S. Cork Mil.), *Bandon.*
Lt.-Col., Sir A. R. Warren, Bt., *c.*
Majors, Jas. H. F. Donegan, *l.c.*; Fredk. Wm. Bell, *l.c.*
Adjt., R. Fitz-G. Creighton, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Kerry Mil.), *Tralee.*
Lt.-Col., James Crosbie, *c.*
Majors, Lord Headley, William S. Hickie.
Adjt., Francis H. England, *capt.*
5th (Limerick Co. Mil.), *Limerick.*
Lt.-Col., Earl of Limerick, *c.*
Majors, Geo. William Finch, *l.c.*; Bryan Edward Sheehy.
Paym., Edward C. D. Bell.
Adjt., Thomas George Mawe, *m.*

NORFOLK REGIMENT. (2)
District No. 9.—*Yarmouth.*
Colonel, Sir Henry Bates, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Thos. F. Dixon, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Hy. W. Fielden, *m.*
1st Batt. (9th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Cols., William James Massy, Charles More Stockley.
Majors, Archib. G. Wavell, Edward B. James, Frederick A. Currie, Octavius Allcard.
Paym., Fred. C. J. Loder, *capt.*
Adjt., Alfred Chater, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (9th Foot), *Sitapur.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles J. Cramer-Roberts, *c.*; Charles S. Perry.
Majors, Gerald S. Burton, John B. S. Deverell, Frederick W. Brewster, Hy. J. Shuckburgh.
Paym.,
Adjt., Charles E. Borton, *capt.*
3rd (1st Norfolk Mil.), *Norwich.*
Lt.-Col., Randall R. Burroughes.
Majors, Frederick W. Garnett, F. H. Custance.
Adjt., John B. S. Deverell, *m.*
4th (2nd Norfolk Mil.), *Yarmouth.*
Lt.-Col., Chas. Applewhaite, *l.c.*
Majors, Edmund B. K. Lacon, Thomas Wm. Haines, *l.c.*
Adjt., William Dods, *m.*

NORTHAMPTONSH. REG. (1)
District No. 48.—*Northampton.*
Col., Wm. Anson McCleverty, *g.*
Dist. Lieut.-Col., Charles Ball-Acton, C.B., *c.*
Dist. Paym., Thos. G. Booth, *m.*
1st Batt. (48th Foot), *Preston.*
Lt.-Cols., St. John Bally, Henry Brooke Wilson.
Majors, Thos. C. O. Powlett, Edwin Del. Sandys, F. C. Turner, Stephen J. M. Jopp, Robert Hugh Fraser.
Paym., Herbert Bowen, *capt.*
Adjt., Edwin F. Brereton, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (58th Foot), *Hong Kong.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles Edwd. Foster, *c.*; Donald G. Anderson.
Majors, Water T. Ellis, Mackenzie Churchill, Robert James Chaytor.
Paym., Geoffry F. Pinkney, *capt.*
Adjt., William F. Fawcett, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Northampton Mil.), *Northampton.*
Lt.-Col., Marquis of Exeter, *c.*
Majors, Lord Burghley, M.P.; Edward Philip Monckton, *l.c.*
Adjt., Thos. Chas. O. Powlett, *m.*
4th Batt. (Rutland Militia), *Northampton.*
Lt.-Col., Lord B. T. M. Cecil, *c.*
Major, S. G. Stopford-Sackville.

NORTHUMBERLND. FUSIL. (1)
District No. 5.—*Newcastle.*
Col., Earl of Longford, G.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Thomas Rowland, C.B., *c.*
Dist. Paym., S. D. Crookenden, *m.*
1st Batt. (5th Foot), *Newry.*
Lt.-Cols., Philip FitzRoy, *c.*; John Love Vincent.
Majors, Reginald H. Thurlow, Samuel Boxwell, Alexander Chancellor, Percy Francis Lambart.
Paym., Chas. G. C. Money, *capt.*
Adjt., St. George C. Henry, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (5th Foot), *Mean Meer.*
Lt.-Cols., Fredk. Pocklington, *c.*; David Gregory Beamish.
Majors, C. Hackett, G. H. Dyke, E. Le M. Trafford, H. Kilgour.
Paym., T. Y. Whittingdale, *capt.*
Adjt., Harris E. Buchanan, *capt.*
3rd (Northumbd. Mil.), *Alnwick.*
Lt.-Col., Earl Percy.
Majors, Alex. Marshall, Lord Algernon M. A. Percy, M.P.
Adjt., Henry Kilgour, *m.*

OXFORDSH. LIGHT INF. (1)
District No. 43.—*Oxford.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Robt. Whigham, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Augus. F. Noyes, *m.*
1st Batt. (43rd Foot), *Poonah.*
Col., Hon. Sir Aug. Almeric Spencer, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Stanley Crozier, *c.*; George F. Vesey.
Majors, St. Vincent A. Hammick, Arthur C. Money, Wm. Clark, Ralph B. R. Williamson.
Paym., James Thos. O'Brien, *m.*
Adjt., Paul Treby Clark, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (52nd Foot), *Bangalore.*
Col., John L. Dennis, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Howard Kingscote, Henry C. Adams.
Majors, Henry M. S. Douglas, E. B. Pocklington, Jas. Arthur Strachan, John Geo. C. Curtis.
Paym., Wm. Cyril Minchin, *capt.*
Adjt., Wm. Henry Odell, *capt.*
3rd (Bucks Mil.), *High Wycombe.*
Lt.-Col., Edward D. Lee.
Major, Henry Edward Burney.
Adjt., Frederick Powell, *m.*
4th Batt. (Oxford Mil.), *Oxford.*
Lt.-Cl., Hon. A. S. A. Annesley, *c.*
Majors, Charles R. Bulkeley, *l.c.*; Arthur Bott Cook.
Adjt., Henry A. Adair, *m.*

RIFLE BRIGADE. (1)
Rifle Dépôt—*Winchester.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *m.g.*

Dépôt Lt.-Col., Henry R. L. Newdigate, C.B., *c.*
Dépôt Paym., Paul D. Costa, *m.*
1st Batt. (Rifle Brigade), *Belgaum.*
Col., Sir A. J. Lawrence, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. Henry Deedes, Lucius Falkland B. Cary.
Majors, Montagu B. W. Taylor, Wm. W. Hammond, H. F. G. Forbes, Chas. D. Sherston.
Paym., P. J. Cunningham, *capt.*
Adjt., Chas. T. E. Metcalfe, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (Rifle Brig.), *Aldershot.*
Col. Sir Alex. Macdonell, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles G. Slade, *c.*; Gerald E. Boyle.
Majors, Anthony Cope, Art. H. S. Montgomery, L. R. Stopford-Sackville, Hon. Mont. Curzon.
Paym., John G. S. Morrice, *capt.*
Adjt., George Cockburn, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Rifle Brig.), *Warley.*
Lt.-Cols., Lewis Percival, *c.*; Henry C. G. Dugdale.
Majors, W. J. Lindsay, Lionel H. Bathurst, Henry C. Bowles, W. Kenyon-Slaney.
Paym., Wm. A. J. Murray, *capt.*
Adjt., Wellesley Geo. Pigott, *lt.*
4th (Rifle Brigade), *Chakrata.*
Lt.-Cols., Fitzroy Stephen, Ernest H. Buller.
Majors, Geo. A. Hillyard, Cecil H. St. Paul, Francis Howard, Reginald J. Heber-Percy.
Paym., John Angus, *m.*
Adjt., Henry F. M. Wilson, *capt.*
5th Batt. (Tower Hamlets Mil.), *Victoria Park Square.*
Lt.-Col., Geo. Shirley Maxwell, *c.*
Majors, John William Lee, J. J. A. Dove-Haly.
Adjt., H. C. Cholmondeley, *capt.*
6th (Longford Mil.), *Longford.*
Lt.-Col., John Thomas Davys, *c.*
Major, James H. Dopping.
Adjt., Martin Thackeray, *capt.*
7th Batt. (Tower Hamlets Mil.), *Dalston.*
Lt.-Col., Alf. P. F. C. Somerset, *c.*
Majors, Charles L. de Salis, *l.c.*; Bernard T. Bosanquet.
Adjt., Charles D. Sherston, *m.*
8th Batt. (Leitrim Mil.), *Carrick-on-Shannon.*
Lt.-Col., R. J. Hanley.
Major, William H. White.
Adjt., Edwd. B. Crake, *capt.*
9th (Westmeath Mil.), *Mullingar.*
Lt.-Col., Earl of Granard, K.P., *c.*
Major, John R. Malone, *l.c.*
Adjt., Walter J. Lindsay, *m.*

ROYAL FUSILIERS. (1)
District No. 7.—*Hounslow.*
Col., Sir Richard Wilbraham, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., C. Tucker, C.B., *c.*
Dist. Paym., Wm. Thomson, *m.*
1st Batt. (7th Foot), *Egypt.*
Lt.-Cols., Robert Fowler Butler, *c.*; William W. Chard.
Majors, Wm. E. Roberts, Gardiner Fred. Guyon, Norman Pochin, Frederick St. L. Tottenham.
Paym., Percy J. M. Yaldwyn, *capt.*
Adjt., Geo. Ewbank Briggs, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (7th Foot), *Cannonore.*
Lt.-Cols., F. C. Keyser, C.B., *c.*; George B. Mears.
Majors, Wm. Daly, Henry B. Winter, John H. C. Clarke, Geoffry Barton.
Paym., Geo. Fras. Thunder, *capt.*
Adjt., Graham C. Herbert, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Westminster Mil.), *Hounslow.*
Lt.-Col., Lewis Hough, *c.*
Majors, Edward Walker, *l.c.*; Robert F. Piper.
Adjt., Thomas A. Gough, *m.*
4th Batt. (London Mil.), *Finsbury.*
Col., Lorenzo G. Dundas.
Lt.-Col., R. M'G. Borthwick, *c.*
Major, Charles Latham.
Adjt., John Hen. C. Clarke, *m.*
5th (S. Middx. Mil.), *Hounslow.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. C. E. Edgcombe.
Majors, E. W. Gilbert, Samuel H. Halahan.
Adjt., Gardiner F. Guyon, *m.*

ROYAL HIGHLANDERS. (1)
District No. 42.—*Perth.*
Col., Sir D. A. Cameron, G.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., William Henry Ralston, C.B., *c.*
Dist. Paym., Henry F. Luke, *m.*
1st Batt. (42nd Foot), *Malta.*
Lt.-Cols., Richd. K. Bayly, C.B.; Alexander F. Kidston.
Majors, Richd. H. L. Brickenden, Charles J. Eden, *l.c.*; Andrew G. Wauchope, C.M.G., *l.c.* Edward G. Grogan.
Paym., S. J. Wynne, *capt.*
Adjt., Alex. Gordon Duff, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (73rd Foot), *Curragh.*
Lt.-Cols., Thomas M. Warren, William Gordon.
Majors, Arthur H. Sharp, Charles E. S. Parker, James Beardoe Doncaster, G. F. De Davidson.
Paym., George Shields, *m.*
Adjt., Henry E. Maxwell, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Perth Mil.), *Perth.*
Lt.-Col., Viscount Stormont.
Majors, Maurice F. Hutton, *l.c.*; George Glas Sandeman.
Adjt., Charles E. S. Parker, *m.*

ROYAL SCOTS. (1)
District No. 1.—*Glencorse.*
Col. Henry Phipps Raymond, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Ewen Henry D. Macpherson, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Hy. M. Compigné, *m.*
1st Batt. (1st Foot), *South Africa.*
Lt.-Cols., James Wm. Hassell, *c.*; Cresswell K. C. Rooke.
Majors, Chas. A. Logan, Fred. Coningham, Harry Gardner, Baron George Booth.
Paym., Jas. O'Brien Drury, *capt.*
Adjt., William Douglas, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (1st Foot), *Glasgow.*
Lt.-Cols., George Upton Prior, *c.*; George Wm. Thompson.
Majors, John de S. Isaacson, Robt. Arthur Blane, George S. Rodon, Maurice N. O'Connor.
Paym., H. W. Broadley, *capt.*
Adjt., Arthur L. Williams, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Edinburgh Light Inf. Militia), *Glencorse.*
Lt.-Col., Marquis of Lothian, K.T.
Majors, Geo. Grant Gordon, *l.c.*; Mackay J. Scobie.
Adjt., Stephen Blyth Moore, *capt.*

SCOTS FUSILIERS (ROY.). (1)
District No. 21.—*Ayr.*
Col., Sir Fred. Wm. Hamilton, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., William Allan, *c.*
Dist. Paym., F. N. I. Taylor, *m.*
1st Batt. (21st Foot), *Fermoy.*
Lt.-Cols., Edward T. Bainbridge, *c.*; Frederick Geo. Jackson.
Majs., Wm. A. Bridge, J. Whitton, Robert F. Willoughby, Fredk. Richard H. Lambart.
Paym., Henry C. Cowell, *m.*
Adjt., Herbert J. Despard, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (21st Foot), *Burmah.*
Lt.-Cols., R. Wm. C. Winsloe, *c.*; Francis W. Hamilton.
Majors, John Stevenson, Henry P. Law, *l.c.*; Edm. C. Browne, Henry R. C. Hewat.
Paym., B. Rawson Crozier, *capt.*
Adjt., Richard B. Gaisford, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Scottish Borderers Militia), *Dumfries.*
Lt.-Col., George G. Walker, *c.*
Majors, James Hatherell, *l.c.*; Archibald Hume, *l.c.*
Adjt., Charles H. Kelly, *capt.*
4th (Ayr & Wigtown Mil.), *Ayr.*
Lt.-Col., Earl of Galloway.
Majors, Sir William James M. Cuninghame, Bt., F.C., *l.c.*
Adjt., Spencer F. Chichester, *capt.*

SCOTTISH RIFLES. (1)
District No. 26.—*Hamilton.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Edwd. A. Collins, *c.*
Dist. Paym., D. C. O. Spiller, *m.*
1st Batt. (26th Foot), *Curragh.*
Col., Geo. H. MacKinnon, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Thomas Turner, Wm. Frederick Wilson.
Majors, John R. Mecham, Henry de C. Rawlins, Henry E. Railston, Thos. C. Jameson, Gilbert R. Heathcote.
Paym., John R. King, *m.*
Adjt., Allan V. Ussher, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (90th Foot), *Raniket.*
Col., John Alfred Street, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Randall Ironside Ward, George J. Hamilton.
Majors, H. M. E. Brunker, J. B. Clarke, John Mews Evetts, A. C. FitzHardinge Vincent.
Paym., Patrick E. C. Sheehan, *m.*
Adjt., FitzRoy E. P. Curzon, *lt.*
3rd (2nd Lanark Mil.), *Hamilton.*
Lt.-Col., Gavin Steel.
Majors, Jas. R. G. Buchanan, *l.c.*; George Farie, *l.c.*
Adjt., Henry E. Railstone, *m.*
4th (2nd Lanark Mil.), *Hamilton.*
Lt.-Col., George McCall, *c.*
Majors, Arthur H. Courtenay, Michael R. G. Buchanan.
Adjt., Geo. W. F. Claremont, *m.*

SEAFORTH HIGHLAND'RS. (1)
District No. 72.—*Fort George.*
Col., Sir E. Selby-Smyth, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Charles Montizambert Stockwell, C.B., *c.*
Dist. Paym., Wm. H. Mortimer, *m.*
1st Batt. (72nd Foot), *Edinbrgh.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles Wolfran N. Guinness, *c.*; Walter F. Kelsey.
Majors, Thos. A. A. Barstow, H. G. Grant, R. H. Brooke-Hunt, Henry J. Knight.
Paym., Samuel E. Wood, *m.*
Adjt., Granv. G. A. Egerton, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (78th Foot), *Bareilly.*
Lt.-Cols., A. Murray, J. F. Hilton.
Majors, C. J. R. Garnett, C. J. B. Stewart, E. M. Alexander, Arthur W. Cameron.
Paym., Wm. Henry A. Denys, *capt.*
Adjt., Hugh Davidson, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Highland Rifle Mil.), *Dingwall.*
Lt.-Col., Alexander C. Macleay, *c.*
Majors, Roderick G. Mackenzie, Hector Munro.
Adjt., Wm. W. Sandeman, *capt.*

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INF. (1)
District No. 53.—*Shrewsbury.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Geo. N. Fendall, *c.*
Dist. Paym., O. M. Johnson, *m.*
1st Batt. (53rd Foot), *Egypt.*
Col., Sir Chas. Trollope, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Hen. D. Rooke, Wm. Rogerson.
Majors, Richard G. T. Cotton, F. C. Mein, Lionel A. White.
Paym., Robert Simpson, *m.*
Adjt., Geo. Colthurst Vesey, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (85th Foot), *Woolwich.*
Col., Sir Hen. P. de Bathe, Bt., *g.*
Lt.-Col., Nadolig X. Gwynne.
Majors, Ed. H. G. Ravenhill, C. E. Knox, *l.c.*; Cecil H. Collette.
Paym., Gerald J. Paterson, *m.*
Adjt., Wm. Baume Capper, *m.*
3rd Batt. (Shropshire Militia), *Shrewsbury.*
Lt.-Col., Sir Thos. Meyrick, Bt., *c.*
Majors, Francis A. W. Whitmore, Edward M. Wakeman.
Adjt., Hubert R. Lovett, *capt.*
4th (Hereford Mil.), *Hereford.*
Lt.-Col., Richard F. Webb, *c.*
Majors, Thos. M. Bennett, *l.c.*; Hugh P. Williams.
Adjt., Chester Doughty, *m.*

SOMERSETSH. LIGHT INF. (1)
District No. 13.—*Taunton.*
Col., Lord Mark Kerr, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Jas. N. Colthurst, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Alexander Ewing, *m.*
1st Batt. (13th Foot), *Colchester.*
Lt.-Cols., Thomas A. Cary, *c.*; Irving S. Allfrey.
Majors, Edm. Peel Ethelston, George H. A. Kinloch, Robert Stuart Clarke, Bryan B. Twyne.
Paym., James E. Addis, *capt.*
Adjt., Thomas D'O. Snow, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (13th Foot), *Burmah.*
Lt.-Cols., W. Knox Leet, V.C., *c.*; William Cox.
Majors, D. T. Persse, W. C. F. Madden, Wm. H. Evans, Rich. Cooper.
Paym., Charles H. Smith, *capt.*
Adjt., Charles B. Little, *lt.*
3rd (1st Somerset Mil.), *Taunton.*
Lt.-Col., H. Cornish Henley, *c.*
Majors, Schofield Patten, *l.c.*; Thomas R. Parr, *l.c.*
Adjt., Henry Alfred Walsh, *m.*
4th (2nd Somerset Mil.), *Taunton.*
Lt.-Col., Alexander W. Adair, *c.*
Majors, William Long, *l.c.*; K. A. A. Brasier-Creagh, *l.c.*
Adjt., Edmund J. Gallwey, *capt.*

STAFFORDSH. REGT. (N.). (1)
District No. 64.—*Lichfield.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., William D. S. Dickins, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Wm. M. Playfair, *m.*
1st Batt. (64th Foot), *W. Indies.*
Col., Chas. Algernon Lewis, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., James L. Watt, *c.*; Joseph W. Keogh.
Majors, Richard J. W. Dennistoun, Henry H. Newman, Thos. A. Beale, Geo. A. Chapman.
Paym., A. W. Whitworth, *capt.*
Adjt., Charles E. Bradley, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (98th Foot), *Mhow.*
Col., Sir Robt. P. Douglas, Bt., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles George Heathcote, *c.*; Allan G. Raper.
Majors, Edward T. B. Sparks, Richard H. Tyacke, Henry H. Powis, Henry D. Williams.
Paym.,
Adjt., Gerard Chichester, *capt.*
3rd (2nd Stafford Mil.), *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col., Sir M. E. Buller, Bt., *c.*
Majors, Rowland J. Lenthall, *l.c.*; Charles Foster, *l.c.*
Adjt., George A. Chapman, *m.*
4th (3rd Stafford Mil.), *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col.,
Majors, F. Vere Wright, *l.c.*; George Thomas Miller, *l.c.*
Adjt., Thomas Currie, *capt.*

STAFFORDSHIRE REG. (S.). (1)
District No. 38.—*Lichfield.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., William D. S. Dickins, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Wm. M. Playfair, *m.*
1st Batt. (38th Foot), *Gibraltar.*
Col., Charles Elmhirst, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Sir Norman W. D. Pringle, Bt.; Henry Beal, C.B.
Majors, W. Sanders Darley, Archibald B. Horsbrugh, M. S. Crofton, C.D.S., *l.c.*; H. Kemble.
Paym., C. T. Davenport, *capt.*
Adjt., Henry N. C. Heath, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (80th Foot), *Plymouth.*
Col., Hon. Sir St. G. G. Foley, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles A. F. Creagh, *c.*; James W. Smith.
Majors, Allan Saunders, Wilfred T. Anderson, John E. H. Prior, Arthur W. Hast.
Paym., L. P. Ditmas, *capt.*
Adjt., Claude G. Way, *capt.*
3rd (1st Stafford Mil.), *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col., Robert J. E. Eustace, *c.*
Majors, Michael A. W. Broun, John B. Price.
Adjt., G. B. Sandham, *capt.*
4th (1st Stafford Mil.), *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col., Walter G. Webb.
Majors, Michael H. Grazebrook, A. Finlay.
Adjt., William S. Darley, *m.*

SUFFOLK REGIMENT. (1)
Dist. No. 12.—*Bury St. Edmunds.*
Colonel, John Patton, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., John Byron, *c.*
Dist. Paym., A. W. H. Gelston, *m.*
1st Batt. (12th Foot), *Kuldunnuh.*
Lt.-Col., Richard H. O'G. Haly.
Majors, T. Baker, John C. R. Glasgow, Owen Williams, Richard J. Pike.
Paym., M. J. Sawyer, *capt.*
Adjt., Leonard J. Shadwell, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (12th Foot), *Curragh.*
Lt.-Cols., William Keough, Jas. Edward Harris.
Majors, C. Hely, R. T. E. Dowse, James S. Tillyer-Blunt, C. F. Hutton-Riddell, C. Kennedy.
Paym., A. C. M. Gompertz, *capt.*
Adjt., A. F. Poultory, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (W. Suffolk Militia), *Bury St. Edmunds.*
Lt.-Col., Mont. C. Browning, *c.*
Major, Chas. Edw. Salmon, *l.c.*
Adjt., F. W. Scudamore, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Cambridge Mil.), *Ely.*
Lt.-Col., Lancelot Reed, *c.*
Majors, William H. Baldwin, *l.c.*; Harry Frost.
Adjt., Claude Kennedy, *m.*

SURREY REGT. (EAST). (1)
District No. 31.—*Kingston.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Wm. FitzRoy, *c.*
Dist. Paym., William Bell, *m.*
1st Batt. (31st Foot), *Rhaniket.*
Colonel, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Lugard, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., George A. Wilson.
Majors, David D. Chadwick, Arthur FitzR. Hart, *l.c.*; Rbt. W. F. Phillips, George H. Leathem.
Paym., James Bromfield, *m.*
Adjt., Ludlow T. Bowles, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (70th Foot), *Dover.*
Col., Sir R. C. H. Taylor, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., John Robert Collins, *c.*; Leyland Hornby.
Majors, F. H. Maturin, *l.c.*; Thomas A. Freeman, Richd. B. Burnaby, Frederick Ward.
Paym., Fred. S. Chapman, *capt.*
Adjt., W. J. H. Frodsham, *capt.*
3rd (1st Surrey Militia), *Kingston.*
Lt.-Col., Carleton Smith, *c.*
Majors, Thomas W. Lemmon, *l.c.*; Fitzmaurice Creighton, *l.c.*
Adjt., Charles J. Napier, *capt.*
4th (3rd Surrey Mil.), *Kingston.*
Lt.-Col., Jas. Le Geyt Daniell, *c.*
Majors, Robert Rintoul, *l.c.*; Charles H. Curtis.
Adjt., Fred. H. Maturin, *l.c.*

SURREY REGIMENT (ROYAL WEST). (1)
District No. 2.—*Guildford.*
Colonel, Henry Smyth, C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lieut.-Col., Francis John Hercy, *c.*
Dist. Paym., R. Wolfe, *m.*

1st Batt. (2nd Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Cols., Thomas Kelly-Kenny, *c.*; William C. Hood.
Majors, Jasper S. Tupper, Hen. M. Matthews, Edw. W. Broderick, Geo. D. King-Harman.
Paym., Seymour S. C. Dolby, *capt.*
Adjt., Robert Dawson, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (2nd Foot), *Burmah.*
Lt.-Cols., William John Holt, *c.*; Robert Bleazby.
Majors, C. F. Lawson, Charles E. Ilderton, Bernard Arthur Beale, Mitford Cust.
Paym., Henry M. Caine, *m.*
Adjt., H. J. W. Hamilton, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (2nd Surrey Militia), *Guildford.*
Lt.-Col., John Davis.
Majors, Chas. T. Ritchie, Archibald H. Mathison.
Adjt., Charles L. Tredcroft, *m.*

SUSSEX REG. (ROYAL). (1)
District No. 35.—*Chichester.*
Col., Wm. Lenox Ingall, C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., William Lowry Auchinleck, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Arthur Longley, *m.*
1st Batt. (35th Foot), *Portsmouth.*
Lt.-Cols., J. Ormsby Vandeleur, C.B., *c.*; Wilfrid Tolson.
Majors, E. J. Courtenay, Arthur Sampson Hector Gem, Fras. S. Campbell, W. I. Haynes.
Paym., John S. Walker, *m.*
Adjt., John Ernest Pierson, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (107th Foot), *Topa.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. Frederick Cavaye, Marsden S. J., Sunderland.
Majors, Edwin Wardroper, Hy. Chas. Grove, Francis Henry Thorndike, George Harden.
Paym., James Roy Dick, *capt.*
Adjt., Edward Wheler, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Sussex Mil.), *Chichester.*
Lt.-Col., John Aldridge, *c.*
Major,
Paym., William Fredk. Perry.
Adjt., Henry Charles Grove, *m.*
4th Batt. (Sussex Mil.), *Chichester.*
Lt.-Col., Earl of March.
Major, Sir C. C. Goring, Bt., *l.c.*

WALES BORDERERS (S.). (2)
District No. 24.—*Brecon.*
Col., Sir Chas H. Ellice, G.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Jno. G. Campbell, *c.*
Dist. Paym., H. W. Phillips, *m.*
1st Batt. (24th Foot), *Curragh.*
Lt.-Cols., George Paton, C.M.G., *c.*; Farquhar Glennie.
Majors, Arch. A. Morshead, S. B. Royds, George S. Banister, Quentin McKinnon Logan.
Paym., A. C. Worlledge, *capt.*
Adjt., Arthur T. D. Neave, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (24th), *Burmah.*
Lt.-Cols., Russell Upcher, *c.*; Charles James Bromhead.
Majors, Herbert B. Moffat, John Jas. Harvey, Gonville Bromhead, V.C.; Wilfred Heaton; Ralph Arthur P. Clements.
Paym., George H. Powell, *capt.*
Adjt., Reginald Campbell, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (S. Wales Borderers Militia), *Brecon.*
Lt.-Col., William J. Thomas, *c.*
Majors, John Williams Morgan, *l.c.*; John James.
Adjt., Courtney V. Trower, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Montgomery Mil.), *Welshpool.*
Lt.-Col., Offley J. Crewe-Read.
Major, Robert J. Harrison.
Adjt., Arch. A. Morshead, *m.*

WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT (ROYAL). (1)
District No. 6.—*Warwick.*
Col., Hon. Sir Francis Colborne, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Henry B. Feilden, *c.*
Dist. Paym., R. O. Richmond, *m.*
1st Batt. (6th Foot), *Tipperary.*
Lt.-Cols., James Geo. Cockburn, James FitzGerald.
Majors, C. Jones, Arthur M. O'Beirne, Fredk. L. Grundy, Richard John Doyne.
Paym., George Duberly, *capt.*
Adjt., N. F. A. Maunsell, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (6th Foot), *Jubbulpore.*
Lt.-Cols., Spencer Field, *c.*; Charles William H. Wilson.
Majors, Hen. P. L'Estrange St. George, Alf. Reamsbottom, F. Longbourne, E. H. Corse-Scott.
Paym., Henry B. Harward, *capt.*
Adjt., Launcelot E. Kiggell, *lt.*
3rd (1st Warwick. Mil.), *Warwick.*
Lt.-Col., Oswald A. Grimston, *c.*
Majors, Herbert Harrington Roberts, *l.c.*; W. A. Pennington.
Adjt., Arthur M. O'Beirne, *m.*
4th Batt. (2nd Warwickshire Militia), *Warwick.*
Lt.-Col., George D. S. Perkins, *c.*
Majors, Matt. W. Furness, *l.c.*; James Gildea.
Adjt., Wm. Erskine Scott, *capt.*

WELSH FUSILIERS (ROY.). (1)
District No. 23.—*Wrexham.*
Col. Charles Crutchley, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Chas. H. Browne, *c.*
Dist. Paym., G. H. Turner, *m.*
1st Batt. (23rd Foot), *Burmah.*
Lt.-Cols., J. Tilly, *c.*; E. S. Creek.
Majors, R. B. Mainwaring, E. R. Evans, Henry H. Edwards.
Paym., Arthur Brett, *m.*
Adjt., Robert H. W. Dunn, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (23rd Foot), *Fermoy.*
Lt.-Cols., James Williamson, *c.*; Robert F. Williamson, *c.*
Majors, Howe J. Knox, Robert T. Webber, Sidney B. Blyth, Charles A. B. K. Leighton.
Paym., George Knox Leet, *m.*
Adjt., Chas. C. H. Thorold, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Denbigh & Merioneth Militia), *Wrexham.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Fearon Tipping.
Majors, Henry M. Hughes, Samuel Sandbach.
Adjt., Hon. R. H. Bertie, *capt.*
4th (Carnarvon Mil.), *Carnarvon.*
Lt.-Col., Henry Platt, *c.*
Majors, Wallace W. Cragg, *l.c.*; Herman Wayne, *l.c.*
Adjt., Sidney B. Blyth, *m.*

WELSH REGIMENT. (1)
District No. 41.—*Cardiff.*
Dist. Lt.-Col. Aubrey H. Tucker, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Alex. H. Haldane, *m.*
1st Batt. (41st Foot), *Egypt.*
Col., Jas. Edw. Goodwyn, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., A. B. Tulloch, C.B., *c.*; Arthur Drummond Currie.
Majors, Arth. K. M'Causland, Foster L. Wade-Dalton, Chas. C. Smyth, *l.c.*; D. G. A. King.
Paym.,
Adjt., Arthur Revell Reade, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (69th Foot), *Dublin.*
Col., David Elliot Mackirdy, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Sebastian W. Rawlins, *c.*; Barnett N. Anley.
Majors, W. R. Glendonwyn, H. S. Holmes, Alex. B. Gzowski, Charles H. S. Butler.
Paym., Chas. Edward Souper, *m.*
Adjt., Aubrey F. White, *capt.*
3rd (Glamorgan Militia), *Cardiff.*
Lt.-Col., Lawrence Heyworth, *c.*
Majors, James C. R. Reade, *l.c.*; Alfred Thrale Perkins, *l.c.*
Adjt., Foster L. Wade-Dalton, *m.*

WEST RIDING REGT. (1)
District No. 33.—*Halifax.*
Col., William N. Hutchinson, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., T. T. Simpson, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Godfrey T. C. St. John Kneller, *m.*
1st Batt. (33rd Foot), *Raw. Pindi.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. Bally, *c.*; Edwin Glass Fenn.
Majors, Edward Nesbitt, C. W. Gore, J. C. Duke, V. Jenkins.
Paym., Charles Ward, *m.*
Adjt., B. St. J. Le Marchant, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (76th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Cols., Thomas T. Hodges, *c.*; Ferdinand J. Tidmarsh.
Majors, Douglas C. De Wend, John M. Low, Cleve. A. Brett, George W. H. Cunningham.
Paym., Stewart J. Trench, *capt.*
Adjt., Arthur W. B. Buckle, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (6th W. York Militia), *Halifax.*
Lt.-Col., Francis C. Wemyss, *c.*
Major, Henry W. Trevelyan.
Adjt., George M. Saunders, *capt.*
4th Batt. (6th W. York Militia), *Halifax.*
Lt.-Col., George Stansfeld, *c.*
Major, Gerald Stovell.

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
District No. 62.—*Devizes.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Lionel L. Brett, *c.*
Dist. Paym., James C. Ross, *m.*
1st Batt. (62nd Foot), *Jersey.*
Col., Chas. L. B. Maitland, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., John Boughey, *c.*; Thomas H. Forsyth.
Majors, R. Hayne, George C. Helme, Harold M. Carter, George L. T. Denniss.
Paym., Arthur J. Adams, *capt.*
Adjt., Robert W. Rooke, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (99th), *Peshawur.*
Col., Sir Hen. J. Warre, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles L. Harvey, Thomas F. Todd.

Majors, Chas. H. S. Kennedy, Robert Benj. Cotton, William Bowlas Williams, H.C. Harford.
Paym., Wm. J. D. Russell, *m.*
Adjt., Francis S. Picot, *lt.*
3rd (Wiltshire Mil.), *Devizes.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. R. S. G. S. Cotton.
Majors, Hamelin C. Coddington, John N. Still.
Adjt., Wm. Bowlas Williams, *m.*

WORCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1) District No. 29.—*Worcester.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Ralph E. Carr, *c.*
Dist. Paym., T. B. Urquhart, *m.*
1st Batt. (29th Foot), *Kurrachee.*
Col., Robt. W. D. Leith, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Frederick C. Ruxton, *c.*; Edmund Carrington.
Majors, Geo. W. F. Claremont, John F. Egerton, Edward J. H. Spratt, Wm. S. Clarke.
Paym., De la Pere Robinson.
Adjt., E. A. D'A. Thomas, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (36th Foot), *Portsmouth.*
Col., William Parke, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Richard Barclay Lloyd, *c.*; Robert J. Watson.
Majors, R. Parsons, Henry J. De B. Smart, Frederick L. Harford, John Lewis Rose.
Paym., R. Stannus Graves, *capt.*
Adjt., M. Doherty-Holwell, *capt.*
3rd (Worcester Mil.), *Worcester.*
Lt.-Col., Thos. C. N. Norbury, *c.*
Majors, Wm. Hen. Allsopp, *l.c.*; Henry Chillingworth.
Adjt., Wm. Senhouse Clarke, *m.*
4th (Worcestr. Mil.), *Worcester.*
Lt.-Col., R. Prescott-Decie, *c.*
Majors, Hen. Gillum Webb, *l.c.*; A. Winsmore Hooper.
Adjt., John F. Egerton, *m.*

YORK & LANCAS. REGT. (1) District No. 65.—*Pontefract.*
Col., Robt. Newton Phillips, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Lionel S. Warren, *c.*
Dist. Paym., M. C. Gahan, *m.*
1st Batt. (65th), *Sheffield.*
Lt.-Cols., William Byam, C.B., *c.*; William C. S. Muir.
Majors, Ellis Lee, Reg. W. Dalgety, *l.c.*; Wm. T. Briscoe, Richard D. B. Rutherford.
Paym., Andrew R. Nugée, *capt.*
Adjt., William E. N. Bredin, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (84th Foot), *Bermuda.*
Lt.-Cols., James Murray Thomas Simpson, *c.*; Arthur H. Luck,
Majors, Edward R. Bromhead, Fred. Luttman-Johnson, Thos. Horton, Arthur Theobald.
Paym., James Lowry, *capt.*
Adjt., S. F. Grosvenor, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (3rd W. York Militia), *Pontefract.*
Lt.-Col., John G. Wilson, *c.*
Majors, J. H. Manwaring, *l.c.*; James Redfern Bottomley, *l.c.*
Adjt., Wm. Thos. Briscoe, *m.*

YORKSHIRE REGT. (2) District No. 19.—*Richmond.*
Col.,
Dist. Lt.-Col., Richard Doyley Barrett, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Herbert C. Ryder, *m.*
1st Batt. (19th Foot), *Egypt.*
Lt.-Cols., Augustus M. Handley, William Bennett, C.B.S.
Majors, W. G. W. McClintock, John O. C. Möller, Edward S. N. Dickenson, John H. Eden.
Paym., Gordon Dewar, *m.*
Adjt., Jas. Ahmuty Fearon, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (19th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Cols., Henry Edw. Davidson, *c.*; George Oakes.
Majors, Richard Phayre, W. E. Franklyn, A. W. W. Money-Kyrle, Metcalfe S. Brownrigg.
Paym., John F. Simonet, *capt.*
Adjt., Chas. Tulin Hennah, *capt.*
3rd (5th W. York Militia), *York.*
Lt.-Col., Henry Stratton Bates.
Majors, Wm. Edward Cadman, *l.c.*; William W. Hoole, *l.c.*
Adjt., John Henry Eden, *m.*
4th Batt. (N. York Militia), *Richmond.*
Lt.-Col., Robt. G. Hopkinson, *c.*
Majors, Matthew B. Dodds, James W. Richardson.
Adjt., Edw. S. N. Dickenson, *m.*

YORKSHIRE REG. (E.) (1) District No. 15.—*Beverley.*
Col., Sir William M. Scott McMurdo, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., John McDermid Allardice, *c.*
Dist. Paym., W. B. Caulfeild-Stoker, *m.*
1st Batt. (15th Foot), *W. Indies.*
Lt.-Cols., Chas. Edm. Layard, *c.*; Francis W. Carey.
Majors, George C. Daintry, W. H. Daniel, Richard V. S. Riall, Delves Broughton.
Paym., Thos. G. Lumsden, *capt.*
Adjt., Edmd. Ashton Ogle, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (15th Foot), *Bombay.*
Lt.-Cols., Albert E. H. Smyth, Charles J. Burnett, *c.*
Majors, H. T. Jones-Vaughan, *l.c.*; Wm. Chas. J. Lacy, Arth. A. Boggs, Fredk. S. Allen.
Paym., George C. Fuller, *capt.*
Adjt., George H. Johnston, *capt.*
3rd (East York Militia), *Beverley.*
Lt.-Col., William H. Grimston, *c.*
Majors, Edward B. Broadley, Edmund R. Berkeley.
Paym., J. W. F. Sandwith.
Adjt., Delves Broughton, *m.*

YORKSHIRE REGT. (S.) (1) District No. 51.—*Pontefract.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Lionel S. Warren, *c.*
Dist. Paym., M. C. Gahan, *m.*
1st Batt. (51st Foot), *Dinapore.*
Col., Arnold Chas. Errington, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Malcolm C. Farrington, *c.*; Eustace B. Burnaby, *c.*
Majors, George Frederick White, Thomas J. Seppings, William Edw. Hilliard, John G. Sparke.
Paym., A. G. H. Gardner, *capt.*
Adjt., Sir H. W. Johnson, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (105th Foot), *Malta.*
Col., George A. Malcolm, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Norman Huskisson, *c.*; Charles K. Chatfield.
Majors, Herbert C. Symons, George P. F. Byng, Charles S. S. Whitehill, R. J. Morrison.
Paym., Louis E. Amedroz, *capt.*
Adjt., Lionel Dorling, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (1st W. York Militia), *Pontefract.*
Lt.-Col., William Walker, *c.*
Majors, John L. Reid, *l.c.*; Theodore H. Skinner, *l.c.*
Adjt., John Henry Eden, *m.*

YORKSHIRE REGT. (W.) (1) District No. 14.—*York.*
Col., Alf. Thos. Heyland, C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Thomas Phillips, *c.*
Dist. Paym., A. H. H. McGachen, *m.*
1st Batt. (14th Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Cols., Reginald Whitting, *c.*; Frederick W. Harington.
Majors, Robt. G. F. Pigott, Chas. Alex. Morris, James Pourie Soote, Charles David Ferrier.
Paym., J. E. M. Pilkington, *capt.*
Adjt., Clement J. M. Heigham, *cpt.*
2nd Batt. (14th Foot), *Mooltan.*
Lt.-Cols., Edward Wm. Saunders, *c.*; Richard S. Lemon.
Majors, Arthur W. Noyes, Adolphus James Price, Alfred Rutledge.
Paym., Harrison Midwood, *capt.*
Adjt., William Fry, *capt.*
3rd (2nd W. York Mil.), *York.*
Lt.-Col., George Jackson Hay, *c.*
Majors, Rich. Chaplin, *l.c.*; John I'Anson.
Adjt., Capel George Adye, *capt.*
4th (4th W. York Mil.), *York.*
Lt.-Col., William Pollard, *c.*
Majors, Geo. P. Fawkes, *l.c.*; William Cumming, *l.c.*
Adjt., Robert G. F. Pigott, *m.*

1ST W. I. REGT. *W. Coast of Africa.*—(£22,100.) (1)
Col., Sir Arthur Borton, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Fredk. B. P. White, *c.*; Charles J. L. Hill.
Majors, Chas. G. Loveridge, John M. Maltby, John Tinkler, John Robt. H. Wilton, Alfred B. Ellis.
Paym.,
Adjt., Herman W. G. Graham, *lt.*

2ND W. I. REGT. *W. Indies.* (£22,100.) (1)
Col., Sir Patrick L. MacDougall, K.C.M.G., *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Ponsonby Sheppard, Thomas Talbot.
Majors, Wm. Gordon Patchett, J. E. W. S. Caulfeild, Sydney F. Foster, Chas. H. W. Tyndale, *l.c.*; Richard John Bingham, William C. Howarth.
Paym., Henry J. Thwaytes, *capt.*
Adjt., Ralph Egerton, *lt.*

MALTA FENCIBLE ARTILL. (£10,500.)
Lt.-Col., A. M. Portelli, C.M.G., *c.*
Major, Joseph Speranza.
Paym., Alfred Cavarra, *capt.*
Adjt., Antonio Gatt, *capt.*

ARTILLERY.—Head Quarters, Portsmouth.
Gen., Charles L. Barnard, C.B.
Lt.-Gen., Edmund Henry Cox.
Maj.-Gen.,

Col. Commt., Francis E. Halliday.
2nd Com., Henry B. Tuson, C.B.
Lt.-Cols., John F. Crease, C.B., *c.*; Colpoys P. Heaslop, Cuthbert C. Suther, William Davies Welch.
Paym., Henry H. Kelly, *m.*
Adjt., Harry Lynch Talbot, *capt.*

LIGHT INFANTRY.
[1 *Chatham*, 2 *Portsmouth*, 3 *Plymouth*.]
Gens., Penrose C. Penrose, C.B.; Sir Chas. William Adair, K.C.B.
Lt.-Gens., Charles McArthur; Edward Lawes Pym.
Maj.-Gens., Hamond Weston Gwyn; John M. de Courcy Meade; Francis Wm. Thomas; Geoffrey Mairis; Howard Sutton Jones, C.B.
Cols. Commt., 3 Fredk. Gasper Le Grand; 1 Samuel James Graham, C.B.; 2 Aud. H. F. Barnes.
Payms., 1 James C. Travers, *c.*; 3 George Henry Elliot, *m.*; Geo. M. Shewell, *m.* (*Walmer*); 2 Wm. Taylor Miller, *m.*
Adits., Fredk. E. Hast, *capt.* (*Walmer*); 2 Albert E. Houghton, *capt.*; 1 Ernest C. L. Congdon, *capt.*; 2 William J. Langford, *capt.*; 3 James R. Johnstone, *capt.*; Charles H. Willis, *lt.* (*Walmer*); 3 James H. Swanton, *lt.*; 1 Charles G. Brittan, *lt.*
Agents,

Army Departments.

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT STAFF.—War Office. £254,000. *Salaries*, £89,852.
Commissaries-Gen., Henry John Brownrigg, C.B., *Ireland*, £1,095; Charles Foster, *N. Dist.*, £1,095.
Dep. Commiss.-Gen., Henry J. Wilkinson, *Gibraltar*; Richard C. Healy, *W. Dist.*; James W. Murray, *Malta*; Alex. Clerk, *Egypt*; Wellesley G. W. Robinson, C.B., *Natal*; Edward C. Saunder, *S.E. Dist.*; Ashley C. Ryland, *Woolwich*; John Leslie Robertson, C.B., *S. District*; Emilius Hughes, C.M.G., *Head Quarters, War Office*; John Draper, *Dublin Dist.*; Jonathan Wm. Elmes, *Cork Dist.*; £767 each.

MEDICAL STAFF.—6, Craig's Court, S.W. £333,000. *Salaries*, £252,880.
Director-General, Sir Thomas Crawford, K.C.B., M.D., £1,500.
Surgeons-Gen., Sir Anthony D. Home, K.C.B., VC, *Portsmouth*; Wm. A. Mackinnon, C.B., *London*; Jas. Sinclair, M.D., *Malta*; Chas. D. Madden, *India*; John Irvine, M.D., *Madras*; Wm. S. Murray, M.B., *Netley*; Archibald H. Fraser, *Gibraltar*; John Hendley, C.B., *Aldershot*; Hy. B. Hassard, C.B., *Dublin*; John O'Nial, C.B., *Egypt*; William Arthur Thomson, M.B., *Bombay*.
Dep. Surgs.-Gen., Herbert T. Reade, VC, *Colchester*; Thos. W. Fox, M.B.; Sir Jas. A. Hanbury, K.C.B., *London*; Duncan A. C. Fraser, M.D., *Dover*; Wm. M. Webb, *Edinburgh*; John B. C. Reade, C.B., *Umballa*; Edward Malcolm Sinclair, M.D., *Belfast*; Wm. Cattell, *Nova Scotia*; Robt. A. Chapple, *York*; Johnstone Ferguson, *Rawal Pindi*; Jeffery A. Marston, M.D., *London*; Robt. W. Meadows, *Mhow*; Richard Hungerford; John Tulloch, M.D., *Devonport*; Thos. Tarrant, M.D., *Bangalore*; Richd. Wolseley, M.D., *Meerut*; George M. Slaughter, *Lucknow*; John G. Faught, *Cape*; Stewart A. Lithgow, C.B., M.D., *Egypt*; Alfred M. Tippetts, *Barbados*; Chamney G. Irwin, M.B., *Bermuda*; Geo. L. Hinde, C.B., *Poona*; Samuel B. Roe, C.B., *Madras*; Edmd. G. McDowell, C.B., *Woolwich*; Samuel Fuller, *Cork*; Thos. Norton Hoysted, *Dublin*; Edmund H. Roberts, *Chatham*; Wm. Collis, *Peshawar*; Alexr. Frederick Bradshaw, *Egypt*.

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.—Woolwich. £236,324. *Salaries*, £59,990.
Commis.-Gen., Chas. M. Molony, *Woolwich*, £1,095.
Dep. Commis.-Gen., Horatio A. Russell, C.B., *S. Dist.*; Henry F. Travers, *Ireland*; Newcome R. Raven, *Malta*; Matthew J. T. Ingram, *Egypt*; John C. Angell, *W. Dist.*; Samuel O. Rogers, *Aldershot*; Charles Ralph, *Woolwich*; £767 each.

Aides-de-Camp to the Queen.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. (*personal*).
Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G. (*personal*).
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. (*personal*).

Col. Lord Winmarleigh, North Lancashire Regt.
Col. Viscount Eversley, G.C.B., Hants Yeo. Cav.
Col. Lord Methuen, Wilts Regiment.
Col. Marquis of Exeter, Northamptonshire Regt.
Col. Lord Gerard, Lanc. Huss. Yeo. Cavalry.
Col. William Bell, Royal Guernsey Militia.
Col. Sir Hugh Owen Owen, Bt., R.A.
Col. Ld. Stanley of Preston, G.C.B., R. Lanc. R. (*sup.*)
Col. Christopher Charles Teesdale, C.B., R.A., VC
Col. Sir Howard C. Elphinstone, K.C.B., R.E., VC
Col. Earl of Warwick, Warwicksh. Yeo. Cavalry.
Col. James Godfray, Royal Jersey Militia.
Col. Sir Baker Creed Russell, K.C.B.
Col. Augustus Henry King, R.A.
Col. Richard James Combe Marter.
Col. Æneas Perkins, C.B., R. (Ben.) E.
Col. Earl of Wemyss, 7th Middx. R.V.C. (*super.*).
Col. Sir James G. Baird, Bt., 1st Midloth. A.V.C.
Col. Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G., 12th Middx. R.V.C.
Col. Viscount Hardinge, Royal West Kent Regt.
Col. Duke of Westminster, K.G., Cheshire Yeo. Cav. and 13th Middx. R.V.C. (*super.*).
Col. William Kidston Ellcs, C.B.
Col. John Withers M'Queen, C.B., Bengal S.C.
Col. Edward Francis Chapman, C.B., R. (Ben.) A.
Col. Richd. William Charles Winsloe, R. Scots Fusiliers.
Col. Robert Gordon Rogers, C.B., Ben. S.C. (*extra*).
Col. George Benjamin Wolseley, C.B.
Col. Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, K.C.B.
Col. Sir William Francis Butler, K.C.B.
Col. Henry Brasnell Tuson, C.B., R.M.A. (*extra*).
Col. Earl of Meath, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Col. Lord Lovat, Cameron Highlanders (*super.*).
Col. George Gustavus Walker, R. Sc. Fusiliers.
Col. Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G., 1 W. York Yeo. Cav. (*super.*).
Col. Lord Truro, 3 Middx. Artillery Volunteers.
Col. Viscount Oxenbridge, Lincoln Regiment.
Col. Henry Grey MacGregor.
Col. Hen. Hallam Parr, C.M.G., Somerset Lt. Inf.
Col. Jas. Woodward Scott, Royal Marine Lt. Inf.
Col. John Dyde, C.M.G., late Montreal Vols. (*hon.*)
Col. Casimir S. Gzowski, Canada Engrs. (*hon.*)

GROSS ESTIMATE, £21,172,936; NET, £18,233,200.

THE following table gives at one view the estimated cost of this branch of the public service for three years. Comparing the average, £20,078,050, with the Civil Service Estimates, it appears that for military purposes alone our expenditure is £2,069,359 in excess of that estimated to be required for the whole of the seven non-productive classes of that service in 1886-87.

Year.	Gross Estimate.	Appropriations in aid.	Net Vote.	Supplementary.	Expended.	No. of Men.
	£	£	£	£	£	
1884–85	18,575,416	2,644,816	15,930,600	3,209,500	18,224,901	143,314
1885–86	20,485,799	2,735,099	17,750,700	100	—	177,194
1886–87	21,172,936	2,939,736	18,233,200	—	—	151,867

The number of Regular Forces at home and in the Colonies is 141,284; army reserve, 56,900; militia, 141,333; yeomanry, 14,405; volunteers, 254,038. The total of all branches, including the Regular Forces on the Indian establishment (68,196), is 676,156, of whom 608,040 are classed as "effectives" in the latest returns.

In the following six divisions, an arrangement not now adopted in the Estimates, the gross total of each vote is given, and in the subsequent details will be found a comparison with the principal items of the previous year, and the net amount of each vote after deducting "Appropriations in Aid":—

I.—REGULAR FORCES.

1. Regimental Pay and Allowances..	£5,657,300
2. Divine Service	60,844
3. Administration of Military Law..	37,914
4. Medical Establishments	335,000
Total	£6,091,058

II.—AUXILIARY AND RESERVE FORCES.

5. Militia Pay and Allowances	£569,800
6. Yeomanry Cavalry ditto	76,000
7. Volunteer Corps ditto	624,700
8. Army Reserve Force ditto.....	423,100
Total	£1,693,600

III.—COMMISSARIAT AND ORDNANCE STORE ESTABLISHMENTS.

9. Commissariat, Transport, Wages, &c.	£521,111
10. Provisions, Forage, Transport, &c.	3,335,700
11. Clothing Establishments, Supplies, &c.....	1,320,600
12. Manufacture and Repair of Stores..	3,007,136
Total	£8,184,547

IV.—WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

13. Works, Buildings, and Repairs	£985,078

V.—VARIOUS SERVICES.

14. Military Education	£181,268
15. Miscellaneous Effective Services ..	38,500
16. Army Administration	255,537
	£475,305
Total Cost of Effective Services..	£17,429,588

VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.

17. Rewards for Distinguished Services	£21,230
18. Half-pay.....	90,000
19. Retired Pay, Pensions, &c.....	1,403,390
20. Widows' Pensions, &c.....	155,850
21. Pensions for Wounds	18,364
22. Chelsea & Kilmainham In-Pensions	32,740
23. Out-Pensions	1,782,800
24. Superannuation Allowances	188,074
25. Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers	50,900
Total Non-Effective Services	£3,743,348
Add Total Effective Services	17,429,588
	£21,172,936

In this sum is included the amount for warlike stores estimated to be produced for the Royal Navy during the year, viz., £1,000,000.

The particulars of the 25 heads under which these Estimates are voted are as follow:—

1. *Staff and Regimental Pay, Allowances, &c.*—Pay, &c., of the general staff £184,059—increase £10,762; contingencies £9,000; regimental pay £4,660,300—increase £135,300; regimental extra pay £202,000—decrease £700; regimental allowances £111,000—increase £5,500; regimental extra duty pay £38,000—increase £3,500; agency £21,000—decrease £500; department of army accountants £147,100—increase £2,450; pay of recruiting parties £19,000; recruiting rewards and expenses £23,000; veterinary department, pay £23,078—increase £1,352; medicines, &c. £850—increase £110; purchase of horses £86,500—increase £10,000; school of gunnery £11,895—decrease £12; school of engineering £23,391—increase £2,114; miscellaneous duties of Royal Engineers £22,000—increase £7,000; school of musketry £6,382—increase £11; gymnastic instruction £6,000—increase £29; instruction for auxiliary cavalry £237; instruction in cookery £246—increase £12; miscellaneous working pay £2,000—increase £400; funeral expenses £1,500; maintenance of native force at Suakin £58,000, and for miscellaneous and unforeseen charges £762—decrease £28. After deducting appropriations in aid, amounting to £1,200,000, the net amount of the vote is £4,457,300, against £4,543,000 in 1885-86—a decrease of £85,700.

2. *Divine Service.*—Chaplains' department £29,678, with contingencies £329—increase £2,892; pay and allowances to officiating clergymen £30,241—decrease £227; and payments for buildings £596—increase £17. The total is reduced by appropriations in aid to £60,800—a net increase of £2,700. There are 91 chaplains, in four classes, besides chapel clerks, orderlies, &c.

3. *Administration of Military Law.*—Total, after deducting appropriations in aid, £37,600, a decrease of £400. The items are:—Pay, &c. of the establishment of the Judge Advocate-General £5,610—decrease £456; expenses of courts-martial £250; pay of military prisons £19,214—increase £133; contingencies £140—decrease £2; provost staff and military police £10,200; rewards, &c., for apprehension of deserters £2,500. The Judge Advocate-General receives a salary of £2,000, £1,000 is paid to one Deputy Judge-Advocate, and £700 each to two others.

4. *Medical Establishment and Services.*—Total of the vote after deducting £2,000 as appropriations in aid £333,000, an increase of £12,500. The pay, &c. of the medical department amounts to £252,880—increase £3,360; contingencies £1,500—increase £260; pay of militia surgeons and

practitioners £11,120—increase £1,120; extra pay of Medical Staff Corps, &c. £43,500—increase £8,300; and cost of medicines £26,000—increase £1,000. The staff of the medical department consists of 7 surgeons-general, 19 deputy ditto, and 673 executive medical officers—total 699.

5. *Militia Pay and Allowances.*—Appropriations in aid are £14,800, leaving £555,000 as the amount of the vote, an increase of £28,100. The items of expenditure are:—Regimental pay £306,600—increase £21,600; extra pay of officers and men £3,300—increase £800; regimental allowances and extra duty pay £39,700—increase £2,800; bounty and expenses of enrolment £215,000—increase £7,000; prison staff £600; contingencies £4,600. The total charge for Militia, including the staff, provisions, transport, clothing, and stores, is £1,382,250, against £1,348,150 in 1885-86. The Militia, officers and men, number 106,174; and the Reserve 30,000. The permanent Militia staff, consisting of 5,159 officers, warrant officers, trumpeters, buglers, and drummers, is charged under Vote 1.

6. *Yeomanry Cavalry.*—Total £76,000—increase £3,500. The items are:—Pay of the Yeomanry Cavalry £51,100—increase £2,800; extra pay and allowances £23,700—increase £700; and miscellaneous charges £1,200. The permanent staff consists of 280 officers and sergeants, while the yeomen number 14,125, giving a total of 14,405; the number present at training in 1885-86 being 9,779.

7. *Volunteer Corps.*—The total, less a deduction of £200, is £624,500—increase £18,500. The pay of adjutants is £70,000—increase £2,600; of sergeant instructors £83,600—decrease £1,500; capitation grants to corps £404,800—increase £16,000; miscellaneous charges £66,300—increase £1,400. The establishment of the force is:—Light horse, 425; artillery, 45,560; engineers, 11,154; mounted rifles, 61; rifle volunteers, 196,231; and medical staff, 607. The number of efficient volunteers, including staff, is stated as 218,207, the capitation grant for whom is 30*s.* per head, and a special capitation allowance of 50*s.* is made for 18,368 proficient officers and sergeants, one of 10*s.* for 727 officers passing in tactics, and one of 70*s.* for 167 engineer volunteers efficient in submarine mining. The total charge for the volunteer force is £805,200.

8. *Army Reserve (including Enrolled Pensioners).*—The total, less a deduction of £100, is £423,000—increase £38,500. The items are:—Extra pay of staff officers, sergeants, and staff expenses £1,100—decrease £900; pay, &c., of Class I. £414,000—increase £40,500; pay, &c., of Class II. £8,000—decrease £1,000. The number of men in Class I. is 51,000, and in Class II. 5,900, giving a total of 56,900 men as the strength of the Army Reserve Force.

9. *Commissariat, Transport, and Ordnance Store Establishments, Wages, &c.*—The net vote, after deducting appropriations in aid, is £520,200—increase £56,200. The items are:—Pay, &c., of Commissariat and Transport staff £89,852—increase £2,052; contingencies £2,400—increase £200; pay of subordinate establishment £161,748—increase £39,748; Pay of Ordnance Store Department £59,990—increase £4,583; contingencies £1,067—decrease £72; pay of subordinate establishment £175,267—increase £5,000; police £30,787—increase £4,652. The Commissariat establishment consists of 3 commissaries-general, 11 deputy, 65 assistant commissaries-general, 89 deputy assistant commissaries-general, and 145 other officers. The Ordnance Store establishment has 1 commissary-general, 8 deputy, 36 assistant commissaries-general, 57 deputy assistant commissaries-general, besides 117 other officers, and 11 inspectors of warlike stores. The chief item of Police expenditure is £10,708 for the Royal Arsenal and Dockyard at Woolwich, and the charge for the police employed under the Contagious Diseases Prevention Act is now reduced to £552.

10. *Provisions, Forage, Fuel and Light, Transport, &c.*—The appropriations in aid amount to £53,700, leaving the net vote £3,282,000, a decrease of £116,000. The items consist of:—Cost of provisions, and allowances in lieu thereof, £1,555,900—increase £22,900; forage, and allowances in lieu, and of paillasse straw £530,500—increase £17,000; fuel and light, and allowances in lieu £339,000—increase £20,000; field allowances £23,800—increase £12,800; rents, water supply, &c. £122,000—increase £12,000; lodging allowances £204,600—increase £1,600; colonial allowances, &c. £45,000—increase £6,000; transport at home £290,000—increase £13,000; transport abroad £184,900—increase £122,900; newspaper advertisements £5,800—decrease £1,200; barrack services £31,700—increase £700; sea freight of supplies contracted for £2,500—decrease £500. Of the amount given as the cost of provisions the sum of £1,380,900 is for the regular forces at home, £160,000 for auxiliary forces, and £15,000 allowance to the wives and families of soldiers when separated. Under the head of "Transport at Home" the railway and other expenses for troops are given as £122,000, which includes travelling allowance to officers, billet-money and marching allowance to men, and compensation for damage done by troops on the march; and a charge is made of £68,000 for the carriage of stores and clothing. The travelling expenses of officers absorb £47,000, being for the general staff £7,000; for regimental officers £13,500; for commissariat, ordnance store, army pay, medical, and chaplains' department £13,000; for acting judge-advocates and witnesses £1,750; for manufacturing departments and clothing dépôt £2,100; for military prisons £150; for engineer officers on duties connected with works and buildings £5,100; for schools of gunnery, musketry, and military engineering and educational departments £2,900; and miscellaneous expenses £1,500. Railway and other expenses for the movement of auxiliary forces are estimated at £53,000. "Transport Abroad," exclusive of forage for transport animals and establishment wages, is £7,000 for travelling expenses, and £177,900 for hired land and inland water transport, which latter sum includes the purchase of transport horses and miscellaneous expenditure.

11. *Clothing Establishments, Services, and Supplies,*—The Government maintains at Pimlico an extensive clothing establishment for the Army. All clothing supplied by contract for the use of the Metropolitan Police, the General Post Office, the Custom House, the Irish Constabulary, and the Convict and Prison Department is sent here to be inspected and passed as fit for service. The gross total of the vote is reduced by appropriations in aid to £866,500, an increase of £65,000. The most important items are as follow:—68 officers on the establishment receive £13,800; while the wages in the several departments amount to £151,000; the materials and manufactured supplies costing £1,093,350. It

appears that the approximate cost per annum of clothing per man for rank and file varies from £7 16*s.* in the Life Guards to £2 14*s.* 7*d.* in the West India Regiments.

12. *Supply, Manufacture, and Repair of Warlike and other Stores.*—The appropriations in aid, amounting to £438,136, leave the net vote £2,569,000—an increase of £341,200. For 11 establishments the pay, contingencies, rents, &c. amount to £33,417—increase £68; and wages to £930,236—increase £53,393. The expenditure for materials is:—For timber £64,500; fuel £79,527; metals £206,526; saltpetre, sulphur, &c. £5,000; total £355,553—decrease £186,487. The "Stores obtained by Contract" consist of:—Small-arms £125,000—increase £87,000; gun stocks £35,000—increase £10,000; steel ordnance £410,000—increase £194,000; projectiles £88,000—increase £63,000; gunpowder and gun-cotton £176,000—increase £46,000; submarine mining stores £28,500—increase £8,500; gun-carriages £60,000—increase £45,000; camp equipage £30,000—decrease £10,000; accoutrements £60,000; saddlery £31,000—decrease £25,000; packing materials £5,500—increase £2,500; boats, sails, &c. £3,000—increase £820; war department vessels £35,000—increase £7,000; miscellaneous stores £513,088—increase £155,034. There are also charges for horse-hire £1,250; machinery £84,592—decrease £10,684; salvage £2,000.

13. *Works, Buildings, and Repairs, at Home and Abroad.*—Deducting appropriations in aid, the net vote is £925,800, an increase of £81,600. The sub-heads are as follow:—Royal Engineer Department £94,170—increase £1,240; contingent expenses £1,689; survey of defensive positions £750; incidentals, war department £3,000; photographic services £350; telegraphs and signal stations £2,000—decrease £300; miscellaneous engineer services £16,107—increase £11,007; engineering experiments £5,000; artillery experiments £3,000—increase £500; making up mantlets £1,000—increase £250; machinery for engineer parks £300; new works, additions, &c. to fortifications and ordnance buildings above £1,000 each £185,113—increase £50,112; barracks, &c. £145,694—decrease £3,020; manufacturing establishments £62,405—increase £17,062; fortifications and ordnance buildings of less than £1,000 each £38,700—decrease £82; barracks, ditto £59,950—decrease £27; factories £17,490—increase £421. The ordinary and current repairs of fortifications and ordnance store buildings are estimated at £64,533—decrease £689; of barracks £257,075—increase £392; of manufacturing establishments £26,752—decrease £565. The subordinate officers of the Royal Engineer Department whose salaries are provided for under this vote are 618 in number, absorbing £79,469. Among the items of special expenditure for 1886-87 are £15,000 for accommodation for two battalions of infantry at Aldershot; £8,000 for Fort Borstal; £5,000 for barracks at Caterham; £5,000 for barracks at the Curragh; £3,000 to renew the hospital at the same place; £14,000 for new infantry barracks at Dublin; £10,000 for defences of the Tyne; £3,000 for alterations to the armoury at Weedon; £3,476 for the transfer of small arms and machinery from the Tower to Weedon; £7,000 to complete the lines at Shorncliffe; £3,000 for officers' quarters at Portsmouth; £3,500 to form a submarine mining establishment at Stokes Bay; £3,000 to provide a proof range at Waltham; £3,947 to construct a submarine mining establishment at Devonport; £3,000 for a railway from Fort Scraesdon to Fort Tregantle; £18,000 for submarine mining buildings at various military ports; £22,000 for the same purpose at various mercantile ports; £3,500 to adapt works to modern requirements at various stations; £3,000 for the provision and maintenance of machinery for heavy guns; £32,000 for the extension of the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield. At Woolwich Arsenal, in addition to many amounts of £1,000, one of £3,170 is required to provide stores for explosives, and £8,000 for the extension of the torpedo factory. At Bermuda, £3,000 for dockyard defences; at the Cape, £15,000 to provide accommodation for troops; at Suakin, £6,000 for water supply; at Malta, £7,000 for defences of new dockyard; and £3,800 for magazine accommodation; at Mauritius, £12,000 to complete the sanatorium; £20,000 for the acquisition of land and conversion of buildings at Hong Kong; £50,000 for the defence of various coaling stations; besides a number of items of smaller amount for similar purposes.

14. *Military Education.*—The net vote after deducting the sum of £47,668, appropriations in aid, is £133,600, an increase of £5,100. The heads of expenditure are:—Office of the Director-General £7,861—decrease £600; Woolwich Military Academy £32,257—increase £641; Sandhurst College £43,484—increase £343; Sandhurst Staff College £8,422—decrease £244; garrison instructors £8,048—decrease £79; regimental and garrison schools and libraries £42,447—increase £345; Royal Military Asylum and Normal School £10,346—decrease £578; Royal Hibernian School £9,115—increase £477; instruction of artillery officers £5,338—increase £1,018; Army Medical School £7,859—increase £591; School of Music £2,091—increase £135; rewards for proficiency in languages £4,000. The Director-General receives a salary of £1,500, two Assistant Directors £800 each; a Deputy £650, and the pay of clerks and examiners is £4,111. The chief expenses at the Woolwich Academy are, the Governor's salary £2,000, the salaries of other officers being £3,072. The professors and teachers receive £10,450; and the expenses of students figure at £11,500. At Sandhurst College the aggregate salaries of the military officers amount to £5,632, of which the Governor receives £2,500; the professorial salaries are £11,250, and those at the Staff College £4,060, that of the commandant being £1,000. The total for garrison instructors is £8,048; and that for regimental and garrison schools and libraries £37,797; to which is added the sum of £4,650, being an allowance of 50*s.* per annum to each troop, battery, or company on the establishment, with pay of 15 librarians, and extra duty pay to certain others.

15. *Miscellaneous Services.*—The net amount, after deducting £1,400, appropriations in aid, is £37,100, a decrease of £14,200. The sub-heads are:—Ordnance Committee £9,135—increase £1,314; experimental services £434; rewards to inventors £7,500—decrease £17,000; Army Sanitary Committee £1,150; Royal Artillery Institution and Royal Engineer Institute £781; Tower Armouries £3,066—increase £26; grants in aid of certain institutions £2,012; expenses due to the Contagious Diseases Act £6,014—decrease £236; military attachés abroad £4,020; commission to bankers £200; compensation for losses

£2,000; medals £500; miscellaneous £168—increase £15; and salaries of the Army Purchase Commission £1,520—increase £42. Among the expenses due to carrying out the Contagious Diseases Act is an item of £1,210 paid to the London Lock Hospital, other expenses varying from £719 at Aldershot to £3 at Deal. The commission granted to local banks for the supply of specie is £200.

16. *War Office.*—Appropriations in aid, amounting to £37, reduce the vote to £255,500, an increase of £7,400. The salaries of the Central Department amount to £11,550; that of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief £44,413; of the Surveyor-General of Ordnance £8,730; of the Financial Secretary £5,271; of the Medical Staff £5,650; of the Works Division £12,982. The details are:—Secretary of State £5,000; Parliamentary Under-Secretary £1,500; Permanent Under-Secretary £2,000; assistant ditto £1,500; Chaplain-General £800. The total emoluments received by the Head Quarter staff now being shown in this Vote, the Officer Commanding-in-Chief is seen to receive £6,632; the Adjutant-General £2,700; the Quarter-Master-General £2,100; and the Military Secretary £2,100. The Director-General, Medical Department, receives £1,500; the Surgeon-General £1,300; the Surveyor-General of Ordnance £1,500; the Director of Transport and Supplies £1,200; the Director of Artillery and Stores £1,500; the Director of Contracts £1,200; the Inspector-General of Fortifications £2,100; two Deputy Directors of Works each £1,200; the Financial Secretary £1,500; the Accountant-General £1,500; his deputy £1,121; the assistant £1,000. The staff numbers 80, their united salaries amounting to £88,596. The number of civil clerks is 406, their salaries amounting to £118,087. The surveyors and clerks of works number 62, receiving £17,230; while the military clerks number 86, their salaries amounting to £9,083. The balance of the vote is distributed among writers, office-keepers, messengers, &c. There is an item of £3,000 for contingencies, and the expense of preparing maps, &c.

The Votes for non-effective services are the following:—

17. *Rewards for Distinguished Services, &c.*—After deducting £1,830, the net vote is £19,400, an increase of £900. Rewards to officers are £13,300; to non-commissioned officers £5,070; Victoria Cross pensions £860; gratuities for long service, &c. £2,000—increase £750. The rewards paid to officers are, with a few exceptions, £100 each, while that to non-commissioned officers varies from £10 to £20. The amount of Victoria Cross pensions to non-commissioned officers and privates is £10 per man.

18. *Half-Pay of Field Marshals, and of General, Regimental, and Departmental Officers.*—The total after deducting £10,300, to be received to meet the non-effective charges for the forces serving in India, is £79,700, an increase of £1,700. Eighty-two field marshals and general officers eligible for employment receive half-pay amounting to £50,000, and 147 regimental officers receive half-pay amounting to £34,000, while the departmental officers number 17, and receive £6,000 as half-pay.

19. *Retired Pay and Gratuities for Reduced and Retired Officers, &c.*—Deducting £211,400 on account of the forces in India, £4,500 refund of over-regulation money, and £90 miscellaneous receipts, the balance is £1,187,400—decrease £6,900. The retired and unattached pay of 306 general officers amounts to £266,000; 1,548 regimental officers receive £410,000 as retired pay, and 325 receive £141,923 as retired full pay and allowances. From the total of the last two amounts a saving of £23,923 may be effected during the year. Departmental officers, numbering 841, receive £291,000 as retired pay and allowances. Gratuities in lieu of pensions amount to £90,000; the cost of maintenance of lunatic officers is £400; retired pay to officers of disbanded foreign corps £800; and annuity paid to the National Debt Commissioners for advances made in commutation of pay £115,289. Compensation to be awarded by the Army Purchase Commissioners to officers on retiring amounts to £103,900; and to Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers £8,000.

20. *Widows' Pensions, &c.*—From the gross estimate £26,150 is deducted for the forces in India and miscellaneous receipts, leaving the balance £129,700, an increase of £4,900. Pensions to 1,892 widows and relatives amount to £130,000; compassionate allowances to 1,718 children £23,000; gratuities and relief fund £2,850.

21. *Pensions for Wounds.*—Wounded officers and others number 143, their pensions amounting to £16,277, with a probable addition of £723; repayments to National Debt Office, for commutation advances, £1,364. Appropriations in aid amount to £1,464.

22. *Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals.*—Appropriations in aid, amounting to £540, reduce the gross estimate to £32,200, a decrease of £900. Chelsea Hospital requires £27,845—decrease £780; and Kilmainham £4,895. At Chelsea a Governor receives £500 additional pay, and other officials cost £3,198; subordinates £1,200; 32 nurses £999; pay of 538 in-pensioners £1,416; provisions, clothing, &c. £14,950; secretary's salary £700; clerks, &c. £4,054. At Kilmainham the cost of provisions (except bread and meat, provided for in Vote 10) is £1,660.

23. *Out-Pensions.*—The expenditure consists of £1,762,000, paid to 232 warrant officers and to 83,491 Chelsea pensioners, at from 1½*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* a day; commuted pensions to men settling in the Colonies £100; the maintenance of lunatics £12,200; and pensions to 130 army schoolmistresses and nurses £3,300. From the gross estimate £410,400 is to be deducted for the forces in India, and £300 for miscellaneous receipts, leaving the net vote £1,372,100, an increase of £42,100.

24. *Superannuation, &c. Allowances.*—The total, less £74, appropriations in aid, amounts to £188,000; superannuations being £91,000, compensations £67,000, and compassionate allowances and gratuities £1,300, to which is added £28,774 to be paid to the National Debt Commissioners for commutations. The amount voted in 1885–86 for allowances was £162,008, of which £8,418 has since lapsed, leaving £153,590 as the resulting charge. In 1885–86 111 new pensions were granted, amounting to £8,589, of which £60,820 is for foremen, artificers, &c. The proportion of superannuation for Metropolitan Police is £2,584.

25. *Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers.*—The total of £50,900 shows an increase of £1,000. Of this sum £19,469 will be paid to 176 retired Militia officers; £2,062 to 17 retired Yeomanry Cavalry adjutants, £17,162 to 129 retired Volunteer adjutants, and £11,359 to the National Debt Commissioners for advances.

Amount Estimated for 1886-87 (*gross*), £13,650,626. (Expended in 1884-85, £11,625,809, voted in 1885-86, £12,694,900.)

ADMIRALTY OFFICE (£203,400). **Naval Department.**—Whitehall. Hours, 11 to 5.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS (£15,900):—*First Lord*, Rt. Hon. Lord G. F. Hamilton, M.P. (*with house*) £4,500
Private Secretary, Captain Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, R.N. £500*
Assistant Private Secretaries to First Lord, Alpin MacGregor, and Sir J. Kirkpatrick, Bt.
Senior Naval Lord, Admiral Sir Arthur William Acland Hood, K.C.B. ..... (*with house*) £1,500*
Private Secretary, H. N. Stuart £50
Second Naval Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir Anthony Hiley Hoskins, K.C.B. £1,200*
Private Secretary, G. H. Hoste £50
Third Naval Lord and Controller, Vice-Admiral William Graham, C.B. £2,293
Private Secretary, Arthur Spratt .....
Junior Naval Lord, Captain Lord Charles Wm. Delapoer Beresford, C.B., M.P. £1,200*
Private Secretary, J. H. Brooks £50
Civil Lord, Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P. ..... £1,000. *Private Sec.*, W. P. Feiling £150
First Secretary, Arthur Bower Forwood, M.P. ... £2,000. *Private Sec.*, Gordon B. Voules .. £150
Permanent Secretary, Evan MacGregor, C.B. .... £2,000. *Private Sec.*, W. J. Evans £150
Counsel, and Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Alexander Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P. .. (*besides fees*) £100

* Half-pay in addition.

I. SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.—£22,218.

Assistant Secretary and Principal Clerk, Richard Davis Awdry £1,200
Principal Clerks, H. J. Van Sittart Neale, E. M. Primrose, C. I. Thomas £2,800
Assistant Principals, C. C. Birch, M. P. F. Caulfeild, A. M. De Vismes, Hon. Hubert F. Dormer, M. D. Jeffreys, Alpin MacGregor £4,615
Clerks, C. J. Adams, J. H. Brooks, A. J. Clayton, S. L. Dacres, W. P. Feiling, J. H. Giffard, G. W. Godfrey, W. G. Greene, G. H. Hoste, Sir Jas. Kirkpatrick, Bt., J. A. Peil, R. W. Simpson, H. N. Stuart, W. T. G. Thurlow, G. B. Voules £6,394

II. CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.—£48,835.

Controller of Navy, V.-Adm. W. Graham, C.B. £2,293
Director of Naval Ordnance, Rear-Admiral John O. Hopkins £1,456
Assistant, Commander James Brown £730
Director of Stores, C. McL. McHardy £1,000
Examiners of Store Accounts, Samuel Willcocks, Thos. C. White, and E. P. Bechervaise .. £1,004
Principal Clerks, J. J. Brown, and P. H. S. Desprez £1,700

Constructive and Engineering Staff.

Director of Naval Const., W. H. White £2,000
Director of Dockyards, Francis Elgar £1,500
Engineer Assistant, J. T. Bannister £850
Chief Constructors, Henry Morgan and James Dunn £1,797
Constructors, J. H. Morrison and Thomas Dodd, each £550
Engineer-in-Chief, James Wright, C.B. £1,200
Inspector of Machinery, Richard Sennett .. £540
Examiners of Dockyard Work, John Farquharson and P. Lemon £950

III. VICTUALLING DEPARTMENT.—£7,737.

Director, Henry F. R. Yorke £800
Senior Clerks, George Grant Wilson (*in charge*), Fredk. J. Michôd, and W. G. Randall .. £2,002

IV. CONTRACT & PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.—£9,120.

Director of Navy Contracts, John Collett .. £1,200
Assistant Director, W. Hale White £881
Senior Clerks, Tatham Gwyn, W. C. B. Hall, Chas. M. Heath, and Perceval A. Smith £2,338

V. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 44, Spring Gardens, S.W.—£7,972.

Direc.-Gen., Sir John W. Reid, K.C.B., M.D. £1,300
Senior Clerks, J. W. Garnell (*in charge*), and G. G. Tunks ..... each £650

VI. ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, Spring Gardens, S.W.—£61,250.

Accountant-General and Comptroller Navy Pay, Sir Gerald FitzGerald, K.C.M.G. £1,500
Deputy Acct.-Gen., Follett Pennell £1,200
Assistants, John Scott, Robert Main, and A. H. Bather (*acting*) ..... each £1,000
Principal Clerks, C. W. Comyns, and W. E. P. Hooper ..... each £900
Greenwich Hospital Br.—C. D. Loveless .. £850

VII. TRANSPORT DEPT., Whitehall.—£8,573.

Director of Transports, Vice-Admiral Sir Francis William Sullivan, K.C.B. £1,593
Civil Assistant, Wm. F. Baughan, C.B. £856
Naval Assistant, Capt. William Arthur de Vesci Brownlow, C.B. £800
Senior Clerks, Stephen J. Graff, J. A. Strong, and F. L. Vaux £1,827
Consulting Officer, Indian Troop Service, Captain A. W. Chitty, I.N. £602
Inspectors of Shipping, Edward G. Farrell and Wm. Hayman ..... £

VIII. DEPARTMENT OF DIRECTOR OF WORKS, 71, Spring Gardens.—£9,122.

Director, Col. Percy G. L. Smith, R.E. £1,300
Assistant, E. I. Woodhead £800
Surveyor, George Higgs £800
Surveyor of Coast-guard Buildings, Charles H. Perkins £600
Senior Clerk, C. F. Wootton £650

IX. HYDROGRAPHIC DEPT., Whitehall.—10,731.

Hydrographer, Capt. Wm. J. L. Wharton .. £1,264
Chief Naval Assist., Capt. Daniel Pender .. £800
Chief Civil Assist., Paym. G. W. Underhill £600
Naval Assists., Staff Commanders J. C. Richards, George A. Browning, Charles H. C. Langdon, W. H. Petley, Staff Captain Henry R. Harris, and Lieut. William S. White £3,100
Civil Assistant (Pilotage), D. G. Dimsey £572
Superint. of Compasses, Capt. W. Mayes £803
Survey Officer, Chart Branch, Staff Commander George Stanley £700

X. OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NAVAL RESERVES, 28, Spring Gardens, S.W.—£4,321.

Superintendent, Vice-Admiral John Kennedy E. Baird £1,596
Secretary, W. W. Perry, R.N. £460

FLAG OFFICERS IN COMMISSION, AND THEIR SECRETARIES.

Nore	*Vice-Admiral*, H.S.H. the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B.	Duncan	*Sec.*, Wm. Risk.
Portsmouth	*Adm.* Sir G. Ommanney Willes, K.C.B.	Duke of Wellington	*Sec.*, Chas. E. Gifford
Devonport	*Admiral* Augustus Phillimore	Royal Adelaide	*Sec.*, James Cox.
Queenstown, Ireland	*Rear-Adm.* Hon. Walter C. Carpenter	Revenge	*Sec.*, R. J. M. Macleod
Channel Squadron	*V.-Adm.* Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., VC	Minotaur	*Sec.*, H. C. W. Gibson
	R.-Adm. Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B. (2nd)	Agincourt	*Sec.*, Wm. A. Harvey
Mediterranean	*V.-Adm.* H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.	Alexandra	*Sec.*, H. H. Rickard.
North America and West Indies	*Vice-Adm.* Algernon McLennan Lyons	Bellerophon	*Sec.*, Geo Liddell.
	Commodore Henry Hand, *Jamaica*	Urgent	*Sec.*, Joseph Green.
Pacific	*Rear-Adm.* Sir Michael Culme-Seymour.	Triumph	*Sec.*, Edw. Robinson
China	*Vice-Adm.* Richard Vesey Hamilton, C.B.	Audacious	*Sec.*, F. E. G. Dent.
	Commodore Geo. D. Morant, *Hong Kong*	Victor Emanuel	*Sec.*, Edwd. W. Keey
East Indies	*Rear-Adm.* Sir Fredk. W. Richards, K.C.B.	Bacchante	*Sec.*, John Carlisle.
Australia	*Rear-Admiral* George Tryon, C.B.	Nelson	*Sec.*, C. J. Pawsey.
Cape & West Africa	*R.-Adm.* Sir Walter J. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B.	Raleigh	*Sec.*, Hy. W. Paul.
S.E. Coast of Amer.	*Captain* William R. Kennedy	Ruby	*Sec.*,
Training Squadron	*Captain* Albert H. Markham	Active	*Sec.*, H. Robinson.
Supt., Portsmouth	*Rear.-Adm.* John Ommanney Hopkins	Asia	*Sec.*, H. C. L. Connolly
Supt., Devonport	*Rear-Admiral* Henry D. Grant, C.B.	Indus	*Sec.*, W. T. Archer.
Supt., Chatham	*Rear-Admiral* William Codrington, C.B.	Pembroke	*Sec.*, G. H. Salmon.
Supt., Malta	*Rear-Admiral* Hon. William John Ward	Hibernia	*Sec.*, W. T. Fencock.
Supt. Naval Reserves	*Vice-Admiral* John Kennedy E. Baird	Hercules	*Sec.*, W. W. Perry.

FLAG OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.

Wallis, Sir Provo W. Parry, G.C.B.
Keppel, Hon. Sir Henry, G.C.B.
Symonds, Sir Thos. M. C., G.C.B.
Milne, Sir Alexander, Bart., G.C.B.
Elliot, Hon. Sir C. G. J. B., K.C.B.
Ryder, Sir Alfred Phillipps, K.C.B.

ADMIRALS.

Robinson, Sir Robt. Spencer, K.C.B.
King, Sir Geo. St. Vincent, K.C.B.
Loring, Sir William, K.C.B.
Hornby, Sir G. T. Phipps, G.C.B.
Hay, Lord John, G.C.B.
Phillimore, Augustus.
Willes, Sir G. Ommanney, K.C.B.
Corbett, Sir John, K.C.B.
De Horsey, Algernon Frdk. Rous.
Dowell, Sir Wm. Montagu, K.C.B.
Hood, Sir Arthur Wm. A., K.C.B.
Commerell, Sir Jno. E., K.C.B. VC
Clanwilliam, Earl of, K.C.M.G.

VICE-ADMIRALS.

Foley, Hon. Fitzgerald A. Chas.
H.S.H. Pr. of Leiningen, G.C.B.
Jones, William Gore, C.B.
H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.
Hamilton, Richard Vesey, C.B.
Waddilove, Charles Ludovic D.
Somerset, Leveson Eliot Henry.
Hewett, Sir W. N. W., K.C.B. VC
Lyons, Algernon McLennan.
Brandreth, Thomas.
Lethbridge, Thos. Bridgeman.
Sullivan, Sir Francis W., K.C.B.
Hardinge, Edward, C.B.
Graham, William, C.B.
Hoskins, Sir Anthony H., K.C.B.
Salmon, Nowell, C.B., VC
Howard, Edward Henry.
Baird, John Kennedy Erskine.
Curme, Charles Thomas.
Watson, George Willes.
Hickley, Henry Dennis.

REAR-ADMIRALS.

Herbert, Frederick Anstruther.
Phillimore, Henry Bouchier, C.B.
Ward, Hon. William John.
Wratislaw, Henry Rushworth.
Whyte, William Henry.
Grant, Henry Duncan, C.B.
Moresby, John.
Douglas, Sholto, C.B.
Edye, William Henry.
Culme-Seymour, Sir Michael, Bt.
Richards, Sir Fred. Wm., K.C.B.
Cator, Ralph Peter.
Carpenter, Hon. Walter Cecil.
Douglas, Robert Gordon.
Jago, Charles Trelawny.
Greive, William Samuel.
Tryon, George, C.B.
Heneage, Algernon C. Fieschi.
Hunt-Grubbe, Sir W. J., K.C.B.
Rowley, Charles John.
Wells, Richard.
Ward, Thomas Le Hunte, C.B.
Fremantle, Hon. Edm. Robt., C.B.
Hopkins, John Ommanney.
D'Arcy-Irvine, St. Geo. Caulfield, C.B.
Fairfax, Henry, C.B.
Gordon, William Elrington.
Chatfield, Alfred John.
Barnardiston, Thomas.
Brine, Lindesay.
Erskine, James Elphinstone.
Sulivan, George Lydiard.
Codrington, William, C.B.
Nicholson, Henry Frederick, C.B.
Buller, Alexander, C.B.

NAVAL A'S.D.C. TO THE QUEEN.

Vice-Adm. H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. (*personal*).
Hornby, *Adm.* Sir Geoffrey Thos. Phipps, G.C.B.
Captains, Bosanquet, George S.
Molyneux, Sir Robt. H. M., K.C.B.
Kelly, Edward.
Tracey, Richard Edward.
Jones, Loftus Francis.
Robinson, Frederick C. B.
Hotham, Charles F., C.B.
FitzRoy, Robert O'B., C.B.
Scott, Lord Chas. T. M. D., C.B.

Fullerton, John R. T. (*hon.*).
Tuson, Henry Brasnell, C.B. (*Marine*).

IRONCLAD VESSELS, WITH THEIR CAPTAINS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, THEIR GUNS, TONNAGE, AND (within brackets) HORSE-POWER. [Nov., 1886.]

Those in Commission have their names printed in **heavier type.**

ACHILLES, 16, 9820 (5720), Devonport. *Staff Eng.* John G. Sampson.

Agamemnon, 6, 8510 (6360), Mediterranean. *Capt.* Alfred T. Dale; *Comm.* Gerald C. Langley; *1st Lieut.* Henry A. Ogle; *Chaplain*, Rev. Geo. P. Archer; *Fleet Surg.* Edward J. Sharood; *Fleet Paym.* C. T. Dawson; *Fleet Eng.* J. E. Turner.

Agincourt, 17, 10,690 (6870), flag-ship, 2nd in command, Channel Squadron. *Rear-Admiral* Hon. Edm. R. Fremantle, C.B.; *Capt.* Swinton Colthurst Holland; *Comm.* Robert L. Groome; *1st Lieut.* Chas. H. S. Pretyman; *Chaplain*, Rev. Thos. Austin; *Fleet Surg.* John Shields; *Fleet Paym.* C. W. M'Dermott; *Fleet Eng.* W. Bryan.

Ajax, 6, 8510 (6440), Greenock. *Capt.* Francis Durrant, C.M.G.; *Comm.* Henry D. Barry; *1st Lieut.* Henry McA. Cutfield; *Chaplain*, Rev. Henry C. F. Hunter; *Fleet Surg.* Robert Nelson; *Fleet Paym.* Wm. E. P. Saer; *Fleet Eng.* Alexander F. McIntyre.

Alexandra, 12, 9490 (8610), flag-ship, Mediterranean. *Vice-Adm.* H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; *Capt.* John Fellowes, C.B.; *Comm.* George Neville; *1st Lieut.* Frdk. S. Inglefield; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles J. Corfe; *Fleet Surg.* George Maclean; *Fleet Paym.* Alfred T. D. Nettleton; *Fleet Eng.* Joseph Turner.

ANSON, 10, 10,000 (11,500), Pembroke. *Staff Comm.* James Robertson; *Staff Eng.* Alex. Purvis.

Audacious, 10, 6010 (4830), flag-ship, China. *Vice-Adm.* Richard V. Hamilton, C.B.; *Capt.* Robt. H. Harris; *Comm.* Francis Powell; *1st Lieut.* Henry Leah; *Chaplain*, Rev. Robert O'D. Ross-Lewin; *Fleet Surg.* James William Fisher; *Fleet Paym.* Thomas O. Joynson; *Fleet Eng.* Leopold M. Green.

AURORA, 12, 5000 (8500), steel armoured cruiser, building at Pembroke.

AUSTRALIA, 12, 5000 (8500), steel armoured cruiser, building at Glasgow. *Chief Eng.* William T. H. Bills.

Belleisle, 4, 4870 (3200), Coast-guard, Kingstown. *Capt.* Guy O. Twiss; *Comm.* Geo. N. A. Pollard; *1st Lieut.* William H. M. Daniell; *Chaplain*, Rev. William V. Rainier; *Staff Surg.* Thomas O'Sullivan; *Fleet Paym.* William Rhodes; *Staff Eng.* William Gilbert.

Bellerophon, 14, 7550 (6520), flag-ship, N. America and West Indies. *Vice-Adm.* Algernon McLennan Lyons; *Capt.* Bouverie F. Clark; *Comm.* George A. Primrose; *1st Lieut.* Spencer H. M. Login; *Chaplain*, Rev. Chas. J. Todd; *Fleet Surg.* Richard J. Sweetnam; *Fleet Paym.* Thos. H. L. Bowling; *Staff Eng.* David Grant.

BENBOW, 12, 10,000 (11,500), Chatham. *Staff Comm.* William H. James; *Fleet Eng.* Henry W. White.

BLACK PRINCE, 28, 9210 (5770), Devonport. *Staff Comm.* Charles Brent; *Fleet Eng.* George E. M. Keey.

CAMPERDOWN, 10, 10,000 (11,500), Portsmouth. *Lieut.* Andrew L. Murray; *Fleet Eng.* James Wootton.

COLLINGWOOD, 10, 9150 (9570), Portsmouth. *Staff Comm.* John Stocker; *Staff Eng.* William P. Davis.

Colossus, 9, 9150 (7490), Particular service. *Capt.* Cyprian A. G. Bridge; *Comm.* Edward H. Gamble; *1st Lieut.* Frank H. Henderson; *Chaplain*, Rev. Benjamin C. Pidcock; *Fleet Surg.* Alfred W. Whitley; *Fleet Paym.* Henry J. Harvey; *Fleet Eng.* John Rice.

CONQUEROR, 6, 6200 (6000), Chatham. *Staff Comm.* William H. Hayward; *Fleet Eng.* Jas. Ireland.

CYCLOPS, 4, 3480 (1660), Portsmouth. *Lieut.* William H. Turner; *Staff Eng.* Sam. J. Rock.

Devastation, 4, 9330 (6650), Coast-guard, Queensferry. *Capt.* Percy P. Luxmore; *Comm.* Henry C. Bigge; *1st Lieut.* Edward J. Bawtree; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles H. Coates; *Fleet Surg.* Joshua Pasley Courtenay; *Fleet Paym* Alfred De Denne; *Fleet Eng.* John Miller.

Dreadnought, 4, 10,820 (8210), Mediterranean. *Capt.* Henry F. Stephenson, C.B.; *Comm.* Hon. Maurice A. Bourke; *1st Lieut.* Barrington H. Chevallier; *Chaplain*, Rev. Hugh Singleton Wood; *Staff Surg.* Thos. L. Horner; *Fleet Paym.* Thos. N. Firth; *Fleet Eng.* W. Barclay.

EDINBURGH, 9, 9150 (7520), Portsmouth. *Lieut.* Wm. Stainer; *Staff Eng.* George J. Weeks.

GALATEA, 12, 5000 (8500), steel armoured cruiser, building at Glasgow. *Staff Eng.* Charles E. Stewart.

GLATTON, 2, 4910 (2870), Portsmouth. *Fleet Eng.* William M. Taylor.

GORGON, 4, 3480 (1670), Devonport. *Lieut.* Wm. H. P. Buckner; *Fleet Eng.* Samuel I. Bird.

HECATE, 4, 3480 (1750), Devonport. *Staff Eng.* Stephen B. Williams.

HECTOR, 18, 6710 (3260), Portsmouth. *Fleet Eng.* Charles Wm. G. Chambers.

Hercules, 14, 8680 (6750), Coast-guard, Portland. *Vice-Adm.* John Kennedy E. Baird; *Capt.* Harry W. Brent; *Comm.* Lionel Fanshawe; *1st Lieut.* Charles H. Coke; *Chaplain*, Rev. Alfred J. Whistler; *Fleet Surg.* Nicholas Thos. Connolly; *Staff Paym.* William B. Autridge; *Fleet Eng.* Peter Eckford.

HERO, 6200 (6000), Chatham. *Staff Comm.* Wm. J. Symons; *Staff Eng.* Peter Colquhoun.

Hotspur, 4, 4010 (3060), Coast-guard, Holyhead. *Capt.* Andrew J. Kennedy; *Comm.* Charles R. Wood; *1st Lieut.* Calverley T. Bewicke; *Chaplain*, Rev. ; *Staff Surg.* Robert Turner; *Staff Paym.* Pentland J. Mould; *Fleet Eng.* John Charles Weeks.

HOWE, 10, 9700 (11,720), Portsmouth. *Staff Comm.* George J. Hirtzel; *Staff Eng.* Frdk. S. Turner.

HYDRA, 4, 3480 (1470), Chatham. *Staff Comm.* Richard G. Roe; *Staff Eng.* Wm. R. McAvoy.

IMMORTALITÉ, 12, 5000 (8500), steel armoured cruiser, building at Chatham. *Carpenter*, Samuel Cross.

IMPÉRIEUSE, 10, 7390 (10,180), Particular service. *Lieut.* Hon. Walter G. Stopford; *Fleet Eng.* John Jefferies.

INFLEXIBLE, 4, 11,880 (8010), Portsmouth. *Staff Comm.* James B. Walker; *Fleet Eng.* H. Hull.

INVINCIBLE, 14, 6010 (4830), Devonport. *Capt.* Charles George Fane; *Comm.* Arthur William E. Prothero; *Chaplain*, Rev. Ralph Venables Wilson; *Fleet Surg.* Henry Ashlin Close; *Fleet Paym.* William Noble and Hugh H. Barnston; *Fleet Eng.* William E. Pilcher.

Iron Duke, 14, 6010 (3520), Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Robt. Henry Boyle; *Comm.* George L. Poë; *1st Lieut.* George Langford; *Chaplain*, Rev. Auguste B. S. West; *Fleet Surg.* Edward Meade; *Fleet Paym.* John L. Page; *Fleet Eng.* William C. Beck.

Minotaur, 17, 10,690 (6700), flag-ship, Channel Squadron. *Vice-Adm.* Sir William N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., VC; *Capt.* Jas. A. T. Bruce; *Comm.* Arthur B. Milne; *1st Lieut.* Walker S. King; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles R. Mullins; *Fleet Surg.* Wm. Dudley Wodsworth; *Fleet Paym.* M. F. Moresby; *Fleet Eng.* Wm. Giles.

Monarch, 7, 8320 (7840), turret-ship, Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Edmund J. Church; *Comm.* Count Frederick C. Metaxa; *1st Lieut.* Fredk. R. Gransmore; *Chaplain*, Rev. Arthur P. Hill; *Fleet Surg.* Charles Strickland; *Fleet Paym.* Robt. M. Colwell; *Fleet Eng.* Wm. T. C. Brewer.

NARCISSUS, 12, 5000 (8500), steel armoured cruiser, building at Hull. *Chief Eng.* Matt. R. Miller.

Nelson, 12, 7630 (6640), flag-ship, Australia. *Rear-Adm.* George Tryon, C.B.; *Capt.* Atwell P. M. Lake; *Comm.* Wm. des V. Hamilton; *1st Lieut.* James R. Broadley; *Chaplain*, Rev. Alexander Nicolls; *Fleet Surg.* Richard W. Coppinger; *Fleet Paym.* Fred. North; *Fleet Eng.* Geo. Boyd.

NEPTUNE, 6, 9310 (8000), Portsmouth. *Staff Comm.* Samuel W. Browne; *Fleet Eng.* James Edmonds.

NILE, 12, 11,940 (10,500), building at Pembroke.

Northampton, 12, 7630 (6070), Coast-guard, Southampton. *Capt.* ; *Comm.* Saml. A. Johnson; *1st Lieut.* Thomas E. Cochrane;

Chaplain, Rev. Ralph V. Wilson; *Fleet Surg.* ; *Fleet Paym.* ; *Staff Eng.* Adam Shoolbread.

NORTHUMBERLAND, 27, 10,780 (6560), Devonport. *Staff Comm.* Augustus Fane; *Fleet Eng.* Alfred Wood.

Orion, 4, 4870 (4040), Mediterranean. *Capt.* Thos. H. Royse; *Comm.* Randolph F. O. Foote; *1st Lieut.* Henry L. F. Reyle; *Staff Surg.* Thomas D. Gimlette; *Staff Paym.* Frederic R. G. Wright; *Fleet Eng.* James J. Finch.

ORLANDO, 12, 5000 (8500), steel armoured cruiser, building at Jarrow. *Staff Eng.* William H. Gulliver.

Penelope, 11, 4470 (4700), Coast-guard, Harwich. *Capt.* James G. Mead; *Comm.* Geo. A. Giffard; *1st Lieut.* George L. W. Adair; *Chaplain*, Rev. Francis J. Odell; *Fleet Surg.* Edward William Doyle; *Staff Paym.* Gervase S. Mathew; *Staff Eng.* John T. Morgan.

PRINCE ALBERT, 4, 3880 (2130), Devonport. *Lieut.* Frank J. Harwood; *Fleet Eng.* Robert C. Widdicombe.

RENOWN, 15, 10,470 (12,000), building at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

REPULSE, 12, 6190 (3350), Portsmouth. *Fleet Eng.* George Reuben Bissaker.

RODNEY, 10, 9700 (11,160), Chatham. *Staff Comm.* John B. Palmer; *Fleet Eng.* Wm. J. Hancock.

SANS PAREIL, 15, 10,470 (12,000), building at Blackwall.

SCORPION, 4, 2750 (1450). *Gunner*, J. T. Marshall.

Shannon, 9, 5390 (3370), Coast-guard, Bantry. *Capt.* Francis R. Blackburne; *Comm.* Geo. F. King Hall; *1st Lieut.* Hugh R. Evans; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles M. Vaughan; *Staff Surg.* Anthony Gorham; *Staff Paym.* Fredk. G. Farrow; *Fleet Eng.* Robert Anderson.

Sultan, 12, 9200 (7720), Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Richard D. King; *Comm.* Gerald W. Russell; *1st Lieut.* Ronald R. M. Hall; *Chaplain*, Rev. John Evans; *Fleet Surg.* Brien S. P. McDermott; *Fleet Paym.* Valentine D. J. Rickcord; *Fleet Eng.* James Nelson.

Superb, 16, 9170 (6580), Mediterranean. *Capt.* Claude E. Buckle; *Comm.* Alvin C. Corry; *1st Lieut.* Charles Windham; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles R. Gamson; *Fleet Surg.* Henry S. Lauder; *Fleet Paym.* Robert W. Parish; *Staff Eng.* James Stephens.

SWIFTSURE, 10, 6910 (4910), Devonport. *Lieut.* Edward Leah; *Fleet Eng.* Chas. M. Johnson.

Temeraire, 8, 8540 (7520), Mediterranean. *Capt.* Edmd. C. Drummond; *Comm.* Arthur Barrow; *1st Lieut.* Arthur N. Heathcote; *Chaplain*, Rev. Thomas Roberts; *Fleet Surg.* George Bolster; *Fleet Paym.* Norcott D'E. Roberts; *Staff Eng.* Charles G. Marcus.

Terror, 8, 1844, floating battery, Bermuda. *Capt.* John F. C. Grant; *Lieut.* Castel Sherard; *Staff Comm.* Henry D. Shortt; *Fleet Paym.* Edm. Hickson; *Surg.* Thos. E. H. Williams.

Thunderer, 4, 9330 (6270), turret-ship, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Walter Stewart; *Comm.* Charles S. Donner; *1st Lieut.* Francis A. Brookes; *Chaplain*, Rev. William W. Sedgwick; *Staff Surg.* Herbert M. Nash; *Fleet Paym.* John Kiddle; *Chief Eng.* Richard J. Tench.

TRAFALGAR, 12, 11,940 (10,500), building at Portsmouth.

Triumph, 14, 6640 (5110), flag-ship, Pacific. *Rear-Adm.* Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bart.; *Capt.* Henry Rose; *Comm.* Francis C. B. B. Simpson; *1st Lieut.* Leonard E. Dick; *Chaplain*, Rev. Samuel S. O. Morris; *Staff Surg.* Thomas Bolster; *Fleet Paym.* Henry J. Ray; *Fleet Eng.* Henry Daniel Garwood.

UNDAUNTED, 12, 5000 (8500), steel armoured cruiser, building at Jarrow. *Chief Eng.* Edward Norrington.

VIPER, 4, 1230 (700), Bermuda.

VIXEN, 4, 1230 (740), Bermuda.

WARRIOR, 32, 9210 (5270), Portsmouth. *Chief Eng.* Frederick George Whittaker.

WARSPITE, 10, 7390 (8000), Chatham. *Staff Comm.* Frederick Hire; *Fleet Eng.* John R. Harvey.

WIVERN, 4, 2750 (1450), Hong Kong. *Chief Eng.* George Ferrier Laird.

SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

* Sailing Vessels.

Active, 12, 3080 (4130), Training squadron. *Capt.* Albert H. Markham; *Comm.* Richard Poore; *1st Lieut.* Richard H. Wellings; *Chaplain*, Rev. Wm. J. Wilby; *Staff Surg.* Frederick M'Clement; *Staff Paym.* Henry A. Scrivener; *Fleet Eng.* James Gordon Bain.

Alacrity, 4, 1400 (3180), China. *Comm.* Robert B. Maconochie; *1st Lieut.* Alexander Meldrum; *Chief Eng.* Joseph A. Smith; *Surg.* James McC. Martin; *Asst. Paym.* Reginald B. Rigbye.

Albacore, 4, 560 (770), Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Richard N. Gresley; *1st Lieut.* Robert M. King; *Surg.* Robt. H. Nicholson; *Asst. Paym.* Warwick A. Green; *Eng.* Chas. H. Biddick.

Albatross, 4, 940 (840), Devonport. *Comm.* Charles Philip Giffin Hicks; *1st Lt.* Henry P. Routh; *Staff Surg.* Evelyn R. H. Pollard; *Paym.* Arthur S. C. Clarke; *Chief Eng.* John W. Dupen.

†*Alecto*, 4, 620 (490), Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. & Comm.* George Izat; *Surg.* Edward C. Ward; *Asst. Paym.* Richard Read; *Eng.* Horatio F. Walton.

Algerine, 4, 835 (810), Sheerness. *Comm.* Wm. C. C. Forsyth; *1st Lieut.* Maurice W. Portman;

† Paddle Steamers.

Paym. John A. Wood; *Surg.* Alexander F. Harper; *Eng.* Charles W. Thorne.

**Asia*, 4, 3594, flag-ship, Portsmouth. *Rear-Adm.* John O. Hopkins; *Capt.* Richard E. Tracey; *Comm.* Hon. Francis R. Sandilands; *1st Lieut.* Marcus L. Bridger; *Chaplain*, Rev. George L. Blake; *Fleet Surg.* James Trimble; *Fleet Paym.* James Edward Stanton.

Assistance, 2, 2500 (1440), troopship, Particular service. *Capt.* John Ingles; *1st Lieut.* William B. Charter; *Staff Surg.* Joseph Wood; *Fleet Paym.* Algernon Yockney; *Fleet Eng.* John Bettison.

Bacchante, 14, 4130 (5420), flag-ship, East Indies. *Rear-Adm.* Sir Frederick W. Richards, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Arthur W. Moore; *Comm.* Charles J. Barlow; *1st Lieut.* Frederick E. Poulter; *Chaplain*, Rev. John M. Morton; *Staff Surg.* Edw. E. Mahon; *Fleet Paym.* Edward S. M. Power; *Staff Eng.* George H. Weeks.

Banterer, 4, 465 (440), Particular service. *Lieut. & Comm.* Edward W. Hodgkinson; *Surg.* Jerome Barry; *Eng.* Henry A. Madge (*temp.*).

**Boscawen*, 16, 4579, training ship for boys, Portland. *Comm.* Hon. Algernon C. Littleton; *1st Lieut.* Joseph J. McC. Callwell; *Chaplain*,

Rev. James Payton; *Staff Surg.* William H. Putsey; *Fleet Paym.* Henry De Ridder.

**Brilliant*, 8, 1408, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Inverness. *Lieut. & Comm.* Edward S. Evans; *Fleet Surg.* Thomas Hall Atkinson (*temp.*).

**Britannia*, 6201, training-ship for naval cadets, Dartmouth. *Capt.* Frederick G. D. Bedford; *Comm.* Frederick P. Trench; *1st Lt.* James M. Caulfeild; *Chaplain*, Rev. Samuel Kenah; *Staff Surg.* Charles C. Godding; *Fleet Paym.* Francis St. J. S. O'Neill.

Britomart, 2, 330 (277), Particular service. *Lieut. & Comm.* Frederic V. Isaac.

Briton, 14, 1860 (2150), East Indies. *Capt.* Rodney M. Lloyd; *1st Lieut.* Francis G. Kirby; *Staff Surg.* John Mackie; *Paym.* Walter H. Rae; *Chief Eng.* Henry Laughrin.

Bullfrog, 4, 465 (420), North America and West Indies. *Lieut. & Comm.* John Masterman; *Surg.* Francis G. Wright; *Asst. Paym.* Francis W. Osburn.

Calypso, 16, 2770 (3720), Training squadron. *Capt.* John C. Burnell; *1st Lieut.* Harry S. Niblett; *Staff Surg.* Richard D. White; *Paym.* Ashley N. Innes; *Staff Eng.* Alex. Beattie.

**Cambridge*, 29, 4971, gunnery ship, Devonport. *Capt.* Henry F. Cleveland; *Comm.* Chas. Lindsay; *1st Lieut.* Hen. M. T. Jones; *Chaplain*, Rev. John Booth Budds; *Fleet Surg.* James Flanagan; *Fleet Paym.* William H. Martin.

Canada, 10, 2380 (2430), N. America and West Indies. *Capt.* Lewis A. Beaumont; *1st Lieut.* Reginald C. Prothero; *Chaplain*, Rev. H. Marwood; *Staff Surg.* Wm. H. Colahan; *Paym.* Clement P. Penny; *Chief Eng.* R. J. Barker.

Caroline, 14, 1420 (1440), Pacific. *Capt.* Sir William Wiseman, Bt.; *1st Lieut.* Lewis D. Sampson; *Chaplain*, ; *Staff Surg.* Michael Fitzgerald; *Paym.* Horatio Howell; *Eng.* William H. Matthews.

Caryafort, 14, 2380 (2400), Mediterranean. *Capt.* Arthur E. Dupuis; *1st Lieut.* Macvey Napier; *Chaplain*, Rev. John M. Clarkson; *Staff Surg.* Chas. W. Magrane; *Staff Paym.* Henry C. Jenkins; *Staff Eng.* James J. Warren.

**Castor*, 13, 1808, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, North Shields. *Comm.* Chas. E. D. Willcox; *Fleet Surg.* Walter F. C. Bartlett; *Fleet Paym.* Alexander Allen.

Champion, 14, 2380 (2340), China. *Capt.* Armand T. Powlett; *1st Lieut.* Herbert A. W. Onslow; *Chaplain*, Rev. Robert Egan; *Staff Surg.* John C. B. Maclean; *Fleet Paym.* Francis J. P. Shapcote; *Chief Eng.* George Swinney.

Cleopatra, 14, 2380 (2610), China. *Capt.* Leicester C. Keppel; *1st Lieut.* Archibald J. Pocklington; *Chaplain*, Rev. John E. S. Johnson; *Staff Surg.* Alexander R. Joyce; *Paym.* Wm. J. Nash; *Chief Eng.* William H. Burner.

**Clyde*, 15, 1447, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Aberdeen. *Comm.* Alfred W. Warry; *Fleet Surg.* Wm. H. Stewart; *Fleet Paym.* A. V. Maccall.

†*Cockatrice*, 2, 600 (540), Mediterranean. *Comm.* William Wilson; *1st Lieut.* James P. Montgomery; *Surg.* Edward H. Williams; *Asst. Paym.* Malcolm C. Murdoch; *Eng.* W. H. Grant.

Cockchafer, 4, 465 (470), China. *Lieut. & Comm.* Henry H. Boteler; *Surg.* Clement Alsop; *Asst. Paym.* Ralph B. Marwood; *Eng.* J. A. Cawley.

Comus, 12, 2380 (2450), N. America and West Indies. *Capt.* Thomas S. Jackson; *1st Lieut.* Harry G. Grey; *Chaplain*, Rev. William C. Bourchier; *Fleet Surg.* George Kell; *Paym.* Egar de H. Whiddon; *Chief Eng.* Henry M. G. Pellew.

Condor, 3, 780 (770), Mediterranean. *Comm.* Henry J. May; *1st Lieut.* Arthur H. Smith-Dorrien; *Paym.* Henry W. Hunt; *Chief Eng.* William T. Bray; *Surg.* Horace X. Browne.

Conquest, 14, 2380 (2670), Pacific. *Capt.* Charles L. Oxley; *1st Lieut.* Richard J. Symonds; *Chaplain*, Rev. Matthew R. S. Onslow; *Staff Surg.* Albert C. Quesly; *Paym.* Montagu B. Williams; *Staff Eng.* John Johnson.

Constance, 14, 2380 (2590), China. *Capt.* Seymour H. P. Dacres; *1st Lieut.* George H. C. MacArthur; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles Le P. T. Heaslop; *Staff Surg.* James Robertson; *Staff Paym.* H. W. C. E. Batchelor; *Chief Eng.* Geo. McEwen.

Coquette, 4, 430 (410), ordered home. *Lieut. & Comm.* William Farr; *Surg.* John N. Corbett; *Asst. Paym.* Innes W Taylor; *Eng.* Richard T. Serle.

Cormorant, 6, 1130 (950), Pacific. *Comm.* Jasper E. T. Nicolls; *1st Lieut.* Charles E. Kingsmill; *Staff Surgeon*, John Wilson; *Paym.* Wm. O. Bedford; *Chief Eng.* William J. Harding.

Crocodile, 3, 6211 (4180), Indian troop-ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Henry J. Carr; *1st Lieut.* Horatio N. Dudding; *Chaplain*, Rev. Richard D. Lewis; *Fleet Surg.* John S. Dobbyn; *Fleet Paym.* Thomas Winterbottom; *Staff Eng.* Robert Hall.

**Cruiser*, 4, 960, training-ship, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Harry F. Hughes-Hallett; *1st Lieut.* Erasmus D. St. A. Ommanney; *Staff Surg.* Everard H. Saunders; *Paym.* George C. L. B. Townsend.

Curlew, 4, 785 (1260), Channel Squadron. *Comm.* Anthony Kingscote; *1st Lieut.* W. V. Anson; *Paym.* Andrew J. Ramsay; *Chief Eng.* Charles Dawe; *Surg.* John Jenkins.

Cygnet, 4, 455 (530), Mediterranean. *Lieut. & Comm.* Abraham H. Lindesay; *Surg.* Arthur W. E. B. Barrett; *Asst. Paym.* Henry A. Penicud; *Eng.* John J. Robins.

**Dædalus*, 13, 1447, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Bristol. *Comm.* Cæsar H. Hawkins; *Fleet Surg.* Gerald Molloy; *Fleet Paym.* W. Dewar.

Daring, 4, 940 (920), China. *Comm.* Edward H. M. Davis; *1st Lieut.* Henry C. Carré; *Staff Surg.* Jas. W. H. Hawton; *Paym.* Chas. Raxworthy; *Chief Eng.* Hugh Burstow.

Dart, 2, 470 (200), Surveying service. *Lieut. & Comm.* Arthur M. Field; *Surg.* Wm. M. Rae.

Defiance, 2570, torpedo school ship, Devonport. *Comm.* Chas. J. Norcock; *1st Lieut.* Charles G. Dicken; *Chaplain*, Rev. Alwyne C. H. Rice; *Staff Surg.* Bernard Renshaw; *Chief Eng.* Francis Ford; *Asst. Paym.* George J. Mills.

Diamond, 12, 1970 (2140), Australia. *Capt.* Francis Starkie Clayton; *1st Lieut.* William P. Shakespear; *Chaplain*, Rev. John Brabazon; *Staff Surg.* Horace E. F. Cross; *Paym.* John K. Mosse; *Staff Eng.* John Murdoch.

Dolphin, 4, 925 (720), Mediterranean. *Comm.* Hon. Hedworth Lambton; *1st Lieut.* William Ainger; *Staff Surg.* Stewart F. Hamilton; *Paym.* John M. Bruce; *Chief Eng.* W. Siddorn.

Duke of Wellington, 25, 6071, flag-ship, Portsmouth. *Adm.* Sir G. Ommanney Willes, K.C.B.; *Captain*, Edward H. Seymour; *Comm.* Alex. Cook; *1st Lieut.* Scott J. B. Willcox; *Chaplain*, Rev. Frederick Davies; *Fleet Surg.* Stephen Sweetnam; *Fleet Paym.* John J. Hayward.

Duncan, 31, 5724, flag-ship, Sheerness. *Vice-Admiral*, H.S.H. Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B.; *Capt.* Frederick C. B. Robinson; *Comm.* Jas. H. Corfe; *1st Lieut.* Thomas E. Maxwell;

Chaplain, Rev. Henry B. Harper; *Fleet Surg.* Jas. H. Martin; *Fleet Paym.* Henry V. Forrest.

**Durham*, 17, 1815, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Sunderland. *Comm.* Henry H. Washington; *Fleet Surg.* George Mair; *Fleet Paym.* Francis B. Baverstock.

**Eagle*, 12, 2340, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Liverpool. *Comm.* Lawrence Ching; *Fleet Surg.* Robert Hay; *Fleet Paym.* Jas. W. Lishman.

Egeria, 4, 940 (1010), Devonport. *Capt.* Pelham Aldrich; *1st Lieut.* Casper J. Baker; *Staff Surg.* James Dunlop; *Paym.* David J. Thomson; *Eng.* John J. K. Medlen.

Emerald, 12, 2120 (2170), N. America and West Indies. *Capt.* Richard H. Hamond; *1st Lieut.* Edward P. Jones; *Chaplain*, Rev. James H. Moriarty; *Staff Surg.* Henry J. Madders; *Paym.* Richard E. Moore; *Chief Eng.* Henry C. Goldsmith.

†*Enchantress*, 1000 (1320), Portsmouth. *Staff Comm.* Wm. W. Vine; *Staff Eng.*

Espoir, 4, 465 (470), China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Horace R. Adams; *Surg.* Timothy J. Crowley; *Asst. Paym.* And. Hume; *Eng.* Jas. J. Frost.

Euphrates, 3, 6211 (3900), Indian troop-ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Arthur C. H. Paget; *1st Lieut.* James N. Hill; *Chaplain*, Rev. George H. Trehearne; *Fleet Surg.* Geo. A. Campbell; *Fleet Paym.* Henry B. Robinson; *Fleet Eng.* William Vincent.

**Excellent*, 3, 3994, gunnery ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Compton E. Domvile; *Comm.* Angus MacLeod; *1st Lieut.* James H. T. Burke; *Chaplain*, Rev. Frank Cole Stebbing; *Fleet Surg.* Jas. N. J. O'Malley; *Fleet Paym.* Wm. W. Blayney.

Express, 4, 455 (440), Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. & Comm.* Henry L. Fleet; *Surg.* William Hayes; *Asst. Paym.* James Maxwell; *Eng.* Harry W. Wilkins.

Falcon, 3, 780 (720), Mediterranean. *Comm.* Julian A. Baker; *1st Lieut.* Robert S. D. Cumming; *Paym.* Edward Lander; *Chief Eng.* Thos. F. Brown; *Surg.* Charles W. Sharples.

Fantome, 4, 940 (970), Devonport. *Comm.* Robert H. Archer; *1st Lieut.* Angus W. S. Douglas; *Staff Surg.* Matthew F. Ryan; *Paym.* Alfred H. Sherris; *Chief Eng.* George Rigler.

Firebrand, 4, 455 (460), China. *Lieut. and Comm.* David L. Dickson; *Surg.* Andrew D. Peyton; *Asst. Paym.* Frederick W. Mortimore; *Eng.* Elijah Thomas.

**Flora*, 12, 1818, Simon's Bay, Cape. *Comm.* Geo. H. Rainier; *Lieut.* Claude Paget; *Surg.* John Brunt; *Asst. Paym.* William F. Horwill.

Flying Fish, 4, 940 (840), returning home. *Capt.* John F. L. P. Maclear; *1st Lieut.* Henry Harris; *Staff Paym.* George Lawless; *Chief Eng.* Richard H. Tregenna; *Surg.* William G. C. Smith.

Forward, 4, 455 (450), N. America and W. Indies. *Lieut. and Comm.* Arthur Furlonger; *Chief Eng.* Samuel J. Robins; *Surg.* William G. K. Barns; *Asst. Paym.* Robert M. Pearson.

Frolic, 4, 610 (900), S. E. Coast of America. *Comm.* Alfred A. C. Parr; *1st Lieut.* Maurice E. L. Thompson; *Paym.* William J. Brown; *Chief Eng.* Robert Pattison; *Surg.* David B. Bookey.

**Ganges*, 3594, training-ship for boys, Falmouth. *Comm.* Guy Mainwaring; *1st Lieut.* Blanchard R. T. Coward; *Chaplain*, Rev. David Nevin; *Staff Surg.* Robert G. Bird; *Staff Paym.* John H. Cleverton.

Gannet, 7, 1130 (1110), Mediterranean. *Comm.* Barton R. Bradford; *1st Lieut.* Charles H. Dare; *Staff Surg.* William P. M. Boyle; *Paym.* Reginald C. Hodder; *Eng.* Wm. G. Parsons.

Goshawk, 4, 430 (480), N. America and W. Indies. *Lieut. & Comm.* William J. Moore; *Chief Eng.* John T. H. Denny; *Surg.* John Moore; *Asst. Paym.* Arthur J. Brows.

Grappler, 4, 465 (440), Gibraltar. *Lieut. & Comm.* Charles H. Cochran; *Surg.* John Acheson; *Asst. Paym.* Geo. J. Clow; *Eng.* Jas. J. Walker.

**Harrier*, 152, Australia. *Lieut. & Comm.* Fredk. O. Pike.

Hearty, 4, 1300 (2200), Particular service. *Comm.* Edwd. Chichester; *1st Lieut.* Harry C. Martin; *Assist. Paym.* Henry J. Ollard; *Surg.* Herbert P. Shuttleworth; *Eng.* Thomas Owen.

Hecla, 6, 6400 (2260), torpedo dépôt ship, Particular service. *Capt.* Edmund F. Jeffreys; *1st Lieut.* Gerard M. Brooke; *Staff Surg.* Richard G. Brown; *Staff Paym.* Thomas F. Harrison; *Staff Eng.* Alexander Wilson.

Heroine, 8, 1420 (1470), China. *Capt.* Charles J. Balfour; *1st Lieut.* William G. White; *Staff Surg.* Edward R. Mulock; *Staff Paym.* Archibald Court; *Eng.* Henry J. J. G. Moon.

**Hibernia*, 12, 4149, flag-ship, Malta. *Rear-Adm.* Hon. William J. Ward; *Comm.* Horatio H. Barnard; *Lieut.* Walter Hailstone; *Fleet Paym.* William B. Hutchison; *Surg.* John S. Lambert.

Himalaya, 2, 4690 (2580), Particular service. *Captain*, John E. Stokes; *1st Lieut.* Robert H. Stewart; *Chaplain*, Rev. Samuel A. Shone; *Staff Surg.* Wm. B. Drew; *Fleet Paym.* Henry P. Brenan; *Chief Eng.* Henry Jolliffe.

Humber, 1640 (490), store-ship, Particular service. *Comm.* Arnold J. Errington; *1st Lieut.* Tom B. Triggs; *Surg.* John H. Thomas; *Asst. Paym.* William G. E. Penfold; *Eng.* Wm. T. Allen.

Hyacinth, 8, 1420 (1470), Pacific. *Capt.* John W. Brackenbury, C.M.G.; *1st Lieut.* Edward P. Ashe; *Staff Surg.* Arthur W. Russell; *Paym.* Wm. C. S. Hyne; *Chief Eng.* John A'Court.

Icarus, 8, 990 (1230), Cape and West Africa. *Comm.* Wm. M. Annesley; *1st Lieut.* Duncan Macpherson; *Paym.* Henry S. Baskerville; *Surg.* Thomas Dunlop; *Eng.* Saml. G. Follett.

**Imogene*, 460 (420), Mediterranean. *Lieut. & Comm.* William C. H. Snell; *Surg.* Penrose J. Barcroft.

**Impregnable*, 3880, training-ship for boys, Devonport. *Capt.* Hilary G. Andoe, C.B.; *Comm.* Hugh C. D. Ryder; *1st Lieut.* Henry J. Oldfield; *Chaplain*, Rev. James B. Smyth; *Fleet Surg.* Henry F. Norbury, C.B.; *Staff Paym.* Thomas W. Snell.

**Indus*, 1, 3653, flag-ship, Devonport. *Rear-Adm.* Henry D. Grant, C.B.; *Capt.* Harry H. Rawson, C.B.; *Comm.* John R. Prickett; *1st Lieut.* Henry Crawford; *Chaplain*, Rev. William S. Harris; *Fleet Surg.* Astley Cooper; *Fleet Paym.* Derisley Martin.

Iris, 10, 3730 (7330), Mediterranean. *Capt.* Chas. S. Cardale; *1st Lieut.* Geo. M. Henderson; *Staff Surg.* Eugène V. de Méric; *Staff Paym.* Andrew C. Jeffreys; *Fleet Eng.* Richard H. Trubshaw.

Jackal, 750 (814), Scotch Fisheries. *Lieut. & Comm.* John W. Osborne; *Surg.* James O'B. Williams; *Asst. Paym.* John W. N. Davey; *Eng.* Henry W. Ross.

Jumna, 3, 6211 (3040), Indian troopship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Adolphus A. F. FitzGeorge; *1st Lieut.* Ford E. W. Lambart; *Chaplain*, Rev. Francis E. Pitman; *Fleet Surg.* James

Bradley; *Fleet Paym.* John Bremner; *Staff Eng.* Frederick Skelton.

Kingfisher, 6, 1130 (1090), East Indies. *Comm.* John H. Rainer; *1st Lieut.* Lionel A. W. Barnes-Lawrence; *Staff Surg.* William E. Breton; *Paym.* William J. Kilroy; *Chief Eng.* Edward R. Vine.

**Lark*, Surveying service. *Lieut. & Comm.* Thos. F. Pullen; *Surg.* George L. Baker.

Leander, 10, 3750 (5000), China. *Capt.* Martin J. Dunlop; *1st Lieut.* Reginald B. Fulford; *Staff Surg.* Francis R. M. Loftie; *Staff Paym.* Charles W. Cole; *Staff Eng.* John Leigh.

**Liffey*, 3915, store-ship, Coquimbo. *Staff Comm.* Fredk. K. Taylor; *Staff Surg.* John K. Conway; *Paym.* Russell Osborn.

Lily, 3, 720 (830), N. America and W. Indies. *Comm.* Herbert W. S. Gibson; *1st Lieut.* Hugh B. Rooper; *Paym.* Alfred G. Hill; *Chief Eng.* Richd. T. Rundle; *Surg.* Chas. R. D. Charlton.

Linnet, 5, 756 (1050), China. *Comm.* William Marrack; *1st Lieut.* Edward P. Powell; *Paym.* William James Hubbard; *Chief Eng.* Nicholas Meaden; *Surg.* Joseph H. Whelan.

Lion, 3842, and *Implacable*, 3223, training-ships for boys, Devonport. *Comm.* William Collins; *1st Lieut.* Griffith G. Philipps; *Chaplain*, Rev. Arthur C. Wright; *Fleet Surg.* Thomas H. Knott; *Staff Paym.* Arthur Le B. Corrie.

Mallard, 4, 455 (400), N. America & West Indies. *Lieut. & Comm.* Edward J. Sanderson; *Paym.* Thomas Guard; *Surg.* George D. Twigg; *Eng.* William H. Michell.

Mariner, 8, 970 (970), East Indies. *Comm.* John Durnford; *1st Lieut.* Herbert A. Warren; *Staff Paym.* John J. Hoar; *Chief Eng.* Alfred Palmer; *Surg.* Edm. Corcoran.

Merlin, 4, 430 (430), China. *Lieut. & Comm.* Wm. M. Maturin; *Surg.* George H. H. Symonds; *Asst. Paym.* Richard H. Clark; *Eng.* Robert J. Norman.

Midge, 4, 603 (470), China. *Comm.* Henry J. Robilliard; *1st Lieut.* Frank A. S. Farewell; *Paym.* Charles Farwell; *Chief Eng.* John Kimber; *Surg.* Charles F. Newland.

Miranda, 6, 1130 (1020), ordered home. *Comm.* Eustace Rooke; *1st Lieut.* William B. Fisher; *Staff Surg.* Richard J. Barry; *Paym.* C. F. W. Edwards; *Chief Eng.* Elijah Tricker.

Mistletoe, 4, 560 (770), Channel Islands. *Comm.* Oswald P. Tudor; *1st Lieut.* Saumarez D. Lacy; *Surg.* Anthony Kidd; *Asst. Paym.* Herbert L. Warren; *Eng.* Jas. B. E. Warrington.

Myrmidon, 877 (720), Surveying vessel. *Comm.* Richard F. Hoskyn; *1st Lieut.* William C. B. Johnson; *Paym.* Charles Walker; *Chief Eng.* Richard Irwin; *Surg.* Percy B. Bury.

**Nankin*, 2540, Pembroke Dock. *Supt.*, Captain Edward Kelly; *Staff Surg.* Richard A. Mowll; *Staff Paym.* Hugh A. Haswell.

Opal, 12, 2120 (2190), Australia. *Capt.* Day H. Bosanquet; *1st Lieut.* John G. M. Field; *Chaplain*, Rev. Joseph Reed; *Staff Surg.* Ralph W. Brereton; *Staff Paym.* Edwin R. S. Sandys; *Chief Eng.* Robert C. Moon.

Orontes, 2, 5920 (2570), troop-ship, Particular service. *Capt.* Charles B. Theobald; *1st Lieut.* Laurence H. Eliot; *Chaplain*, Rev. Reginald Dolby; *Staff Surg.* Robert W. Biddulph; *Staff Paym.* Francis R. C. Whiddon; *Staff Eng.* John W. Haves.

Orwell, 2, 330 (228), Coast of Ireland. *Lieut. & Comm.* Edward G. F. Law; *Surg.*

†*Osborne*, 2, 1850 (3360), royal yacht, Portsmouth. *Comm.* Hon. Assheton G. Curzon-Howe; *1st Lieut.* Henry F. C. Cavendish; *Fleet Surg.* Henry C. Woods; *Fleet Eng.* Robert Bacon; *Asst. Paym.* Robert Donaldson.

Osprey, 6, 1130 (1010), East Indies. *Comm.* Charles E. Gissing; *1st Lieut.* John W. Brown; *Staff Surg.* Henry A. W. Richardson; *Paym.* Arthur Turner; *Eng.* Francis J. Moore.

Pegasus, 6, 1130 (970), returning home. *Comm.* Arthur M. Farquhar; *1st Lieut.* Charles S. Nicholson; *Staff Surg.* Robert W. Williams; *Paym.* George F. M. Kent; *Staff Eng.* William M. Feak.

Pelican, 8, 1130 (1060), Pacific. *Comm.* Richard W. Hope; *1st Lieut.* Arthur J. Horsley; *Staff Surg.* Alfred T. Corrie; *Paym.* Edwd. T. Dixon; *Chief Eng.* George S. Newton.

**Pembroke*, 1, 2842, flag-ship, Chatham. *Rear-Adm.* Wm. Codrington, C.B.; *Capt.* ; *Comm.* Duke A. Crofton; *1st Lieut.* Samuel Ewing; *Staff Surg.* Robt. Grant; *Fleet Paym.* Frederick B. Williams.

Penguin, 7, 1130 (1110), East Indies. *Comm.* Francis F. Haygarth; *1st Lieut.* Mortimer K. Wodehouse; *Paym.* William H. F. Kay; *Surg.* John A. M'Adam; *Eng.* Thomas G. Coomber.

Phaeton, 10, 3750 (5090), Particular service. *Capt.* Wm. Holme C. St. Clair; *1st Lt.* Robert S. Lowry; *Staff Surg.* George H. Madeley; *Fleet Paym.* H. W. P. Kooystra; *Chief Eng.* Ivie A. Couper.

Polyphemus, 2640 (5520), steel torpedo ram, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Edwin J. P. Gallwey; *1st Lieut.* Edmund A. White; *Chief Eng.* John Bannatyne; *Surg.* George F. Dean.

**President*, 10, 1969, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, West India Docks. *Comm.* Crawford Caffin; *Fleet Surg.* Wm. Roche; *Fleet Paym.* H. Gilpin.

Pylades, 14, 1420 (1640), N. America and West Indies. *Capt.* Herbert H. Edwards; *1st Lt.* Arthur R. F. Bailey; *Staff Surg.* William E. Bennett; *Paym.* Joseph W. Chaster; *Chief Eng.* David J. Gyles.

Racer, 8, 970 (920), Cape and West Africa. *Comm.* Arthur G. Fullerton; *1st Lieut.* Arthur H. Shirley; *Paym.* Beresford C. Scott; *Chief Eng.* William H. White; *Surg.* Henry G. Jacob.

Raleigh, 24, 5200 (5640), flag-ship, Cape and West Africa. *Rear-Adm.* Sir Walter J. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Arthur K. Wilson, V.C.; *Comm.* Charles H. Adair; *1st Lieut.* Charles G. W. Aylen; *Chaplain*, Rev. James Black; *Fleet Surg.* John N. Stone; *Fleet Paym.* John N. Colborne; *Staff Eng.* Thomas Burnes.

Rambler, 3, 835 (690), Surveying service. *Comm.* William U. Moore; *1st Lieut.* Andrew F. Balfour; *Paym.* Henry Dawson; *Chief Eng.* Wm. E. Beal; *Surg.* Percy W. Bassett-Smith.

Ranger, 3, 835 (760), East Indies. *Comm.* John P. Pipon; *1st Lieut.* Charles B. Macdonald; *Paym.* Alfred Woolward; *Chief Eng.* William H. Davis; *Surg.* Samuel Johnson.

Rapid, 12, 1420 (1400), Australia. *Capt.* Archer J. W. Musgrave; *1st Lieut.* Charles A. Forlong; *Staff Surg.* William F. Spencer; *Paym.* Frederick C. Good; *Staff Eng.* George T. Craddock.

Raven, 4, 465 (380), Australia. *Lieut. & Comm.* Harry L. Ross; *Staff Surg.* Wm. Pearson; *Asst. Paym.* Theodore T. Lanyon; *Eng.* Benjamin R. King.

Ready, 4, 610 (890), S. E. Coast of America. *Comm.* Frederic Echlin; *1st Lieut.* Louis F. C. Jackson; *Paym.* Robert L. Hoskyn; *Chief Eng.* Charles F. Hulford; *Surg.* John L. Barrington.

Reindeer, 6, 970 (1030), East Indies. *Comm.* Henry

B. Lang; *1st Lieut.* Thomas H. M. Jerram; *Paym.* Chas. Vawdrey; *Chief Eng.* Henry C. Stansmore; *Surg.* Wm. H. Norman.

Revenge, 28, 5260 (2896), flag-ship, Queenstown. *Rear-Adm.* Hon. W. C. Carpenter; *Capt.* Robert P. Dennistoun; *Comm.* Vere B. Orlebar; *1st Lieut.* Stuart B. Roupell; *Chaplain*, Rev. Eugène Sullivan; *Staff Surg.* John Tyndall; *Fleet Paym.* Benjamin Urwick; *Fleet Eng.* Richard W. Topp.

Rifleman, 4, 610 (710), Cape and West Africa. *Lt. & Comm.* Chas. G. Prater; *Chief Eng.* Robert Balcomb; *Surg.* Frederick J. Lilly; *Assist. Paym.* William C. A. J. Robinson.

Rover, 14, 3460 (4960), Training Squadron. *Capt.* Gerard H. U. Noel; *1st Lieut.* Frederick W. Fisher; *Chaplain*, Rev. Fredric W. Warleigh; *Staff Surg.* Henry Beaumont; *Staff Paym.* John W. Seccombe; *Staff Eng.* Frederick E. Shaen.

**Royal Adelaide*, 13, 4122, flag-ship, Devonport. *Adm.* Augustus Phillimore; *Capt.* William H. Cuming; *Comm.* Charles R. Arbuthnot; *1st Lieut.* Francis H. N. Harvey; *Chaplain*, Rev. Arthur Baker; *Fleet Surg.* William D. Longfield; *Fleet Paym.* David T. Waugh.

Royalist, 12, 1410 (1510), Cape and West Africa. *Capt.* George W. Hand; *1st Lieut.* William F. Tunnard; *Staff Surg.* James A. Collot; *Paym.* Edwin R. Brown; *Staff Eng.* William T. Coope.

Ruby, 12, 2120 (1830), S. E. Coast of America. *Capt.* William R. Kennedy; *1st Lieut.* George A. Callaghan; *Chaplain*, Rev. John H. Pitman; *Staff Surg.* William Brown; *Staff Paym.* Richd. C. Webb; *Chief Eng.* George J. Fraser.

Rupert, 4, 5440 (4630), Coast-guard, Hull. *Capt.* Edmund St. J. Garforth; *Comm.* Nathaniel Cotton; *1st Lieut.* Robert T. Wood; *Chaplain*, Rev. ; *Fleet Surg.* Godfrey Goodman; *Fleet Paym.* William P. Tayler; *Staff Eng.* Charles A. Vogwell.

**St. Vincent*, 4672, training-ship for boys, Portsmouth. *Comm.* Reginald F. H. Henderson; *1st Lt.* Andrew W. Rogers; *Chaplain*, Rev. Frederick J. Matthews; *Fleet Surg.* Henry D. Stanistreet; *Fleet Paym.* Henry T. Read.

Sapphire, 12, 1970 (2360), China. *Capt.* Richard G. Kinahan; *1st Lieut.* Conyers Lang; *Chaplain*, Rev. John E. S. Mason; *Staff Eng.* Archibald T. V. Foster; *Staff Surg.* William H. Patterson; *Paym.* Henry Marsh.

Satellite, 8, 1420 (1400), China. *Capt.* Arthur H. Alington; *1st Lieut.* George F. S. Knowling; *Staff Surg.* Edward W. Luther; *Paym.* John J. A. Sloan; *Eng.* Robert B. Priston.

Scout, 4, 1430 (3200), Portsmouth. *Comm.* Crawford J. M. Conybeare; *1st Lieut.* Arthur W. Torlesse; *Staff Surg.* Charles Lyon Vasey; *Staff Paym.* William F. Woods; *Chief Eng.* George White.

Seahorse, 670 (1170), Particular service. *Staff Comm.* George J. Tomlin; *Chief Eng.* Charles A. Walmsley; *Surg.* Alexander W. McLeod.

Serapis, 3, 6211 (4030), Indian troop-ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Archibald L. Douglas; *1st Lieut.* George Huntingford; *Chaplain*, Rev. Joseph W. Longrigg; *Staff Surg.* R. S. P. Griffiths; *Fleet Paym.* Thomas Clayton; *Fleet Eng.* James A. Shawyer.

**Sparrowhawk*, 86, Surveying vessel. *Comm.* Cecil F. Oldham; *Lieut.* Charles V. Smith.

Sphinx, 7, 1130 (1140), East Indies. *Comm.* William L. Morrison; *1st Lieut.* Archibald T. Carter; *Paym.* William S. Watson; *Chief Eng.* Andrew Spalding.

Starling, 4, 465 (440), Mediterranean. *Lieut. & Comm.* Reginald Y. Smith; *Surg.* James L. Smith; *Asst. Paym.* George K. Tuck; *Eng.* Henry T. Liversedge (*temp.*).

Stork, 4, 465 (440), S. E. Coast of America. *Lieut. and Comm.* Arthur Blennerhasset; *Surg.* Robert W. Anderson; *Asst. Paym.* Wm. S. Andrews; *Eng.* Frederick A. Cocks.

Surprise, 6, 1400 (3030), Mediterranean. *Comm.* Charles Le Strange; *1st Lieut.* Hon. Seymour J. Fortescue; *Staff Eng.* William Olive; *Surg.* Hugh W. Macnamara; *Asst. Paym.* Bourchier B. Savile.

Swallow, 8, 1040 (1500), Sheerness. *Comm.* Reynell J. Fortescue; *1st Lieut.* Charles G. May; *Chief Eng.* James D. Chater; *Paym.* Samuel E. Lark; *Surg.* Arthur S. Nance.

Swift, 5, 756 (1010), China. *Comm.* Arthur C. B. Bromley; *1st Lieut.* Arthur J. Loane; *Staff Surg.* John Wood; *Assist. Paym.* Alfred Wm. Askham; *Chief Eng.* Thomas Hughes.

Swinger, 4, 430 (520), Australia. *Lieut. & Comm.* John L. Marx; *Paym.* George Finlay; *Surg.* Archibald McKinlay; *Eng.* Charles M. B. Dyer.

Sylvia, 865 (690), Surveying vessel. *Comm.* Llewellyn S. Dawson; *1st Lieut.* Stanley T. Dean-Pitt; *Staff Surg.* Wm. R. White; *Paym.* Frederic H. N. Whitfield; *Eng.* John McCarthy.

Tamar, 2, 4650 (2500), Particular service. *Capt.* John B. Warren; *1st Lieut.* Henry B. Warren; *Chaplain*, Rev. George Goodenough; *Fleet Surg.* William Graham; *Staff Paym.* William Trew; *Staff Eng.* Robert Burridge.

Thalia, 8, 2240 (1600), Particular service. *Capt.* Arthur T. Brooke; *1st Lieut.* Leslie C. Stuart; *Staff Eng.* William J. Pettit.

Tourmaline, 12, 2120 (1970), N. America and West Indies. *Capt.* Mather Byles; *1st Lieut.* John Casement; *Chaplain*, Rev. Eyre Stratford D'Alton; *Staff Surg.* James L. Sweetnam; *Staff Paym.* C. P. Walker; *Staff Eng.* J. Hall.

**Trincomalee*, 15, 1447, drill-ship, Royal Naval Reserve, Southampton Water. *Comm.* Fredk. Edwards; *Fleet Surg.* Charles Morton; *Fleet Paym.* Henry M. Bernard.

†*Triton*, 410 (370), Surveying service. *Staff Comm.* Thos. H. Tizard, Philip D. Ouless; *Eng.* Joseph Bainford.

Turquoise, 12, 2120 (1990), East Indies. *Capt.* Robt. Woodward, C.B.; *1st Lieut.* William C. Reid; *Chaplain*, Rev. Francis Flynn; *Fleet Surg.* Thomas D'A. Bromlow; *Paym.* Howard Cleveland; *Staff Eng.* William Nicklin.

Tyne, 2, 3560 (1190), troop and store ship, Particular service. *Comm.* William E. Darwall; *1st Lieut.* Gerald M. Richardson; *Staff Paym.* ; *Chief Eng.* William A. Harvey; *Surg.* John Hunter.

**Undine*, 267, Australia. *Lieut. & Comm.* Charles H. Cross; *Surg.* Thomas C. Rowland.

**Unicorn*, 10, 1447, drill-ship, Royal Naval Reserve, Dundee. *Comm.* William H. G. Nowell; *Fleet Surg.* James D. Smith; *Fleet Paym.* Frederick Penfold.

**Urgent*, 3, 2801, dépôt ship, Jamaica. *Capt.* (*Commodore*) Henry Hand; *Comm.* Gerard R. Bromley; *Lieut.* Alfred E. Rawnsley; *Chaplain*, Rev. Barton S. Tucker; *Surg.* William Henry O'Meara; *Asst. Paym.* William V. T. Leonard.

†*Valorous*, 1, 2300 (1145), Particular service. *Capt.* Hon. Richard Hare; *1st Lieut.* Charles P. Streeten; *Staff Surg.* Solomon Kellett;

Staff Paym. John Hynes; *Staff Eng.* John R. Atkins.

**Vernon*, 5481, torpedo school ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Samuel Long; *Comm.* Charles G. Robinson; *1st Lieut.* Charles E. Gladstone; *Staff Surg.* Valentine Duke; *Fleet Paym.* Herbert F. Roe.

**Victor Emanuel*, 2, 5157, receiving ship, Hong Kong. *Capt.* (*Commodore*) George D. Morant; *Comm.* John M. McQuhae; *Lieut.* Aston E. McMurdo; *Staff Surg.* Theodore Julian Preston; *Staff Paym.* Thomas Mitchell.

†*Victoria and Albert*, 2, 2470 (2980), royal yacht, Portsmouth. *Capt.* John R. T. Fullerton; *Comm.* William H. May; *1st Lieut.* Philip F. Tillard; *Dep. Insp. Gen.* Dugald McEwan; *Fleet Paym.* John S. Moore; *Fleet Eng.* David Wilson.

Volage, 12, 3080 (4530), Training squadron. *Capt.* Charles Johnstone; *1st Lieut.* Frederick G. Stopford; *Chaplain*, Rev. Wilson Highmoor; *Staff Surg.* Gerard J. Irvine; *Paym.* James A. Bell; *Fleet Eng.* James Legate.

Wanderer, 4, 925 (750), China. *Comm.* Orford Churchill; *1st Lieut.* Patrick C. Dudgeon; *Paym.* Reginald O. Bray; *Chief Eng.* James Leighton; *Surg.* Donald T. Hoskyn.

Watchful, 4, 560 (770), Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. & Comm.* James E. C. Goodrich; *Surg.* Francis H. Julyan; *Asst. Paym.* Henry J. B. Montgomery.

Wild Swan, 8, 1130 (1090), Pacific. *Comm.* John S. Hallifax; *1st Lieut.* Oliver A. Stokes; *Staff Surg.* Isaac H. Andersch; *Paym.* Chas. J. Bolt; *Chief Eng.* John Moysey.

Woodlark, 3, 805 (800), East Indies. *Comm.* Edmund W. Burt; *1st Lieut.* Andrew W. Davies; *Paym.* William S. Richardson; *Chief Eng.* John L. Stevenson; *Surg.* John E. Penn.

Wrangler, 4, 465 (480), Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harry D. Law; *Surg.* Harold F. D. Stephens; *Asst. Paym.* Wm. B. Clark; *Eng.* William Broad.

Wye, 1370 (630), store ship, Particular service. *Staff Comm.* Alfred Thomas; *Nav. Lieut.* Chas. G. J. Cater; *Surg.* John Dowson; *Asst. Paym.* Robert L. Dymott; *Eng.* Isaac J. Alexander.

Zephyr, 4, 438 (530), China. *Lieut. & Comm.* Charles K. Hope; *Surg.* William M. Lory; *Asst. Paym.* George W. H. Maggs; *Eng.* Richd. S. Hornsby.

WAR SHIPS OF THE COLONIES.

Queensland—	Victoria—
Gayundah, 2, 260 (400).	*Albert*, 2, 350 (400).
Paluma, 2, 450 (400).	Cerberus, 4, 3480 (1660).
South Australia—	*Nelson*, 20, 2730 (500).
Protector, 6, 920 (1641).	*Victoria*, 1, 530 (800).

Former Regimental Titles now merged in Line Battalions.

Foot.	Present Title.
1st	Royal Scots.
2nd	Royal W. Surrey Regt.
3rd	East Kent Regiment.
4th	Royal Lancashire Regt.
5th	Northumberland Fus.
6th	Royal Warwick Regt.
7th	Royal Fusiliers.
8th	Liverpool Regt.
9th	Norfolk Regt.
10th	Lincolnshire Regt.
11th	Devon Regt.
12th	Suffolk Regt.
13th	Somerset Light Infantry.
14th	West York Regt.
15th	East York Regt.
16th	Bedfordshire Regt.
17th	Leicestershire Regt.
18th	Royal Irish Regt.
19th	Yorkshire Regt.
20th	Lancashire Fusiliers.
21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers.
22nd	Cheshire Regt.
23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
24th	South Wales Borderers.
25th	King's Own Borderers.
26th	1st Batt. Scottish Rifles.
27th	1st Batt. R. Innis. Fus.
28th	1st Batt. Gloucester Regt.
29th	1st Batt. Worcester Regt.
30th	1st Batt. East Lanc. Regt.
31st	1st Batt. East Surrey R.
32nd	1st Batt. D. of Corn. L. I.
33rd	1st Batt. West Riding R.
34th	1st Batt. Border Regt.
35th	1st Batt. R. Sussex Regt.
36th	2nd Batt. Worcester Regt.
37th	1st Batt. Hampshire Regt.
38th	1st Batt. South Staff. R.
39th	1st Batt. Dorset Regt.
40th	1st Batt. South Lanc. R.
41st	1st Batt. Welsh Regt.
42nd	1st Batt. Royal Highrs.
43rd	1st Batt. Oxford Light Inf.
44th	1st Batt. Essex Regt.
45th	1st Batt. Derby. Regt.
46th	2nd Batt. D. of Corn. L. I.
47th	1st Batt. North Lanc. R.
48th	1st Batt. Northampton R.
49th	1st Batt. Royal Berks R.
50th	1st Batt. R. W. Kent R.
51st	1st Batt. South York. R.
52nd	2nd Batt. Oxford Light I.
53rd	1st Batt. Shrops. Light I.
54th	2nd Batt. Dorset. Regt.
55th	2nd Batt. Border Regt.
56th	2nd Batt. Essex Regt.
57th	1st Batt. Middlesex Regt.
58th	2nd Batt. Northampton R.
59th	2nd Batt. East Lanc. R.
60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps.
61st	2nd Batt. Gloucester. Regt.
62nd	1st Batt. Wilts Regt.
63rd	1st Batt. Manchester R.
64th	1st Batt. North Staff. R.
65th	1st Batt. York. & Lanc. R.
66th	2nd Batt. Roy. Berks R.
67th	2nd Batt. Hampshire R.
68th	1st Batt. Durham Lt. Inf.
69th	2nd Batt. Welsh Regt.
70th	2nd Batt. East Surrey R.
71st	1st Batt. Highland Lt. I.
72nd	1st Batt. Seaf. Highrs.
73rd	2nd Batt. Royal Highrs.
74th	2nd Batt. Highland L. I.
75th	1st Batt. Gordon Highrs.
76th	2nd Batt. West Riding R.
77th	2nd Batt. Middlesex R.
78th	2nd Batt. Seaf. Highrs.
79th	1st Batt. Cameron High.
80th	2nd Batt. South Staff. R.
81st	2nd Batt. North Lanc. R.
82nd	2nd Batt. South Lanc. R.
83rd	1st Batt. Roy. Irish Rif.
84th	2nd Batt. Yorkshire and Lancashire R.
85th	2nd Batt. Shrops. L. I.
86th	2nd Batt. R. Irish Rif.
87th	1st Batt. Roy. Irish Fus.
88th	1st Batt. Conn. Rangers.
89th	2nd Batt. R. Irish Fus.
90th	2nd Batt. Scottish Rifles.
91st	1st Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highrs.
92nd	2nd Batt. Gordon High.
93rd	2nd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highrs.
94th	2nd Batt. Conn. Rang.
95th	2nd Batt. Derby. Regt.
96th	2nd Batt. Manch. Regt.
97th	2nd Batt. R. W. Kent R.
98th	2nd Batt. N. Staff. Regt.
99th	2nd Batt. Wiltshire Regt.
100th	1st Batt. Leinster Regt.
101st	1st Batt. R. Mun. Fus.
102nd	1st Batt. R. Dub. Fus.
103rd	2nd Batt. R. Dub. Fus.
104th	2nd Batt. R. Mun. Fus.
105th	2nd Batt. South York. R.
106th	2nd Batt. Durham L. I.
107th	2nd Batt. R. Sussex R.
108th	2nd Batt. R. Innis. Fus.
109th	2nd Batt. Leinster Regt.
Rifle Brigade	Rifle Brigade.

GROSS ESTIMATE, £13,650,626; NET, £12,993,100.

THE following tabular statement gives at one view the cost of this branch of the public service for three years, and shows the net total of the present year to be an increase upon its predecessor of £298,200, the principal additions being made to Votes 1, 2, 6, 10, and 17. The average annual expense for the three years now stands at £12,418,656:—

Year.	Gross Estimate.	Appropriations in Aid.	Net Vote.	Supplementary (net).	Expended.	No. of Officers and Men.	
	£	£	£	£	£	Seamen.	Marines.
1884–85	11,595,711	783,941	10,811,770	756,200	11,625,809	44,550	12,400
1885–86	13,146,928	760,428	12,386,500	308,400	—	48,600	12,900
1886–87	13,650,626	657,526	12,993,100	—	—	48,500	12,900

The estimated "Appropriations in Aid" for 1886-87, £657,526, include the sum of £199,138, "Extra Receipts," which under the arrangement in force prior to 1882 would have been paid into the Exchequer.

The following abstract will show the gross cost of the several votes, and in the succeeding details will be found the net total of each, after deducting "Appropriations in Aid":—

1.	Wages to Seamen and Marines	£3,021,635
2.	Victuals and Clothing	1,233,300
3.	Admiralty Office	207,920
4.	Coast-guard and Naval Reserve	207,667
5.	Scientific Branch	134,638
6.	Dockyards and Naval Yards	1,730,317
7.	Victualling Yards	70,760
8.	Medical Establishments	67,060
9.	Marine Divisions	21,734
10.	§ 1. Naval Stores	1,356,000
	§ 2. Machinery and Ships Built by Contract	2,371,300
11.	New Works, Machinery, Repairs, &c.	630,653
12.	Medicines and Medical Stores	81,560
13.	Martial Law and Law Charges	9,400
14.	Miscellaneous Services	140,760
	Total, Effective Services	£11,284,704
15.	Half Pay and Retired Pay	812,950
16.	§ 1. Military Pensions and Allowances	905,871
	§ 2. Civil ditto	333,801
	Total, Naval Service	£13,337,326
17.	Conveyance of Troops	313,300
	Grand Total	£13,650,626

1. *Wages, &c. to Seamen and Marines.*—Net total £2,902,900, an increase of £128,800. The sub-heads are: Wages, &c. to seamen, boys, and coastguard, £2,579,050—increase £161,398; to marines £405,847—increase £9,987. The expense of raising men and boys is £4,000. For prizes for good shooting, seamen are to receive £975, and marines £1,000, a total of £1,975—increase £116. Recruiting expenses of royal marines are £6,913—decrease £621; field allowances are £2,000; contingencies £21,500; and special gratuity to seamen and marines for service in Egypt £350. The Appropriations in Aid, in reduction of the gross amount of the vote, are £118,735. The details of those receiving pay, &c., under the vote are as follow:—13 flag officers, 2,686 commissioned officers, 495 subordinate officers, 882 warrant officers, and 33,375 petty officers, seamen, &c., making a total of 37,451, or 1,765 more than in the previous year. Of 6,474 boys, 3,874 are for service in the fleet, and 2,600 under instruction in training-ships. In the coast-guard service there are 96 commissioned officers, 1 warrant officer, 224 chief officers, and 3,679 petty officers, seamen, &c., making a total of 47,925 hands in these branches of the service—an increase of 2,361. In the marines the headquarters' staff consists of 5 commissioned officers, 2 warrant officers, and 4 staff sergeants and sergeants; for the service afloat, 86 commissioned officers, 231 staff sergeants and sergeants, 114 buglers and musicians, and 6,003 rank and file; and for the service ashore, 249 commissioned officers, 36 warrant officers, 581 staff sergeants and sergeants, 249 buglers and musicians, and 5,147 rank and file, a total of 12,707 for this branch of the service.

2. *Victuals and Clothing.*—Net total £964,400, an increase of £19,300. The sub-heads are: Provisions and allowances in lieu £669,950—increase £232; payments for provisions not taken up £165,100—increase £9,100; lights and allowances in lieu £55,900—increase £1,700; messtraps £9,800—increase £4,250; seamen's clothing, soap, and tobacco £198,750—increase £2,498; marine clothing, &c. £59,700—increase £6,563; allowances in lieu of ditto £3,200—decrease £250; beer-money, and excess cost of rations £16,500—decrease £2,700; marine barrack stores £14,300—increase £854; victualling stores £26,600—increase £1,380; freight, lighterage, &c. £13,500—increase £1,500. There is an estimated rebate for charges against seamen for issues, repayments by other departments, a contribution of £18,000 from the Indian Government, and the proceeds of sale of unserviceable stores, the whole amounting to £268,900, to be taken as appropriations in aid in reduction of the gross amount of the vote.

3. *Admiralty Office.*—Net total £203,400, an increase of £5,100. The sub-heads are: Salaries, wages, &c. £200,394—increase £8,542; travelling expenses £5,000—increase £500; contingencies £2,526—increase £58. The cost of the several departments, and details of the principal salaries, will be found at p. 208.

4. *Coast-guard and Royal Naval Reserves.*—The net total is £207,600, an increase of £2,300. The sub-heads are: Salaries, wages, &c. of Royal Naval Reserves Office £4,712—increase £391; rents and insurance of coast-guard buildings £28,822—increase £32; travelling expenses, removals, &c. £15,168—decrease £592; fuel and light £4,435; contingencies of coast-guard on shore £2,560—increase £26; wages, &c. of naval reserve £145,690—increase £1,940; seamen and marine pensioners reserve £2,050; naval artillery volunteers £4,230—increase £2,070. The Admiral Superintendent of the Reserve receives £1,961, his secretary £479; a senior captain £1,000; an assistant paymaster £287; while the clerical staff pay and other charges amount to £985. The expenses of the Coast-

guard Service provided for in this vote amount to £50,985, but charges under other votes bring up the total to £445,685. In the *Royal Naval Reserve* (18,325 in number) £84,500 is charged as the annual retainer to seamen, and £43,700 for drill pay and lodging allowance, £8,000 for erection and repair of batteries for drill purposes, £4,794 to deputy registrars for enrolling men, besides smaller amounts for medical fees, and other charges connected with the force, making a total of £145,690. With other votes, in addition to this sum, the total charge for the Reserve is £225,592.

5. *Scientific Branch.*—Net total £113,200, an increase of £600. The salaries, &c., of the *Royal Observatory* cost £5,165, some details of which will be found in p. 164. The expenses for repairs, apparatus, &c. are £3,201. The *Cape Observatory* includes an astronomer at £800, a first assistant at £550, and other salaries and apparatus make a total of £5,806. The expense of the *Nautical Almanac* is £3,431, including salary of the Superintendent £600, a chief assistant £400, besides ten other assistants. The average annual sale of the Almanack for the last five years has been 14,965, the number sold in 1881 (15,870) dropping to 14,065 in 1885. *Chronometers* are estimated to cost £1,432, and the expenses of the *Compass Department* are £1,742. There is an item of £250 devoted to rewards, experiments, &c., which in 1884-85 was added to the funds of the Institution of Naval Architects. The Inspector of Naval Schools receives £700, and the Sub-Inspector £344, making, with travelling expenses, a total of £1,254. An annual contribution of £300 is paid to the Royal United Service Institution. In the *Hydrographical Department* the Hydrographer receives £1,000, besides his half-pay of £264; an assistant £800; a chief civil assistant £600; other assistants £5,370; and seven draughtsmen £2,195. For the drawing and engraving of charts £6,500 is charged, and £6,100 for printing and mounting them. In 1885 there were 140,179 charts sold, producing £8,294: the annual average for five years was 136,276 sold, producing £7,656. The total for salaries is £10,731, and the cost of the department £43,931. Of this £19,000 is the charge for coast and other surveys carried on in various parts of the world, in hire of vessels, wages, &c., to which may be added £67,241 provided in other votes, making the total charge for the surveying service £86,241. The cost of education at the *Royal Naval College*, Greenwich, with incidental expenses, is £31,925; and the conduct of examinations there £2,121. The cost of the *Naval Museum* at Greenwich is set down at £631; the training of naval cadets £19,694, of which £10,050 will be met by parents and guardians, leaving the cost at £9,644, to which may be added £15,779 provided under other votes, making the total charge £25,423. The training of engineer students at Portsmouth and Devonport is £13,340, a further sum of £1,074 being charged under other votes, making a total of £14,414, of which £2,972 is to be contributed by the students; and the expenses for the examination of candidates for the naval medical service are £415. The receipts applied in reduction of the gross estimate amount to £21,438.

6. *Dockyards and Naval Yards.*—Net total £1,729,500, an increase of £58,000. The most important sub-heads are—*Home:* salaries £170,972—decrease £4,308; wages to artificers, &c. £1,321,195—increase £82,028; police £34,789—increase £83. *Abroad*, the chief items are: salaries, &c. £48,796—increase £1,802; wages to artificers £108,736 — increase £8,657; yard service afloat £9,491—increase £541; police £11,554—increase £805. The remaining minor sub-heads will be incidentally noticed further on. The following details are of chief interest:—

(*a*) Dockyards at Home.—*Portsmouth:* the salaries paid to 304 officials amount to £50,918; wages, &c., for 6,190 men £423,069; to 132 police £11,648. *Devonport:* salaries to 240 officials, £42,664; wages for 4,937 men £316,016; to 81 police £7,316. *Chatham:* salaries to 201 officials £35,615; wages for 4,517 men £305,954; to 109 police £9,679. *Sheerness:* salaries to 115 officials £21,171; wages for 1,740 men £117,253; to 32 police £2,871. *Pembroke:* salaries to 90 officials £17,047; wages for 2,386 men £152,562; to 34 police £3,010. *Deptford Storeyard:* salaries to 15 officials £2,892; wages for 82 men £4,979; to 3 police £265. *Haulbowline:* the salaries are paid under Vote 7; wages for 19 men £1,077. *Portland Coaling Dépôt:* salaries to 2 officials £665; wages for 2 men £285. The total officials for the above dockyards number 967, against 993 in 1885-86, and their salaries amount to £170,972, against £175,280 in the previous year. The total number of artificers to be employed in the dockyards at home is more than last year, being 19,873, against 18,056; viz., for ships building and completing 10,173 men; for repairs 5,208; for yard manufactures, storekeeping, and other incidental purposes 4,492.

(*b*) Naval Yards Abroad.—*Malta:* salaries to 58 officials £13,200; wages for 1,292 men ashore and afloat £61,088; to 57 police £3,809. *Bermuda:* salaries to 38 officials £7,994; wages for 259 men £17,440; to 13 police £1,031. *Hong Kong:* salaries to 29 officials £9,632; wages for 390 men £13,704; to 40 police £3,358. *Cape of Good Hope:* salaries to 13 officials £4,091; wages for 78 men £6,675; to 6 police £638. *Gibraltar:* salaries to 7 officials £2,225; wages for 66 men £4,403; to 7 police £539. *Jamaica:* salaries to 10 officials £2,104; wages for 92 men £5,853; to 13 police £1,159. *Halifax:* salaries to 9 officials £2,069; wages for 50 men £3,797; to 7 police £565. *Trincomalie:* salaries to 6 officials £1,589; wages for 80 men £2,605; to 11 police £347. *Esquimalt* (Vancouver): salaries to 9 officials £3,392; wages for 9 men £1,285. *Sydney:* salaries to 5 officials £2,012; wages for 10 men £894. *Yokohama:* salary to 1 official £329; wages for 1 man £114; to 4 police £71. *Antigua:* wages for 8 men £308; to 1 police £46. *Fernando Po:* salary to 1 official £150. *Sierra Leone:* for hire £61.

7. *Victualling Yards.*—Net total £70,700, a decrease of £600. The chief heads of expenditure are—*At Home:* salaries £15,267; wages £44,074; and *Abroad* similar items are respectively £2,233 and £6,203. The most important details are as follow: *At Home*—*Deptford:* total £32,664, against £33,944; salaries £7,404; wages £24,015; men 379; police 24. *Gosport:* total £13,595, against £13,559; salaries £3,128; wages £10,183; men 121; police 18. *Plymouth:* total £12,004, against £11,969; salaries £2,667; wages £8,887; men 109; police 15. *Royal Alexandra* (Haulbowline): total £3,644, against £3,696; salaries £2,068; wages £989; men 18. *Abroad*—*Gibraltar:* total £300, wages for 5 men. *Malta:* total £3,472, against £3,601; salaries £1,078; wages £2,273; men 69. *Halifax:* total £748; salary

£450; wages £102. *Bermuda:* total wages £735, against £716; men 11. *Jamaica:* total £746, against £764; salary £305; wages £426; men 8. *Sierra Leone:* total £193; salary £100; wages £88; men 5. *Cape of Good Hope:* total £451, wages for 6 men. *Bombay*, £300. *Barbados*, £100. *Trincomalie*, £162, wages for 7 men. *Hong Kong:* wages £807; men 24. *Esquimalt* (Vancouver): total £692, £612 being wages for 5 men.

8. *Medical Establishments.*—Net total £67,000, a decrease of £600. The chief heads *at Home* are—salaries £19,622; wages £19,529; and similar items *Abroad* are £11,105 and £6,672; salaries at marine infirmaries are £4,701, and wages £952. The details are:—*At Home—Melville:* total £5,925, against £5,840; salaries £3,044; wages £2,566. *Haslar:* total £16,766, against £16,962; salaries £7,628; wages £8,098. *Plymouth:* total £12,160, against £12,503; salaries £5,886; wages £5,614. *Haulbowline:* total £1,935, against £1,910; salaries £1,102; wages £808. *Yarmouth Lunatic Asylum:* total £4,483, against £4,616; salaries £1,471; wages £2,237. *Portland:* total £702, against £704. *Abroad—Malta:* total £3,910, against £3,991; salaries £1,946; wages £1,676. *Lisbon:* total £697, against £688. *Halifax:* £255. *Bermuda:* total £2,973; salaries £2,073; wages £894. *Jamaica:* total £2,742; salaries £1,945; wages £784. *Cape of Good Hope:* total £2,116; salaries £1,508; wages £592. *Trincomalie*, £169. *Hong Kong:* total £3,753, against £3,706; salaries £2,102; wages £1,365. *Esquimalt:* £1,024. *Yokohama:* total £1,253; salaries £550; wages £480. *The Marine Infirmaries* present the following details:—*Portsmouth* (Forton): total £1,366; salaries £1,299; wages £57. *Portsmouth* (Eastney): total £1,685; salaries £1,262; wages £314. *Plymouth:* total £1,270. *Walmer:* total £1,576; salaries £932; wages £524. In the vote the sum of £300 is estimated as extra pay to officers and others whose services are lent from the Navy.

9. *Marine Divisions.*—Net total £21,700. The disbursements are—salaries £7,588; rents, water, &c. £7,552; gas £3,400; contributions and grants in aid £776; contingencies £2,418. The details are—*Chatham:* total £3,879, against £3,850. *Portsmouth* (Forton): £5,054, against £4,650. *Portsmouth* (Eastney and Fort Cumberland): £4,909, against £5,399. *Plymouth:* £3,840, against £3,783. *Walmer Recruit Dépôt*, £4,052, against £4,058.

10. *Naval Stores for Building and Repairing.*—This vote is divided into two sections, the first dealing with *Naval Stores*, and the second with *Machinery and Ships built by contract.* The net total of the first section is £1,206,000, a decrease of £142,000. The second section of the estimate is £2,371,300, an increase of £245,300. The details are:—

Sect. I.—Timber, masts, deals, &c. £162,200, against £237,000; metals and metal articles £516,000, against £521,500; coals and other fuel £255,000, against £285,000; hemp, canvas, &c. £122,000, against £126,500; paint, oils, pitch, glass, and similar articles £180,000, against £234,500; electrical, torpedo, and other apparatus £87,800, against £110,000; and freight and other charges on naval stores £33,000, against £30,000. The appropriations in aid amount to £150,000.

Sect. II.—The total required for steam propelling machinery is £730,500, an increase of £4,200. The sum required for ships building by contract is £989,700, against £773,750. The remaining items are: £25,200 for machinery connected with steering, &c.; £23,500 for experimental services; £486,400 for gun mountings; £35,000 for repairs of ships in private dockyards; £18,500 for salaries of superintendents of contract-built ships; £10,000 for steam launches and pinnaces; £51,500 for torpedoes purchased; and £1,000 for breaking up ships, &c.

11. *New Works, Machinery, and Repairs.*—Net total £623,700, a decrease of £36,900. For new works and buildings £12,000 is required for *Chatham;* for *Portsmouth* £10,000 for extension of the yard, on which £2,190,245 has been expended, £27,000 for torpedo range and stores, and £11,000 for other purposes; for *Keyham* £21,500; for *Haulbowline* £35,000; for *Gibraltar* £3,000; for *Malta* £48,650; for *Bermuda* £5,000; and for *Hong Kong* £10,000. For minor works and buildings at home the sum of £138,835 is required, £28,425 being for *Chatham;* for *Sheerness* £6,885; *Portsmouth* £60,510; *Devonport* and *Keyham* £27,970; and other places £15,045. For minor dockyards abroad the sum required is £48,415. For victualling yards at home the total is £9,060; and abroad £1,390; hospitals and prisons at home £12,430; abroad £5,450; marine barracks and infirmaries £17,505; Coastguard £25,000; naval colleges £5,435; breakwaters £13,830; and temporary superintendence at home £10,000; abroad £4,000. For yard machinery and repairs at dockyards at home the amount required is £44,702; £13,600 being for *Chatham;* £1,475 for *Sheerness;* £17,605 for *Portsmouth;* £2,500 for *Devonport* and *Keyham;* and £9,522 for *Pembroke.* For naval yards abroad £23,649; and for victualling yards at home £2,550. Appropriations in aid amount to £6,953.

12. *Medicines and Medical Stores, &c.*—Net total £62,600, an increase of £800. The disbursements are—Hospital and Infirmary provisions, medicines, instruments, &c. £61,250—increase £750; subsistence, &c., of seamen at sick quarters, &c. £12,000; expense of carrying out the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act £6,510; and miscellaneous disbursements, medical service £1,800. Appropriations in aid amount to £18,960.

13. *Martial Law, &c.*—The total is £9,400, a decrease of £600. The heads of expenditure are—Courts-martial £2,000; Naval Prison, Lewes £4,000; ditto at Hong Kong, Bermuda, the Cape, Ascension, and Coquimbo £1,270; conveyance of prisoners £1,280; and subsistence abroad £850.

14. *Miscellaneous Services.*—Net total £135,700, a decrease of £8,400. The amounts of chief importance are—piloting and towing ships of the navy £9,000; passage-money and conveyance of officers, seamen, and marines £60,500. The Commanders-in-Chief absorb for rents, rates, &c. £3,500; telegrams £9,000; compensation to officers for losses by shipwreck £700; contributions to sailors' homes £650; to religious and charitable institutions £1,500; allowances to ministers of religion £3,300; percentage to banks £1,900; medals £170; advertisements and stamps on contracts £2,400; compensation for damages done by navy vessels £2,500; expenses of committees £2,000; stationery £3,800; lodging allowance to naval officers £4,500; water police £4,375; naval attachés £1,000; construction of docks at Hong Kong £10,000; expenses of boys in training-ships £2,900; and miscellaneous payments and allowances (including the conveyance by sea of the Royal Household,

and the entertainment of royal personages) £9,900. There are a few other items of minor importance, while the receipts taken in reduction of the gross estimate amount to £5,060.

15. *Half-pay, Reserved, and Retired Pay to Naval and Marine Officers.*—Net total £812,900, a decrease of £17,500. The gross estimate is divided into four items, £81,057 for half-pay—decrease £15,383; £665,873 for reserved and retired pay—increase £6,342; £61,020 for commutation of retired pay—decrease £8,460; and £5,000 as gratuities to officers on retirement. On the active list there were 355 officers, requiring £81,057; 68 on the reserved list £15,637; 2,058 on the retired list £572,933; and 241 retired marine officers £77,303; making a total of £746,930. In respect to the commutation of retired pay, by arrangement with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt the sum of £61,020 is paid for a terminable annuity sufficient to repay in ten years the amount advanced, with interest thereon at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

16. *Military and Civil Pensions and Allowances.*—This Vote is divided into two sections: the net *Military* estimate is £905,800, an increase of £600. The *Civil* section amounts to £333,300, an increase of £3,000.

Sect. I. *Military.*—The chief heads are: Pensions for meritorious services £6,400, distributed in amounts of £300 annually to flag officers, £150 to captains, and in amounts of £100 to £200 to marine and medical officers. The pensions for conspicuous bravery amount to £280, being £150 to 15 recipients of the Victoria Cross, £100 to 9 men who have received a medal for conspicuous gallantry, and £30 to 3 sergeants "for distinguished and meritorious service and gallant conduct in the field." Pensions for wounds amount to £6,000 among 84 officers. Pensions to engineers, warrant officers, &c., 937 in number, amount to £88,500; to 189 widows and relatives of officers slain or drowned £13,041; to 2,295 widows of naval officers £126,500; to 119 widows of marine officers £6,200; compassionate allowances for 1,501 children £22,500; compensation to lieutenants for loss of appointments £81; pensions to 88 old and disabled officers £5,025; to 24,836 seamen and marines for wounds, &c. £622,515; with compassionate allowances to officers £450; commutation of pensions £6,145; special pensions £1,934.

Sect. II. *Civil.*—Of the sum of £333,300 there is distributed £115,587 to civil officers, and £150,000 to artificers, &c. Pensions to 950 persons connected with the Coastguard, including 70 widows and 22 children, amount to £38,800; gratuities to other persons £300; contribution to Metropolitan Police Pension Fund £5,168; £230 towards pensions to Registrars; gratuities to clerks on retirement £13,249; and commutation of pensions £10,467.

17. *Non-Naval Services and Freight.*—Net total £252,000, an increase of £41,000. The heads are—special allowances to officers and men of troopships £4,750—increase £50; coals £21,000—increase £4,700; medicines, &c. £150; pilotage, &c. £4,700—increase £660; conveyance of troops and horses abroad, homeward, and intercolonially £142,900—decrease £16,100; conveyance of stores £67,700—increase £20,500; conveyance of troops coastwise £11,500—increase £4,700; hire of transports £53,500—increase £28,100; condensing and ice ships £4,600; transport officers in London and at the outports £1,500; and telegraphic expenses £1,000. Repayments taken in reduction of the vote amount to £61,300.

The numbers of officers and men in the naval service, according to the returns of the 1st of February, 1886, are:—Fleet service—officers and seamen 37,149, boys 6,741; Coast guard 3,896; Royal Marines 12,844; Naval establishments on shore—officers, seamen, &c., 575; Royal Marines 193; Royal Naval Reserve—officers 325, men 17,890; Seamen and Marine Pensioners Reserve 2,072; Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers—officers 70, men 1,357; a total of 82,112. In addition to this number all pensioners whose age does not exceed 55 years are liable to be called up for active service in case of war or any emergency.

In November, 1885, the steam ships in commission numbered 191, comprising 30 armour-plated ships, 1 frigate, 26 corvettes, one torpedo ram, 16 sloops, 22 gun vessels, 48 gunboats, 25 miscellaneous, 2 despatch vessels, 7 troop and store ships, 4 Indian troop-ships, 4 royal yachts, and 5 surveying vessels. Sailing vessels numbered 30, and stationary ships 37, making a total of 258.

SHIPS BUILDING AND COMPLETING FOR THE ROYAL NAVY.—*Private yards thus—*.*

Anson, 10, 10,000 (11,500) barbette ship, Pembroke.
Archer, 6, 1630 (3500), torpedo cruiser, Devonport.
Aurora, 12, 5000 (8500), steam cruiser, Pembroke.
***Australia**, 12, 5000 (8500), steam cruiser, Glasgow.
***Benbow**, 12, 10,000 (11,500), barbette ship, Blackwall.
**Bramble*, 6, 670 (1000), comp. gunboat, Belfast.
**Brisk*, 6, 1630 (3500), torpedo cruiser, Glasgow.
Camperdown, 10, 10,000 (11,500), barbette ship, Portsmouth.
***Cossack**, 6, 1630 (3500), torpedo cruiser, Glasgow
Daphne, 8, 1040 (2000), comp. sloop, Sheerness.
Edinburgh, 9, 9150 (7520), turret ship, Portsmouth.
***Fearless**, 4, 1430 (3200), torpedo cruiser, Barrow.
Forth, 12, 3550 (5700), steam cruiser, Pembroke.
***Galatea**, 12, 5000 (8500), steam cruiser, Glasgow.
Grasshopper, 1, 450 (2700), torp. gunboat, Shrnss.
Hero, 6200 (6000), turret ship, Chatham.
Howe, 10, 9700 (11,720), barbette ship, Portsmth.
Immortalité, 12, 5000 (8500) steam cruiser, Chatham
**Lizard*, 6, 670 (1000), comp. gunboat, Belfast.
Melita, 8, 970 (1200), composite sloop, Malta.
Mohawk, 6, 1630 (3500), torpedo cruiser, Sheerness.
***Narcissus**, 12, 5000 (8500), steam cruiser, Hull.
Nile, 12, 11,940 (10,500), turret ship, Pembroke.
***Orlando**, 12, 5000 (8500), steam cruiser, Jarrow.
**Porpoise*, 6, 1630 (3500), torpedo cruiser, Glasgw.
Racoon, 6, 1630 (4500), torpedo cruiser, Devonpt.
***Rattler**, 6, 670 (1200), comp. gunboat, Newcastle.
***Rattlesnake**, 1, 450 (2700), torpedo gunboat, Birkenhead.
***Renown**, 15, 10,470 (12,000), turret ship, Newcastle.
Rodney, 10, 9700 (11,160), barbette ship, Chatham.
Sandfly, 1, 450 (2700), torpedo gunboat, Devonpt.
***Sans Pareil**, 15, 10,470 (12,000), turret ship, Blackwall.
Serpent, 6, 1630 (4500), torpedo cruiser, Devonport.
Severn, 12, 3550 (6000), steam cruiser, Chatham.
Spider, 1, 450 (2700), torpedo gunboat, Devonport.
***Tartar**, 6, 1630 (3500), torpedo cruiser, Glasgow.
Thames, 3550 (5700), steam cruiser, Pembroke.
Trafalgar, 12, 11,940 (10,500), turret ship, Portsm.
***Undaunted**, 12, 5000 (8500), steam cruiser, Jarrow.
***Wasp**, 6, 670 (1000), comp. gunboat, Newcastle.

Navy Pay.

ANNUAL PAY OF EFFECTIVE OFFICERS AND SEAMEN.

Admiral (home command), £1,825; extras, table money and allowance in lieu of servants, £1,595 to £2,143. Vice-Admiral, £1,460; extras (according to where serving), £1,095 to £1,642. Rear-Admiral, £1,095; extras, £547 to £1,642. Commodore, £410 to £602; extras, £547 to £739. Captain (superintendent), £602; extras, £216 to £282. Captain, £410 to £602; extras, £128 to £329. Staff Captain, £511; extras, £46 to £142. Commander, £365; extras, £46 to £91. Staff Commander and Navigating Lieutenant, £219 to £401; extras, £46 to £119. Lieutenant in command, £201; extras, £46 to £119. Lieutenant, £183; extras, £18 to £73. Chief Officer in command, £201; extras, £27. Chief Officer, £110. Sub-Lieutenant, £91; extras, £45 to £73. Senior Mate, £100 to £146. Second Mate, £73 to £82. Midshipman, £32. Naval Cadet, £18. Chief Gunner, and Chief Boatswain, £164; extras, £9. Gunner, and Boatswain, £100 to £151. Petty Officer, and leading Seaman, £30 to £128. Boatman, £29 to £58. Able, ordinary, and 2nd class ordinary Seaman, £17 to £29. Boy, £9 to £11.

Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, £1,004. Deputy ditto, £767. Fleet Surgeon, £492 to £602; extras, £46 to £91. Staff Surgeon, £383 to £438; extras, £46 to £91. Surgeon, £210 to £283. Chaplain, £219 to £401 (half-pay additional when acting as Naval Instructor).

Chief Inspector of Machinery afloat, £639. Inspector ditto, £548. Chief Engineer, £237 to £401; extras, £18 to £164. Engineer, and Assistant ditto, £110 to £219; extras, £18. Stoker, £39 to £52. Chief Carpenter, £164; extras, £5 to £14. Carpenter (officer), £100 to £150. Carpenter, £50.

Naval Instructor, £219 to £402. Secretary, £274 to £548; extras (abroad), £40. Paymaster, £256 to £602; extras, £45 to £91. Assistant ditto, £91 to £228. Paymaster's Clerk, £63 to £78. Clerk, £73 to £210. Assistant ditto, £20 to £46. Steward, £29 to £64. Domestic, £20.

Army Pay.

DAILY PAY OF STAFF OFFICERS, ETC.

Lieutenant-General, £5 10s.; Major-General, £3; Brigadier-General, £2 10s.; Colonel on Staff, £2 and £2 10s.; Deputy-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, £2; Assistant ditto, £1 5s.; Deputy Assistant ditto, 21s.; Assistant Military Secretaries, Brigade Majors, and Aides-de-Camp, 21s.

REGIMENTAL DAILY PAY (BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT).

	R. Horse Artillery.		Royal Artillery. (Field.)		Royal Engineers.				Houshld. Cavalry.		Line Cavalry.		Foot Guards.		Infantry.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Colonel	30	0	26	0	26	0			....		....		....		....	
Lieutenant-Colonel	24	9	18	0	18	0			23	6	21	6	18	0	18	0
Major	18	6	16	0	16	0			15	6	15	0	13	7	13	7
Captain	15	0	11	7	11	7			13	6	13	0	11	7	11	7
Lieutenant	7	8	5	7	5	7			6	8	6	8	5	3	5	3
Adjutant	17	6	14	1	2	6†			16	0	15	6	14	1	14	1
Riding Master	9	0	9	0	9	0			9	0	9	0	....		....	
Quartermaster	10	6	9	6	9	6			10	6	10	6	9	0	9	0
Sergeant (Corporal) Major	6	0	5	10	6*	0	6**	0	5	10	5	4	5	2	5	0
Band Master	6	0	6	0	....		6	0	5	6	5	6	5	0	5	0
Quartermaster Sergeant (Corp. Major)	4	4	4	2	5	3	4	6	4	2	3	10	3	8	4	0
Sergeant (Corporal) Instructor	4	2	4	0	....		....		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Battery Sergeant Major, do. Q.-M. Sergt	4	4	4	2	....		....		....		....		....		....	
Armourer Sergeant (Corporal)	....		5	3	....		5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3
Troop & Company Sergt. (Corporal) Major	....		....		4	4	3	9	4	0	3	10	....		....	
Farrier Quartermaster Sergeant (Corp.)	4	5	....		4	6	....		4	3	4	0	....		....	
Wheeler Quartermaster Sergeant	3	11	....		....		....		....		....		....		....	
Collar Maker & Saddler Q.M. Serg. (Corp.)	3	11	....		....		....		4	0	3	8	....		....	
Orderly Room Sergeant (Corporal)	2	8	2	8	....		....		3	0	2	8	2	6	2	6
Sergt. (Corp.) Trumpeter, Sergt. Bugler	3	4	3	2	....		4	6	3	2	2	8	....		....	
Sergeant (Corporal) Cook	3	4	3	2	....		3	3	3	0	2	8	2	6	2	4
Sergeant (Corporal of Horse)	3	4	3	2	3	6	3	3	3	0	2	8	2	6	2	4
Sergt. (Corp.) Farrier and Carriage Smith	3	9	3	7	3	8	....		3	4	2	10	....		....	
Paymaster Sergeant (Corporal)	....		....		....		....		3	0	2	8	....		2	6
Kettle Drummer, Sergeant Drummer	....		....		....		....		2	4	....		2	6	2	4
Drill Sergeant, Colour Sergeant	....		....		....		3	3	....		....		3	2	3	0
Corporal	2	8	2	6	2	9	2	6	2	8	2	0	1	9	1	8
Bombardier, Second Corporal	2	5	2	3	2	5	2	2	....		....		....		....	
Collar Maker, Wheeler, Saddler, Artificer	2	5	2	3	....		1	11	2	4	1	9½	....		....	
Shoeing and Carriage Smith	2	2	2	0	....		....		2	5½	1	10	....		....	
Trumpeter, Bugler, Drummer and Fifer	2	0	1	2½	1	4	1	1½	1	11	1	4	1	2	1	1
Gunner, Sapper, Private	1	4	1	2½	1	4	1	1½	1	9	1	2	1	1	1	0
Driver	1	3	1	2½	2	4	....		....		....		....		....	

* Mounted. ** Dismounted. † Additional to regimental pay.

In the following List will be found the Names and Stations of the Principal Military and Naval Officers, such as the public have most occasion to communicate with on matters of business.

ALDERSHOT.—*Gymnasia. Inspector*, Lieut.-Col. George M. Onslow; *Assist.*, Maj. Geo. M. Fox.

ALDERSHOT.—*School of Signalling. Inspector*, Major Morton F. Thrupp; *Assist.*, Major A. Davidson.

ALDERSHOT CAMP.—*In command*, Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bt., K.C.B.; Maj.-Gen. Wm. J. Williams, C.B. (Roy. Art.); Col. Sir Howard C. Elphinstone, K.C.B., *VC* (Roy. Eng.). *Assist. Adjts. & Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. Chas. W. Robinson and Col. Wm. W. Lynch, C.B. *Dep. Coms.-Gen.*, Col. A. C. Ryland; (Ordnance) Col. Samuel O. Rogers. *Dist. Paym.*, Col. Robert C. Streatfeild. *Surg.-Gen.*, John Hendley, C.B. *Chaplains*, Revds. W. R. Beach, Robt. S. Patterson, Jas. Bellord (R.C.), J. Mactaggart (P.), J. Corbett (R.C.), C. F. Reilly, C. H. Murphy, E. Ryan (R.C.). *Inspect. Vet. Surg.* W. B. Walters. *Gov. of Prison*, Col. W. H. C. Wellesley.

ASCENSION.—*Naval Yard. In charge*, Capt. Geo. Parsons. *Paym.*, William H. Gribbell.

BELFAST.—*In comm.*, Maj.-Gen. Alex. G. Montgomery-Moore; Lieut.-Col. Hugh Latham (Londonderry, Roy. Art.); Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Lyon-Campbell (Roy. Eng.). *Brig. Maj.*, Maj. Hon. F. L. L. Colborne. *Assist. Com.-Gen.*, Thos. A. Le Mesurier; *Dep. Assist. Com.-Gen.* (Ordnance), Capt. Thos. P. Battersby. *Dist. Paym.*, Major John J. Tuck. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, E. M. Sinclair.

BERMUDA.—*Naval Yard*, £27,354. *Sal.*, £7,994; *Wages*, £18,711. *In charge*, Capt. John F. G. Grant, £907. *Clerk of Works*, W. E. Riley, £420. *Storekeeper & Accountant*, H. J. Laslett, £600. *Constructor*, H. H. Ash, £549. *Engineer*, William C. Hilder, £274.

BERMUDA.—*Victualling Yard*, £735. *In charge*, Capt. John F. G. Grant; *Storekeeper*, H. J. Laslett.

CANTERBURY.—*Cavalry Dépôt*, £2,724. *Comm.*, Col. John C. Le Quesne. *Supt. Riding Estab.*, Col. Wm. V. Brownlow. *Payms.*, Maj. Wm. J. Carden, Capt. P. Montagu. *Adj.*, Maj. Chas. E. Beck. *Chaplain*, Rev. George Mead.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*Naval Yard*, £12,054. *Sal.*, £4,091; *Wages*, £7,613. *Staff Comm.*, John J. Covey, £538. *Storekeeper & Accountant*, T. S. Veale, £600. *Chaplain*, Rev. Francis C. Lang, £374. *Fleet Engineer*, Gustav A. C. Benecke, £449.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*Victualling Yard*, £451. *Storekeeper*, T. S. Veale.

CHATHAM.—*In comd.*, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Richard Monck; Col. Robt. Hawthorn (Roy. Eng.). *Brig. Maj.*, Maj. M. N. G. Kane. *Assist. Coms.-Gen.*, Albert Meyer; (Ordnance) Henry P. Moors. *Dist. Paymaster*, Major C. F. Carey. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, Edmund H. Roberts. *Chapl.*, Rev. W. H. Bullock.

CHATHAM.—*School of Military Engineering*, £23,391. *Comm.*, Col. James B. Edwards, C.B. *Assist. Comdt.*, Lt.-Col. Bruce Brine; *Brig. Maj.*, Maj. Wm. J. Galwey.

CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—£353,652. *Sal.*, £35,615; *Wages*, £315,633. *Adm. Sup.*, William Codrington, C.B., £1,883. *Civil Asst.*, Robert Barnaby, £1,000. *Staff Captain*, John Palmer, £600. *Chief Construc.*, J. G. Wildish, £600. *Chief Engineer*, Jas. A. Bedbrook, £627. *Sup. Engineer*, Capt. H. Pilkington, R.E., £703. *Storekeeper*, W. P. S. Burton, £550. *Cashier*, G. H. Harvey, £603. *Chaplain*, Rev. William Law, £550. *Fleet Surg.*, Samuel Bamfield, £601. *Constructors*, James Allington and J. A. Yates, each £400. *Assist. Engineer*, R. H. Andrews, £431. *Assist. Civil Eng.*, C. S. Davis, £383.

CHATHAM.—*Royal Hospital*, £5,925. *Sal.*, £3,044; *Wages*, £2,566. *Dep. Insp.-Gen.*, Duncan Hilston. *Chaplain*, Rev. William Dearden. *Staff Surg.*, St. L. Ffrench-Mullen.

CHELSEA.—*Royal Hospital*, £27,845. *Governor*, Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B. *Lt.-Gov.*, Col. Edward A. Stuart. *Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. George Hutt, C.B. *Chaplain*, Rev. Sydney Clark. *Phys. and Surg.*, John A. M'Munn. *Adjt.*, Maj. John J. C. Irby.

CHELSEA.—*Royal Military Asylum*, £10,346 (Boys, 550). *Comm.*, Col. H. Mackenzie. *Qr.-Mast. and Adjt.*, E. C. Thomas. *Surg.-Major*, W. S. Pratt. *Chaplain*, Rev. C. A. Solbé.

COLCHESTER.—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, G.C.M.G., *VC*; Col. Walter W. Woodward (Roy. Art.); Col. Edwd. L. Bland (Roy. Eng.). *Asst. Adjt. and Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. Edmd. Leach, C.B. *Brig. Maj.*, Lt.-Col. Ralph E. Allen. *Assist. Coms.-Gen.*, Edwin FitzStubbs; (Ordnance) Edmund G. Skinner. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, Herbert T. Reade, *VC*. *Dist. Paymaster*, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Huddlestone. *Chaplains*, Revds. C. J. Coar, C. Adeane Rosser.

CORK.—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Stevenson; Col. Wm. Booth (Roy. Art.); Col. Frederick A. Le Mesurier (Roy. Eng.). *Asst. Adjt. & Q.-M.-Gen.*, Major Robert Elias. *Dep. Com.-Gen.*, Jonathan W. Elmes; *Asst. Com.-Gen.* (Ordnance), Ernest Houghton. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, S. Fuller. *Dist. Paym.*, Major Frank W. Dundee. *Chaplain*, Rev. Milward Crooke. *Gov. Mil. Prison*, Major H. Wotton Campbell.

CURRAGH BRIGADE.—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Chas. W. Thesiger. *Brig. Major*, Major Henry Tomkinson. *Dep. Surg-Gen.*, *Chaplains*, Revds. George M. St. M. Ritchie, James Spiers (P.).

DEPTFORD.—*Royal Victoria Victualling Yard*. £32,664. *Sal.*, £7,404; *Wages*, £24,015. *Superintend.*, Francis H. Miller, £840. *Inspectors*, Dundas Irving (Victualling Stores), £550; W. H. Judd (Naval Stores), £550. *Fleet Surg.*, John Lambert, £605. *Fleet Paym.*, Wm. H. Whichelo, £538.

DEVONPORT.—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. Thos. C. Lyons, C.B.; Col. Joshua F. Betty (Roy. Art.); Col. Edward O. Hewett (Roy. Eng.). *Assist. Adjt. & Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. Geo. D. Barker. *Dep. Coms.-Gen.*, Richard C. Healy; (Ordnance) John C. Angell. *Dist. Paym.*, Lt.-Col. Thomas P. Senior. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, John Tulloch. *Chaplain*, Rev. F. G. Wright.

DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—£368,400. *Sal.*, £42,664; *Wages*, £323,332. *Adm. Supt.*, H. D. Grant, C.B., £1,883. *Civil Assistant*, J. F. Broad, £1,000. *Staff Captain*, John R. N. Moss, £600. *Chief Constructor*, J. B. Huddy, £600. *Chief Engineer*, D. Robb, £616. *Sup. Civil Eng.*, John Haite, £675. *Queen's Harbour Master*, Adol-

phus de G. Sutton. *Storekeeper*, Thomas H. Crouch, £650. *Cashier*, A. P. Cooper, £558. *Chaplain*, Rev. Wm. Dickson, £459. *Fleet Surgeon*, Daniel O'Connor, £655. *Constructors*, Henry Cock and Joseph Newnham, each £400. *Assist. Engineer*, William W. Chilcott, £441. *Clerk of Works*, A. J. Woodhead, £350.

DOVER.—*In comm.*, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Percy R. B. Feilding, C.B.; Col. Charles B. Brackenbury (Roy. Art.); Col. Richard Harrison, C.B. (Roy. Eng.). *Assist. Adjts. and Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. Charles F. Gregorie and . *Dep. Coms.-Gen.*, Edwd. C. Saunder; (Ordn.) Thales Pease. *Dist. Paym.*, Col. Maxwell K. Morris. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, Duncan A. C. Fraser. *Chapls.*, Revds. David Arthur (P.), H. Tudor Craig, E. A. Alderson, W. B. L. Alexander (R.C.).

DUBLIN. — (For Staff at Headquarters, see p. 185.) *In command*, Maj-Gen. Hn. J. C. Dormer, C.B.; Col. Hubert Le Cocq (Roy. Art.); Lt.-Col. Wm. R. Slacke (Roy. Eng.). *Asst. Adjts. and Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. John Duncan and . *Dep. Com.-Gen.*, John Draper. *Dist. Paym.*, . *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, Thos. N. Hoysted. *Chaplains*, Revds. Franc Sadleir, A. J. Townend, Dr. H. H. Beattie (P.), F. A. Darnell, R. F. M'Leod. *Gov. Mil. Prison*, H. C. Talbot.

DUBLIN. — *Royal Hibernian Military School*, £9,115. *Comm.*, . *Sec. and Adjt.*, Major Joseph W. Fitzgerald. *Surg.*, John H. Whittaker. *Chaplains*, Rev. R. Foster (E.), J. M. Hamilton (P.), M. Donovan (R.C.). *Head Master*, J. H. Gibbons.

DUBLIN.—*Royal Hospital* (Kilmainham), £4,895. *Master*, Gen. H.S.H. Prince W. A. E. of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B. *Chapl.*, . *Sec.*, L. F. Banks. *Surg.*, Wm. Carte. *Adj.*, Capt. Wm. M'Gill.

EDINBURGH.—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. Alex. J. H. Elliot, C.B.; Col. Edwd. Keate (Roy. Art.); Col. Edward D. Malcolm, C.B. (Roy. Eng.). *Assist. Adjt. and Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. J. Thompson. *Asst. Com.-Gens.*, James A. Clarke; (Ord.) George C. Murray. *Dist. Paym.*, Col. John E. Longden. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, Wm. M. Webb. *Chaplain*, Rev. John Milne (P.).

ENFIELD.—*Royal Small Arms Factory*, £245,506. *Sal.*, £4,520; *Wages*, £163,470. *Supt.*, Col. Henry T. Arbuthnot. *Asst. Supts.*, Lt.-Col. William Hunter, and Col. Wentworth H. King-Harman (Birmingham).

ESQUIMALT.—*Naval Yard*, £4,878. *Sal.*, £3,392; *Wages*, £1,435. *Storekeeper & Accountant*, Jas. H. Innes, £821. *Chief Engineer*, Daniel Cartmel, £506.

ESQUIMALT.—*Victualling Yard*, £692. *Storekeeper*, James H. Innes.

GIBRALTAR.—*Naval Yard*, £8,393. *Sal.*, £2,225; *Wages*, £5,123. *In charge*, Capt. Henry C. St. John, £987. *Chief Eng.*, Jas. Hook, £412.

GIBRALTAR.—*Victualling Yard*, £300. *In charge*, Capt. John C. Purvis.

GOSPORT.—*Chaplains*, Revds. Chas. A. Wetherall, Frederick L. Gascoigne (R.C.), Edward J. Hardy. *Gov. Mil. Prison*, Lt.-Col. H. Waring.

GOSPORT.—*Discharge Dépôt*. Lieut.-Col. Wm. Livesay. *Paym.*, Major Thomas Bell.

GOSPORT.—*Royal Clarence Victualling Yard* (Weevil), £13,595. *Sal.*, £3,128; *Wages*, £10,183. *Suptg. Storekpr.*, Wm. Scott, £650. *Assist. Civil Eng.*, James Carruthers, £395.

GREENWICH.—*Royal Hospital. Visitor & Governor*, Adm. Sir Lewis T. Jones, G.C.B. *Director*, G. T. Lambert. *Chaplain*, Rev. John B. Harbord, M.A. *Curator, Painted Hall*, Sir O. W. Brierly.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOL.—*Supt.* Capt. Charles Burney, C.B. *Medical Officer*, G. W. Armstrong. *Chapl.*, Rev. Charles E. York. *Cashier & Storekpr.*, Edward M. Roe. *Head Master*, Albert Escott.

HALIFAX (Nova Scotia).—*Naval Yard*, £7,094. *Sal.*, £2,069; *Wages*, £4,512. *Storekeeper & Accountant*, Andrew Vizard, £600. *Chief Engineer*, Charles Salmon, £431.

HALIFAX.—*Victualling Yard*, £748. *Storekeeper*, Andrew Vizard.

HASLAR.—*Royal Hospital* (Gosport), £16,766. *Salaries*, £7,628; *Wages*, £8,098. *Insp.-Gen.*, Jas. N. Dick. *Dep. Insp.-Gens.*, F. W. Davis, Edw. T. Mortimer. *Chapl.*, Rev. Chas. Clark. *Storekeeper and Cashier*, W. H. E. Mitchell. *Fleet Surgs.*, T. G. Wilson, Walter Reid.

HAULBOWLINE.—*Royal Alexandra Victualling Yard*, £3,644. *Sal.*, £2,068; *Wages*, £989. *Storekeeper and Accountant*, Alex. Thomas, £503. *Civil Eng.*, J. O. Andrews, £675.

HAULBOWLINE.—*Royal Hospital* (Cork), £1,935. *F. Surg.*, Hen. Hadlow. *Surg.*, Matt. Digan.

HONG KONG.—*Naval Yard*, £27,223. *Sal.*, £9,632; *Wages*, £17,142. *In charge*, Capt. George D. Morant, £841. *Storekeeper*, W. H. Lobb, £900. *Chaplain*, Rev. Frederic A. J. Gace, £487 *Constructor*, William James, £692. *Engineer*, Robert H. Cooper.

HONG KONG.—*Victualling Yard*, £807. *In charge*. Capt. Geo. D. Morant. *Storekeeper*, W. H. Lobb.

HOUNSLOW. — *School of Music* (*Kneller Hall*). *Commandant* Col. R. T. Thompson. *Director*, C. Cousins. *Chaplain*, Rev. R. Halpin.

HYTHE.—*School of Musketry*, £6,382. *Commandant*, Col. John M. Gurnell Tongue. *Dep. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, Maj. Francis MacKenzie Salmond. *Chief Instruct.*, Lt.-Col. Walter C. Mackinnon. *Brig. Surg.*, John Coates. *Qr.-Mr. and Adjt.*, M. Murphy (*acting*).

JAMAICA.—*Victualling Yard*, £746. *In charge*, Commodore Henry Hand.

LEWES.—*Naval Prison*, £4,000. *Gov.* Capt. Chas. M. Luckraft, £403. *Chaplain*, Rev. Philip C. Pratt, £250.

LONDON.—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. Reginald Gipps, C.B.; Lt.-Col. Alex. C. Hamilton (Roy Eng.). *Assist. Adjts. & Q.-M. Gen.*, Col. Julian Hamilton Hall, Col. Herbert G. Panter (Recruiting). *Brig. Major*, Capt. Francis C. Ricardo. *Assist. Com.-Gen.*, C. E. Walton *Dist. Paym.*, Col. Walter R. Olivey. *Dep Surg.-Gen.*, Sir James A. Hanbury, K.C.B *Chaplains*, Revs. James M. Millar (P.), W. F R. Buckle.

LONDON.—*Royal Army Clothing Dépôt* (Grosvenor Road). *Sal.*, £13,800; *Wages*, £151,000. *Director*, Geo. D. Ramsay, C.B. *Assist.*, O. H. Morshead, Ralph Dalyell, C.B. (*acting*). *Storekeeper*, H. L. Kennedy. *Medical Officer*, Dep. Surg.-Gen. H. R. L. Veale. *Insp. of Colours*, Sir Albert W. Woods.

LONDON.—*The Tower*, £3,066. *Constable Lieut.*, Lt.-Gen. Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B. *Major*, Lt.-

Gen. George B. Milman, C.B. *Chapl.*, Rev. E. J. Rogers. *Med. Officer*, Dep. Insp.-Gen. Wm. F. T. Ivey. *Keeper of Regalia*, Arthur J. Loftus.

MALTA.—*Naval Yard*, £78,724. *Sal.*, £13,200; *Wages*, £64,927. *Adm. Supt.*, Hon. William J. Ward, £1,930. *Staff Capt.*, Thomas Pounds, £550. *Chief Constructor*, A. W. Row, £600. *Chief Engineer*, William Castle, £543. *Storekeeper*, William Hynes, £650. *Chaplain*, Rev. George M. Sutton, £392. *Fleet Surgeon*, Edw. J. Butler, £660.

MALTA.—*Victualling Yard*, £3,472. *Adm. Supt.*, Hon. William J. Ward.

NETLEY.—*Army Medical School*, £7,859. *Professors:—Mil. Surgery*, Surg.-Gen. Sir Thomas Longmore, C.B. *Mil. Medicine*, Dep. Surg.-Gen. D. B. Smith. *Mil. Hygiene*, Surg.-Maj. Francis S. B. F. de Chaumont. *Pathology*, W. Aitken. *Sec.*, H. T. G. Borchert. *Chaplains*, Revds. G. N. Goodwin, H. Kelly (R. C.), G. F. Steven.

NETLEY.—*Royal Victoria Hospital. Asst. Adjt. & Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. Thos. L. Bell. *Surg.-Gen.*, W. S. Murray.

PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—£173,953. *Sal.*, £17,047; *Wages*, £155,572. *Capt. Supt.*, Edward Kelly, £1,125. *Harbour Master*, Staff Capt. J. E., Chapple, £ . *Chief Constr.*, J. C. Froyne, £681. *Sup. Civil Engineer*, George Tinckler, £550. *Storekr. and Cashier*, L. Connolly, £ . *Chaplain*, Rev. Hamlet Millet, £402. *Fleet Surg.*, Mark A. Harte, £591. *Constr.*, G. A. Malpas, £538.

PLYMOUTH. — *Royal Hospital*, £12,1[illegible]0. *Sal.*, £5,886; *Wages*, £5,614. *Insp.-Gen.*, Timotheus J. Haran. *Dep. Insp.-Gen.*, Adam B. Messer. *Chapl.*, Rev. Robert H. More. *Storekeeper and Cashier*, Rich. Munday. *Fleet Surg.*, Samuel W. Paine.

PLYMOUTH.—*Royal William Victualling Yard*, £12,004. *Sal.*, £2,667; *Wages*, £8,887. *Suptg. Storekeeper*, Wm. H. Churcher, £600. *Clerk of Works*, C. S. A. Richardson, £342.

PORTSMOUTH.—*In command*, Lt.-Gen. Sir Geo. H. S. Willis, K.C.B.; Col. Wm. Stirling, C.B. (Roy. Art.); James M. H. Maitland, C.B. (Roy. Eng.). *Asst. Adjts. & Q.-M.-Gen.*, Cols. Philip A. A. Twynam, C.B., George A. Furse. *Dep. Com.-Gen.*, Col. John L. Robertson, C.B.; (Ord.) Col. Horatio A. Russell, C.B. *Dist. Paym.*, Lieut.-Col. Augustus S. Murray. *Surg.-Gen.*, Sir Anthony D. Home, K.C.B., F.C. *Chaplains*, Revd. John Joseph H. S. Moxly.

PORTSMOUTH.—*Royal Marine Artillery Infirmary* (Eastney), £1,685. *Fleet Surg.*, W. G. Ridings.

PORTSMOUTH.—*Royal Marine Infirmary* (Forton), £1,366. *Fleet Surg.*, Thomas S. Burnett.

PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—£498,840. *Sal.*, £50,918; *Wages*, £434,717. *Adm. Supt.*, John O. Hopkins, £1,883. *Civil Asst.*, G. H. Stanier, £1,000. *Staff Capt.*, James S. Watts, £600. *Chief Constr.*, Henry Deadman, £500. *Chief Engr.*, Albert J. Durston, £600. *Suptg. Eng.*, Col. H. C. Seddon, R.E., £472. *Storekeeper*, W. G. P. Gilbert, £650. *Cashier*, Wm. Campbell, £550. *Ch ain*, Rev. John C. Cox-Edwards, £550. *Fleet Surg.*, Henry N. M. Sedgwick, £643. *Constrs.*, W. J. Fitze, and J. B. Marshall, each £400. *Asst. Engr.*, John T. Corner, £441. *Asst. Civil Eng.*, Edward Aslat, £355. *Clerk of Works*, Donald Fergusson, £323.

SHEERNESS.—*In command*, Col. Thomas P. Berthon. *Brig. Maj.*, Major John W. T. Spencer. *Chaplain*, Rev. George Wylde.

SHEERNESS DOCKYARD.—£142,832. *Sal.*, £21,171; *Wages*, £120,124. *Capt. Supt.*, Sir Robert H. M. Molyneux, K.C.B., £1,125. *Staff Capt.*, Henry Hosken, £600. *Chief Constructor*, J. H. Elliott, £681. *Chief Engineer*, W. G. Littlejohns, £541. *Clerk of Works*, W. T. Monkhouse, £300. *Storekeeper*, Chas. Stewart, £500. *Chaplain*, Rev. S. Browne, £307. *Fleet Surg.*, William B. Fletcher, £601. *Cashier*, Chas. Pennell, £ . *Constructor*, Henry J. Lonnon, £518. *Assist. Engineer*, R. H. Barrett, £328.

SHOEBURYNESS.—*School of Gunnery*, £11,895. *Comdt.*, Col. Chas. E. Nairne, C.B. *Chief Instrs.*, Col. Chas. Trench, and Col. John B. Richardson (Woolwich). *Brig. Major*, Major Neville L. Walford. *Adjt.*, Capt. Henry S. Dawkins. *Chaplain*, Rev. Alfred Malim.

SHORNCLIFFE.—*Col. on Staff*, Col. Sir Baker C. Russell, K.C.B. *Brig. Maj.*, Capt. Geo. M. Bullock. *Chapls.*, Revds. Wm. Ponsford, George Kirkwood (P.), T. Lloyd (R.C.).

SYDNEY.—*Naval Yard*, £3,208. *Salaries*, £2,011; *Wages*, £1,144. *Fleet Paymaster*, Edward A. Amphlett, £678.

SYDNEY.—*Victualling Yard. Paym.*, Edward A. Amphlett.

TRINCOMALEE.—*Naval Yard*, £4,734. *Sal.*, £1,589; *Wages*, £3,052. *Storekeeper and Accountant*, E. A. de Ridder, £600.

TRINCOMALEE.—*Victualling Yard*, £162. *Storekeeper*, E. A. de Ridder.

WALMER.—*Royal Marine Infirmary*, £1,576. *Fleet Surg.*, Thos. G. Wilson. *Surg.*, John A. M'Adam.

W[illegible]HAM ABBEY.—*Royal Gunpowder Factory*, £92,639. *Supt.*, Col. W. H. Noble. *Asst. Supt.*, Major F. W. J. Barker.

WOOLWICH.—*In command*, Lt.-Gen. Henry A. Smyth; Col. Augustus H. King (Artil.); Col. M. Le F. Taylor (Gar. Artil.); Col. Wm. J. Stuart (Roy. Eng.). *Assist. Adjts. & Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. Wm. R. B. Hall; Col. Jas. Alleyne. *Asst. Com.-Gen.*, A. W. Anderson. *Dist. Paymaster*, Lt.-Col. Chas. H. Chauncy. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, Edmund G. McDowell, C.B. *Chaplains*, Revds. E. B. B. Kitson, Walter H. Milner, Riddall Morrison, Timothy Twomey (R.C.), Wm. B. Dowding.

WOOLWICH.—*Royal Arsenal*, £1,393,280. *Salaries*, £18,987; *Wages*, £705,850. *Supt. Carriage Factory*, Col. Fred. Close. *Supt. Laboratory*, Col. Wm. R. Barlow. *Supt. Gun Factory*, Col. Eardley Maitland. *Medical Officer*, Surg.-Maj. Wm. Deane Wilson. *Account.*, J. C. Hurst. *Ordnance Store Department*—see p. 203.

YARMOUTH.—*Royal Naval Hospital*, £4,483. *In charge*, Thomas Browne, £600. *Fleet Surgeon*, John T. Cumerford, £546.

YOKOHAMA.—*Coal Dépôt*, £618. *Assist. Paym.*, James W. Dixon, £329.

YORK.—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. C. F. T. Daniell; Col. Charles J. Tyler (Roy. Art.); Col. George W. Stockley (Roy. Eng.). *Assist. Adjts. & Q.-M.-Gen.*, Cols. Francis D. Walters (Liverpool, Recruiting), Hugh P. Montgomery, Lt.-Col. George W. Smith. *Asst. Com.-Gen.* (*Ord.*) Lt.-Col. Thos. Sparkes. *Dist. Paym.*, Lt.-Col. Robt. B. Farwell. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, Robt. A. Chapple. *Com.-Gen.*, Col. C. Foster. *Chaplain*, Rev. Ralph C. Browne.

In this country all religions are tolerated and free, but there are two State Churches:—I. Episcopal, in England and Wales: II. Presbyterian, in Scotland.

The Established Church in England is an episcopal institution, governed by 2 Archbishops and 31 Bishops. The Archbishops and 24 of the Bishops have seats in the House of Peers. Four new Bishoprics have recently been created, and two more, Bristol and Wakefield, will be formed as soon as the necessary funds are subscribed. A large proportion of the episcopal property is managed by Commissioners, who pay fixed incomes to the prelates, ranging from £15,000 to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to £2,000, which last is the income of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, who, however, is not a peer of Parliament. The inferior dignitaries of the Church are the Deans, of whom there are 30, with incomes varying from £3,000 at Durham to £700 at Bangor, the average of the whole being £1,450. As assistants to the Bishops there are 85 Archdeacons, who commonly hold other preferments, their archidiaconal incomes being but small. Under the Archdeacons there are 613 Rural Deans, who exercise an unpaid supervision over the parochial clergy. The number of Benefices is about 13,500; and the clergy of every class, from the Archbishops to the stipendiary Curates and Clergy unattached, number about 23,000. The revenues of the Church are not accurately known. Some estimates have valued the Church property and settled income alone at £10,000,000, but this is a gross exaggeration. The total income from all sources—endowments, tithe, glebe, rent value of residences, pew rents, and surplice fees—may be stated at nearly £7,250,000. A very competent authority pronounces this valuation as being nearly double the net amount received by the clergy. No religious census has been officially taken in England, but the Church population is estimated on trustworthy data at over 13,500,000, and about 6,200,000 church sittings are available for them. In addition to the Bishops holding sees, there are 24 retired Colonial Bishops, whose services are available upon emergencies.

In Ireland the Protestant Episcopal Church is now separated from the State. Its revenues were taken away, due provision being made for all interests existing on the 1st of January, 1871, the time when the Act came into force.

In the Colonies, &c., the Church numbers 65 bishops and about 3,400 clergy. The first colonial see established was that of Nova Scotia, in 1787. The first East Indian see was Calcutta, founded in 1813; West Indian sees, in 1824. The episcopate of Australia dates from the establishment of the see now called Sydney, in 1836; and that of South Africa from 1847. Connected with the Church are a number of missionary bishops in countries not subject to the British Crown.

The Established Church of Scotland is Presbyterian in principle, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay deputies from each of the Presbyteries, and representatives from the universities and royal burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), and the Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 for his services. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 synods and 84 presbyteries, and there are about 1,660 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial work. The Churches and Preaching Stations number 1,560, and the Church population equals that of all the other Presbyterian bodies united, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland. By it the sum of £340,177 was raised in 1881 for home and missionary purposes. Within the last 27 years 304 chapels, at a cost of £1,067,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The original parishes were 924, in addition to which there were in 1881 304 new and 40 Parliamentary parishes, also 163 unendowed churches and 129 preaching and mission stations; a total of 1,560, being an increase of 322 over the strength of the Church at the time of the secession of 1843. The Presbyterian form of Church government was first set up in Scotland in 1560, but was superseded in 1662 by the Episcopal Church under the Stuarts. At the Revolution in 1688, Presbyterianism regained the legal establishment which it still preserves. In consequence of the decision of the House of Lords on the subject of patronage in 1843, about 270 Parish ministers resigned their preferments. In 1874 the obnoxious Patronage Act of 1711 was repealed, and each Church now elects its own minister. The Rt. Rev. John Cunningham, D.D., of Crieff, is Moderator, and the Rev. Dr. Hutchison, of Banchory, is Moderator elect.

The Free Church of Scotland, founded in 1843, is based on two great principles:—(1) The independence of the Church in its spiritual action, and (2) the non-intrusion of ministers, each congregation having the right to elect its own minister, and the power of rejecting any one of whom it disapproves. The circumstances that led to the formation of this Church have been already mentioned. The sum of £367,000 was raised in the first year of the disruption, which was divided between a sustentation and a church and school building fund, and by 1853 no less than 850 congregations had been formed. At the present day the Free Church is a fully organized body, consisting of a General Assembly, 16 synods, and 73 presbyteries. There are 1,097 ministers, with 1,019 congregations, meeting in well-appointed churches built for them. There are also about 50 preaching stations. The General Assembly meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. Having no endowments, the clergy are mainly supported by the Sustentation Fund, which gives on an average £222 to each minister, three-fourths of whom are also provided with manses. The sum of £626,028 was raised in 1884–85 for the various purposes of the Church, including Missions. Moderator for the year 1886–87, Rev. Dr. Somerville, of Glasgow, and the Rev. Principal Rainy is Moderator-elect for 1887–88.

Presbyterianism has several subdivisions. The chief of these are:—

(1) *The United Presbyterian Church*, which has 32 presbyteries, 560 churches, 598 ministers, and about 181,146 members in Scotland and Ireland, who raised £367,915 in 1885 for its purposes. It has many missionaries in the East and West Indies, in Africa, China, and Japan.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland*. According to the Census of 1881 the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 485,503. The largest of these, under the super-

intendence of the General Assembly, consists of 36 home presbyteries, 626 ministers, 552 congregations, with 102,855 communicants, 78,027 families, 8,797 Sabbath-school teachers, and 100,156 scholars. During the year 1885-86 this branch contributed £156,828 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. It possesses two Colleges, with a staff of 14 professors, and has 12 ordained missionaries in foreign parts. MODERATOR for the year, Rev. Robt. Ross, Londonderry. *Clerk*, Rev. John H. Orr, Antrim.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 10 presbyteries, 286 congregations, 9 preaching stations, and 61,021 communicants. It has a theological College in London, and supports 30 missionaries abroad, including 6 females. In 1885-86 the amount raised for various purposes was £216,106. The Rev. David MacEwan, D.D., of London, is MODERATOR of the Synod. *Secretary*, Rev. John Black, 7, East India Avenue.

(4) The less numerous divisions are: the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH is, next to the Church of England, the most numerous of all the religious communions in the United Kingdom. The members in various parts of Great Britain may be computed at about 2,000,000. In Ireland (in 1881) they numbered 3,951,818 (*see* page 235).

WESLEYAN-METHODISTS. (*See* page 236.)

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, come next to the Methodists; they are the most ancient community of Dissenters. They maintain that each Church is its own ruler, and thus dispense with both bishops and presbyteries. They first appeared in the time of Elizabeth, under whom they were very harshly treated; in consequence, great numbers repaired to North America; but their principles triumphed under the Commonwealth. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union. There are 51 county and other Associations at home and in the Colonies, with 2,803 churches, and 1,378 preaching stations; ministers and missionaries, about 3,500. There are also 102 Congregational Churches in Scotland, and 29 in Ireland. The number of members in the United Kingdom is supposed to be about 360,000, and the whole number of persons connected with the body may probably be about 1,250,000.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion* have 34 chapels. The tenets are very similar to those of the Independents, but in many chapels the prayers of the Church of England are read.

The BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Independents; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in Associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1832. In Great Britain and Ireland there were, in 1885, 3,654 chapels and 1,893 pastors. The members numbered 315,939, and Sunday scholars 472,730. In addition to the members in this country, the Baptists have numerous chapels and several hundred ministers in the Colonies. In the United States they form one of the most numerous religious bodies there, the "members" alone numbering 2,500,000. The sums raised for missionary and benevolent purposes by the Baptists are estimated at over £200,000; their missionaries are mostly employed in India, but there are also missions in Ceylon, China, Japan, West Indies, Africa, Italy, and Norway.

The WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST ASSOCIATION embraces the majority of the Welsh-speaking population of the Principality. The form of Church government is Presbyterian. The body dates from the year 1735, one of the founders being Howell Harries, of Trevecca; but the members could not actually be called Dissenters till 1810 when ministers were for the first time ordained within the body; previous to this the members were in the habit of receiving the Holy Communion at various parish churches. At the present time the body numbers—chapels and places of worship, 1,383; ministers and preachers, 989; deacons, 4,483; communicants, 129,401; on probation, 5,112; Sunday-school teachers, 23,689; scholars and teachers, 185,392; number belonging to the congregations (including Communicants), 277,290. A sum amounting to £173,845 was collected for various religious purposes in 1884. One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children: the vernacular is the language generally used in these schools. There are 171 English congregations with 9,621 communicants; all the rest are Welsh.

[It is remarkable that the Welsh Calvinists are the only body of Dissenters that have retained a definite Creed or Formulary of Faith. It is very simple—the Doctrinal Articles of the Church of England and the Apostles' Creed, together with the Assembly's Shorter Catechism. There is also a very noteworthy addendum that "No alteration in these tenets of Doctrines shall be at any time allowed or even discussed."—*Constitutional Deed*, 10th August, 1826.]

MINOR RELIGIOUS SECTS.—A complete list of these will be found at p. 237. The chief of these are the Unitarians, with about 340 ministers, 345 chapels, and 18 domestic mission stations. Although avowed Unitarianism does not show much apparent increase, its principles have spread widely amongst many religious denominations, and many clergymen now teach doctrines very similar to those held by the "orthodox" Unitarians at the commencement of the century. The Society of Friends, which consists of about 15,380 members, has 327 recorded ministers, and about 400 unrecorded; their places of worship in England and Wales are 317. The Moravians have 38 congregations and preaching stations, 5,727 members, and 3,363 scholars. The Catholic and Apostolic Church have above 80 churches, the New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgians), 64 societies, with 5,622 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 82 churches. Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are above 60,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 80 synagogues, with about 100 ministers and readers. The Jews support their own poor, and raise nearly £150,000 annually for religious and benevolent purposes. The Brethren, or Plymouth Brethren, have 23 places of worship in London and the suburbs. The Free Church of England has about 40 churches or preaching stations. The Greeks have churches in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Cardiff, Reading, and Wolverhampton. The Armenians have churches in London and Manchester; and the French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss in London, Norwich, and Canterbury.

Canterbury. £15,000.

Archbishop and Primate of All England, Right Honourable and Most Reverend Edward White Benson, D.D. 1883
(Lambeth Palace, S.E.; Addington Pk., Croydon.)

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Provincial Dean, The Bishop of London.
Provincial Chancellor, The Bishop of Winchester.
Provinc. Vice-Chancellor, The Bishop of Lincoln.
Provincial Precentor, The Bishop of Salisbury.
Provincial Chaplain, The Bishop of Worcester.

Suffragan: Bp. of Dover, Rt. Rev. E. Parry, D.D. 1870
(Precincts, Canterbury.)
Dean, Very Rev. R. Payne Smith, D.D. (1871) £2,000

*Canons.**

Archd. Harrison..	£1,000	F. J. Holland, M.A.	£1,000
Bishop of Dover..	£1,000	W. H. Fremantle	£1,000
G. Rawlinson, M.A.	£1,000	W. Cadman, M.A.	£1,000

Organist, William Henry Loughurst, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Rt. Rev. Bishop of Dover, D.D., *Canterbury* (1869).
Ven. Benj. Harrison, M.A., *Maidstone* (1845).

Beneficed Clergy, 427; *Curates, &c.*, 199.
Vicar-Gen. of Province, Sir J. P. Deane, Q.C., D.C.L.
Commissary of Diocese, T. H. Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Montague Fowler, M.A.
Assistant Private Secretary, Mundeville B. Phillips.
Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese, John Hassard, 5, Dean's Ct., Doctors' Commons, E.C.
Apparitor-General, Sir John A. Hanham, Bart.
Legal Secretaries, John Benj. Lee & Harry Wilmot Lee, 2, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

York. £10,000.

Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. William Thomson, D.D. 1863
(Bishopsthorpe Palace, York.)
Dean, Very Rev. A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D. (1880) £2,000

Canons.

Hon. J. Baillie, M.A.	£700	Jas. Fleming, B.D.	£700
Lord Forester, M.A.	£700	Archd. Blunt, D.D.	£700

Organist, John Naylor, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. R. F. L. Blunt, D.D., *E. Riding* (1873).. £200
Ven. H. W. Yeoman, M.A., *Cleveland* (1882) £200
Ven. R. J. Crosthwaite, M.A., *York* (1884) .. £200
Ven. J. E. Blakeney, D.D., *Sheffield* (1884) .. £200

Beneficed Clergy, 630; *Curates, &c.*, 250.
Chancellor of Dioc., Lord Grimthorpe, Q.C., LL.D.
Registrar, Henry Arthur Hudson, York.
Secretary, Thomas Shepherd Noble, York.

London. £10,000.

Bishop, Right Hon. and Rt. Rev. Fredk. Temple, D.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury).... 1885
(St. James's Square; Fulham Palace, S.W.)
Suffragan: Bishop of Bedford, Right Rev. William Walsham How, D.C.L. 1879
(Stainforth House, Upper Clapton.)
Dean of St. Paul's, Very Rev. Richard William Church, M.A., D.C.L. (1871) £2,000

Canons.

Rob. Gregory, M.A.	£1,000	H. Scott Holland	£1,000
Dr. H. P. Liddon	£1,000	Archd. Gifford, D.D.	£666

Organist, John Stainer, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Edwin H. Gifford, D.D., *London* ..... (1884)
Ven. Jas. Aug. Hessey, D.C.L., *Middlesex* (1875) £333

Beneficed Clergy, 506; *Curates, &c.*, 837.
Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrars, John B. Lee and H. W. Lee.
Secs., J. B. & H. W. Lee, 2, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. G. Granville Bradley, D.D. 1881

Canons.

G. Prothero, M.A.	£1,000	T. J. Rowsell, M.A.	£1,000
Dr. R. Duckworth	£1,000	C. W. Furse, M.A.	£1,000
Archd. Farrar..	£1,000	Dr. B. F. Westcott	£1,000

Organist, J. Frederick Bridge, MUS.D.
Archdeacon, Ven. Frederick W. Farrar, D.D. (1883).
Receiver-General, John Charles Thynne.
Chapter Clerk, Charles St. Clare Bedford.

Durham. £7,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. Joseph Barber Lightfoot, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D. 1879
(Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.)
Dean, Very Rev. W. C. Lake, D.D. (1869).. £3,000

Canons.

Dr. T. S. Evans	£1,000	Archd. Watkins	£1,000
Dr. H. B. Tristram	£1,000	Archd. Hamilton	£1,000
Dr. A. S. Farrar	£1,000	Dr. George Body,	£1,000

Organist, P. Armes, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D., *Durham* (1882).. £210
Ven. Robert Long, M.A., *Auckland* (1882) .. £200

Beneficed Clergy, 238; *Curates, &c.*, 191.
Chancellor, Francis Henry Jeune, M.A.
Registrar, Hon. and Rev. Lowther J. Barrington.
Deputy and Acting do., J. Booth, Durham.
Secretaries, R. Peele, The College, Durham; and J. B. & H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

Winchester. £6,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edw. Harold Browne, D.D.... 1873
(Farnham Castle, Surrey.)
Dean, Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, D.D. (1883) † £1,950

Canons.

Archd. Atkinson..	£910	W. P. Warburton	£910
Dr. George Butler	£910	Archd. Sumner ..	£910

Organist, G. B. Arnold, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Peter R. Atkinson, M.A., *Surrey* (1880).
Ven. Geo. H. Sumner, D.D., *Winchester* (1885) £200
Ven. Hen. Haigh, M.A., *Isle of Wight* (1886) £200

Beneficed Clergy, 544; *Curates, &c.*, 449.
Chancellor, Harold Carlyon Gore Browne, M.A.
Registrar (*Hants*), Charles Wooldridge.
(*Surrey*), William Price Moore.
Secs., J. B. & H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Bangor. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. James C. Campbell, D.D. 1859
(Bangor Palace, Carnarvonshire.)
Dean, Very Rev. Evan Lewis, M.A. (1884).. £700

Canons.

Archdeacon Evans	£350	John Pryce, M.A.	£350
T. Williams, M.A.	£350		£350

Organist, Roland Rogers, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. John Wynne Jones, M.A., *Bangor* (1863).
Ven. John Evans, M.A., *Merioneth* (1866).

Beneficed Clergy, 123; *Curates, &c.*, 73.
Chancellor, Francis Henry Jeune, M.A.
Registrar, Robert Lloyd James, Bangor.
Secretary, Richd. Hughes Pritchard, M.A., Bangor.

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* In addition to the Canons Residentiary, who alone are given, there are Prebendaries and Minor Canons attached to every cathedral, together with other clergymen, singing-men, and choristers, who have to celebrate the daily services; also a staff of officers, including treasurer, chapter clerk, &c.

† In Winchester the amounts given are those settled with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1860, but as a matter of fact the sums received of late years have been less than half those named.

Bath and Wells. £5,000.

Bishop, Rt. Hn. & Rt. Rev. Ld. A. C. Hervey, D.D. 1869 (Palace, Wells, Somerset.)
Dean, Very Rev. E. H. Plumptre, D.D. (1881) £1,000

Canons of Wells.

Archd. Browne.... £600 | C. M. Church, M.A. £600
T. D. Bernard, M.A. £600 | Rob. Gandell, M.A. £600
Organist, C. W. Lavington.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Geo. A. Denison, M.A., *Taunton* (1851).. £400
Ven. Robert W. Browne, M.A., *Bath* (1860).. £200
Ven. A. O. Fitzgerald, M.A., *Wells* (1863) .. £300
Beneficed Clergy, 492; *Curates, &c.*, 136.
Chancellor, T. E. Rogers, M.A. £200
Registrar and Sec., R. Harris, Wells.
Lond. Sec., J. B. Lee, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

Bristol.

(*At present attached to Gloucester.*)
Bishop, Right Rev. Charles John Ellicott, D.D. (Palace, Gloucester.)
Dean, Very Rev. Gilbert Elliot, D.D. (1850) £1,300

Canons.

Archd. Norris, D.D. £650 | Dr. J. Percival .. £650
Nugent Wade, M.A. £650 | H. Robeson, M.A... £650
Organist, G. Riseley.
Archdeacon, Ven. J. P. Norris, D.D. (1881) .. £180
Chancellor, Francis Henry Jeune, M.A.
Registrar and Secretary, William Hurle Clarke.

Carlisle. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D..... 1869 (Rose Castle, near Carlisle.)
Dean, Very Rev. W. G. Henderson, D.D. (1884) £1,500

Canons.

Dr. J. E. Prescott £700 | Arch. J. Cooper, M.A. £700
A. B. Chalker, B.D. £700 | T. K. Richmond, M.A. £700
Organist, H. C. Ford.

Archdeacons.

Ven. J. Cooper, M.A., *Westmoreland* (1864).. £200
Ven. John E. Prescott, D.D., *Carlisle* (1883).
Ven. Arthur B. Crosse, M.A., *Furness* (1884).
Beneficed Clergy, 293; *Curates, &c.*, 72.
Chancellor, Rev. Charles James Burton, M.A.
Registrar and Sec., John G. Mounsey, Carlisle.
London Secs., J. B. & H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Chester. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Stubbs, D.D., LL.D. 1884 (Palace, Chester.)
Dean, Very Rev. J. L. Darby, D.D. (1886) £1,000

Canons.

Thomas Eaton, M.A. £500 | Archd. Barber, M.A. £500
T. Hillyard, M.A. .. £500 | A. J. Blencowe, M.A. £500
Organist, Joseph B. Bridge, M.A., MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Edward Barber, M.A., *Chester* (1886) .. £200
Ven. Arthur Gore, M.A., *Macclesfield* (1884).
Beneficed Clergy, 258; *Curates, &c.*, 125.
Chancellor, Rev. T. E. Espin, D.D.
Registrar, John Gamon, Chester.
Deputy Registrar, Richard Farmer, Chester.
Secretaries, Parry, Gamon & Farmer, Chester.

Chichester. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Richard Durnford, D.D. .... 1870 (Palace, Chichester.)
Dean, Very Rev. J. W. Burgon, B.D. (1875) £1,000

Canons.

Archd. Walker .. £500 | Dr. T. F. Crosse .. £500
Wm. Awdry, M.A. £500 | Bishop Tufnell, D.D. £500
Organist, T. E. Aylward.

Archdeacons.

Ven. J. Russell Walker, M.A., *Chichester* (1879) £200
Ven. John Hannah, D.C.L., *Lewes* (1876).... £200
Beneficed Clergy, 373; *Curates, &c.*, about 170.
Chancellor, Robert Wintle Wintle, M.A.
Registrar (Chichester), Richard Durnford.
Acting do., Sir Robt. George Raper (Chichester).
Registrar (Lewes), Edmund Charles Currey.
Secret. to the Bishop, Sir R. G. Raper, Chichester.

Ely. £5,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, D.D. 1886 (Palace, Ely; & Ely House, Dover St., Piccadilly.)
Dean, Very Rev. Chas. Merivale, D.D. (1869) £1,600

Canons.

Dr. B. H. Kennedy £800 | Dr. H. M. Luckock £800
Archd. Emery, B.D. £800 | Archd. Chapman £800
Dr. E. C. Lowe .. £800 | A. F. Kirkpatrick £800
Organist, E. Chipp, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. William Emery, B.D., *Ely* (1864) £600
Ven. Fredk. Bathurst, M.A., *Bedford* (1873) £200
Ven. Fras. Gerald Vesey, LL.D., *Hunts* (1874) £200
Ven. F. R. Chapman, M.A., *Sudbury* (1870).. £200
Beneficed Clergy, 558; *Curates, &c.*, 138.
Chancellor, Isambard Brunel, D.C.L.
Registrar & Secretary, Wm. Johnson Evans, Ely.
Lond. Secs., J. B. & H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Exeter. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edw. Hy. Bickersteth, D.D. 1885 (Palace, Exeter.)
Dean, Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, D.D. (1883) £2,000

Canons.

F. C. Cook, M.A. £1,000 | Archd. Sanders £1,000
S. U. B. Lee, M.A. £1,000 | Archd. Earle.... £1,000
Organist, D. J. Wood.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Henry Sanders, M.A., *Exeter* (1875).... £50
Ven. Alfred Earle, M.A., *Totnes* (1872)..... £200
Ven. Herbert Barnes, M.A., *Barnstaple* (1885) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 508; *Curates, &c.*, about 200.
Chancellor, Ven. Archdeacon Sanders, M.A.
Registrar, Rev. William A. Walpole Keppel.
Dep. do. and Sec., Arthur Burch, Exeter.
London Sec., John Hassard, 5, Dean's Court, E.C.

Gloucester [and Bristol]. £5,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles John Ellicott, D.D.. 1863 (Palace, Gloucester.)

Gloucester.

Dean, Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence, M.A. (1886) £1,500

Canons.

Rich. Harvey, M.A. £750 | E. D. Tinling, M.A. £750
Evan Evans, D.D. £750 | M. F. St. John, B.D. £750
Organist, C. Lee Williams, MUS.B., £250.

Archdeacons.

Ven. J. W. Sheringham, M.A., *Gloucester* (1881) £200
Ven. Hy. Rudge Hayward, *Cirencester* (1882) £200
Beneficed Clergy (*Glo. & Br.*), 489; *Curates, &c.*, 190.
Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., Francis Henry Jeune, M.A.
Registrar and Sec., Benjamin Bonnor (Gloucester).

Hereford. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. James Atlay, D.D. ..... 1868 (Palace, Hereford.)
Dean, Hn. & Very Rev. G. Herbert, M.A. (1867) £1,000

Canons.

Ven. Ld. Saye & Sele £585 | S. L. Smith, M.A. £585
W. P. Musgrave, M.A. £585 | Sir F. G. Ouseley £585
Organist, Langdon Colborne, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.
Ven. Lord Saye & Sele, D.C.L., *Heref.* (1863).. £200
Ven. George Maddison, M.A., *Ludlow* (1877) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 343; *Curates, &c.*, 87.

Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Charles John Hampden, M.A.
Dep. do. and Sec., Henry C. Beddoe, Hereford.
Lond. Secs., J.B. & H.W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Lichfield. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. William D. Maclagan, D.D... 1878
(Palace, Lichfield.)
Dean, Very Rev. E. Bickersteth, D.D. (1875) £1,000

Canons.
J. G. Lonsdale, M.A. £500 | Bp. Abraham, B.D. £500
G. H. Curteis, M.A. £500 | Archd. Iles, M.A. £500
Organist, J. B. Lott, MUS.B.

Archdeacons.
Ven. Thomas B. Lloyd, M.A., *Salop* (1886).. £200
Ven. J. Hodgson Iles, M.A., *Stafford* (1876).. £200
Ven. Sir Lovelace Tomlinson Stamer, Bart., M.A., *Stoke-on-Trent* (1877) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 466; *Curates, &c.*, 182.

Chancellor, Hon. Robert Charles Herbert .. £300
Registrar, Hubert C. Hodson, Lichfield.
Secretary, E. C. Hitchings, Palace, Lichfield.

Lincoln. £4,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edward King, D.D. 1885
(Hilton House, Lincoln.)
Suffragan: Bishop of Nottingham, Right Rev. Edward Trollope, D.D. 1877
(Leasingham, Sleaford.)
Dean, Very Rev. William John Butler, D.D. (1885)..... £2,000

Canons.
Archd. Kaye.. £1,000 | E. T. Leeke, M.A. £1,000
Edm. Venables £1,000 | J. Clements, M.A. £1,000
Organist, John M. W. Young.

Archdeacons.
Ven. Wm. F. J. Kaye, M.A., *Lincoln* (1863) £160
Rt. Rev. Bishop Trollope, D.D., *Stow* (1867).. £160
Benefices, 588; *Curates, &c.*, 130.

Chancellor, Sir Walter G. F. Phillimore, Bt., D.C.L.
Registrar, John Swan, Lincoln.
Secretary, Wm. Walter Smith, Lincoln.

Liverpool. £3,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Chas. Ryle, D.D.... 1880
(Palace, Liverpool.)

Archdeacons.
Ven. John Jones, M.A., *Liverpool* (1855) £200
Ven. Jno. W. Bardsley, M.A., *Warrington* (1880) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 197; *Curates, &c.*, 184.

Chancellor, Rev. T. E. Espin, D.D.
Registrar, J. Gamon, 53, Lord Street, Liverpool.
Secretaries, Parry, Gamon & Farmer, 53, Lord St.
London Sec., John Hassard, 5, Dean's Court, E.C.

Llandaff. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Richard Lewis, D.D..... 1883
(Bishop's Court, Llandaff.)
Dean, Very Rev. Chas. J. Vaughan, D.D. (1879) £700

Canons.
Archd. Bruce .... £350 | Archd. Griffiths .. £350
E. Hawkins, M.A.. £350 | Bishop Perry £350
Organist, H. Brooksbank.

Archdeacons.
Ven. John Griffiths, B.D., *Llandaff* (1877).
Ven. Wm. Conybeare Bruce, *Monmouth* (1886).
Beneficed Clergy, 222; *Curates, &c.*, 165.
Chancellor, Joseph Earle Ollivant, M.A.
Registrar, A. G. P. Lewis, M.A.
Sec. and Chapter Clerk, Robert W. Griffith, M.A.

Manchester. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. James Moorhouse, D.D... 1886
(Bishop's Court, near Manchester.)
Dean, Very Rev. John Oakley, D.D. (1884).. £1,500

Canons.
N. Woodard, D.C.L. £600 | C. W. Woodhouse, M.A. 600
Wm. Crane, M.A.. £600 | Jas. D. Kelly, M.A.. £600
Organist, James Kendrick Pyne.

Archdeacons.
Ven. Geo. H. G. Anson, *Manchester* (1870) . £200
Ven. Wm. Hornby, M.A., *Lancaster* (1870)... £200
Ven. R.A. Rawstorne, M.A., *Blackburn* (1885).. £200
Beneficed Clergy, 503; *Curates, &c.*, 300.
Chancellor, Richard Copley Christie, M.A.
Registrar & Secretary, Edward P. Charlewood, M.A., South King Street, Manchester.

Newcastle. £3,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ernest Wilberforce, D.D.... 1882
(Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)

Archdeacons.
Ven. G. H. Hamilton, D.D., *Northumberland* (1882)
Ven. Henry J. Martin, M.A., *Lindisfarne* (1882).
Beneficed Clergy, 166; *Curates*, 80.
Chancellor,
Registrar, Hon. & Rev. Lowther J. Barrington, M.A.
Dep. & Acting Registrar, John Booth, Durham.
Sec., W. Daggett, 3, Dean Street, Newcastle.
London do., John Hassard, 5, Dean's Ct., E.C.

Norwich. £4,500.

Bishop, Hon. and Rt. Rev. J. T. Pelham, D.D., 1857
(Palace, Norwich)
Dean, Vy. Rev. E. M. Goulburn, D.D. (1866) £1,600

Canons.
J. W. Heaviside, M.A. £800 | J. M. Nisbet, M.A... £800
D. C. K. Robinson.. £800 | Archdeacon Nevill.. £800
Organist, F. A. Bales, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.
Ven. T. T. Perowne, B.D., *Norwich* (1878) ... £200
Ven. H. Ralph Nevill, M.A., *Norfolk* (1874).. £200
Ven. R. Hindes Groome, M.A., *Suffolk* (1869).. £184
Beneficed Clergy, 914; *Curates, &c.*, 225.
Registrar, Rev. Eyre Stuart Bathurst, M.A.
Secretary and Dep. Registrar, W. T. Bensly, LL.D., Norwich.
Lond. Secs., J.B. & H.W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Oxford. £5,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John F. Mackarness, D.D... 1870
(Cuddesdon Palace, near Oxford.)
Dean of Christ Church, Very Rev. Henry George Liddell, D.D. (1855) £2,800

Canons.
Dr. C. A. Heurtley £1,400 | Dr. Wm. Ince... £1,250
Dr. Wm. Bright £1,400 | Dr. S. R. Driver £1,250
Archd. Palmer.. £1,250 | Dr. Fras. Paget.. £1,250
Organist, C. H. Lloyd, M.A., MUS.D.

Archdeacons.
Ven. J. Leslie Randall, M.A. *Buckingham* (1880) £300
Ven. Edwin Palmer, D.D., *Oxford* (1878)
Ven. Alfred Pott, B.D., *Berks* (1869)..... £200
Beneficed Clergy, 647; *Curates, &c.*, 233.
Chancellor, Henry William Cripps, M.A., Q.C.
Secretary, Thos. M. Davenport, M.A., Oxford.
Regis., F. Bagot, D.C.L. *Dep.*, T. M. Davenport.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Randall Thos. Davidson, D.D., 1883

Canons (each £1,000).

Hn. C. L. Courtenay 1859 | J. Neale Dalton, M.A. 1885
E. Capel Cure, M.A. 1884 | Philip F. Eliot, M.A. 1886

Chapter Clerk, Richard Cope.

Organist, W. Parratt, MUS.B.

Peterborough. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Wm. C. Magee, D.D., D.C.L. . 1868 (Palace, Peterborough.)

Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Mitchinson, D.C.L.

Dean, Very Rev. J. J. S. Perowne, D.D. (1878) £1,160

Canons.

Marsham Argles. . £536 | Archd. Thicknesse £536
Henry Pratt, M.A. . . £536 | Dr. J. C. MacDonnell £536

Organist, Haydn Keeton, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. F. H. Thicknesse, D.D., *Northamp.* (1875) £80
Ven. Reg. P. Lightfoot, M.A., *Oakham* (1884) £200
Ven. . . . . *Leicester* (188) £200

Beneficed Clergy, 570; *Curates, &c.*, 152.

Chancellor, Rev. William Wales, M.A.

Sec. and Registrar, H. P. Gates, Peterborough.

Deputy do., H. W. Gates.

London Sec., John Hassard, 5, Dean's Court, E.C.

Ripon. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Wm. Boyd Carpenter, D.D. 1884 (Palace, Ripon.)

Dean, Very Rev. W. R. Fremantle, D.D. (1876) £1,000

Canons.

Sam. Holmes, M.A. £500 | Wm. W. Gibbon, M.A. £500
Archd. Cust, M.A. £500 | M. MacColl, M.A. . . . £500

Organist, E. Crow, MUS.B.

Archdeacons.

Ven. William Boyd, M.A., *Craven* (1880) £200
Ven. Edward Cust, M.A., *Richmond* (1868) . . £200

Beneficed Clergy, 506; *Curates, &c.*, 269.

Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L. £250

Country Sec., Francis Dickson Wise, Ripon.

Lond. Secs., Jno. B. & H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Rochester. £3,100.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, D.D. 1877 (Selsden Park, Croydon.)

Dean, Very Rev. Robt. Scott, D.D. (1870) . . £2,000

Canons.

Geo. E. Jelf, M.A. £1,000 | Archd. Cheetham £1,000
H. W. Burrows . . £1,000 | Prof. Cheyne, D.D. £1,000

Organist, J. Hopkins.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Sam. Cheetham, D.D., *Rochester* (1882) £200
Ven. John Richardson, M.A., *Southwark* (1882) £200
Ven. Charles Burney, M.A., *Kingston* (1879) £200

Beneficed Clergy, 279; *Curates, &c.*, 230.

Chancellor, Lewis Tonna Dibden, M.A.

Registrar, George Henry Knight, Rochester.

Secs., Day & Son, 28, Great George St., S.W.

St. Albans. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Legh Claughton, D.D. 1877 (Danbury Palace, Chelmsford.)

Suffragan Bishop of Colchester, Rt. Rev. Alfred Blomfield, D.D. (Vicarage, Barking) 1882

Organist,

Archdeacons.

Ven. Walter John Lawrance, M.A., *St. Albans* (1883) £200
Right Rev. Bishop Blomfield, D.D., *Colchester* (1882) £600
Ven. Henry Frank Johnson, M.A., *Essex* (1885) £500

Beneficed Clergy, 579; *Curates, &c.*, 205.

Chancellor, Francis Henry Jeune, M.A.

Registrar, George Henry Knight, Rochester.

Secs., Day & Son, 28, Great George St., S.W.

St. Asaph. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Joshua Hughes, D.D. . . . . 1870 (Palace, St. Asaph.)

Dean, Vy. Rev. Herbt. A. James, M.A. (1886) £700

Canons.

Hugh Jones, M.A. . . £350 | David Howell. . . . £350
Archd. Smart . . . . £350 | Archd. Thomas . . £350

Organist, Robert Augustus Atkins.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Edward Smart, M.A., *St. Asaph* (1878).
Ven. David Rd. Thomas, *Montgomery* (1886).

Beneficed Clergy, 204; *Curates, &c.*, 90.

Chancellor, Francis Henry Jeune, M.A.

Registrar, Robert James Sisson, St. Asaph.

Sec., John Lewis, Denbigh.

London Secs., Day & Son, 28, Gt. George St., S.W.

St. David's. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Basil Jones, D.D. . . 1874 (Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen.)

Dean, Very Rev. James Allen, M.A. (1878) . . £700

Canons.

E. O. Phillips, M.A. £350 | Dav. Williams, B.D. £350
David Lewis, M.A. £350 | W. L. Bevan, M.A. £350

Organist, F. S. Garton.

Archdeacons.

Ven. C. G. Edmondes, M.A., *St. David's* (1883) £260
Ven. William North, M.A., *Cardigan* (1860) £200
Ven. Henry de Winton, M.A., *Brecon* (1875) . . £400
Ven. Wm. Evan James, M.A., *Carmarthen* (1879) £200

Beneficed Clergy, 347; *Curates, &c.*, 125.

Chancellor, Francis Henry Jeune, M.A.

Registrar & Sec., J. Hoyes Barker, Carmarthen.

Salisbury. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Wordsworth, D.D. . 1885 (Palace, Salisbury.)

Dean, Very Rev. Geo. David Boyle, M.A. (1880) £1,000

Canons.

Hon. D. H. Gordon £500 | R. G. Swayne, M.A. £500
Archd. Lear, M.A. . . £500 | Archd. Sanctuary £500

Organist, Charles F. South.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Francis Lear, M.A., *Sarum* (1875) £200
Ven. Thos. Sanctuary, M.A., *Dorset* (1862) . . £200
Ven. Thos. B. Buchanan, M.A., *Wilts* (1874) £200

Beneficed Clergy, 502; *Curates, &c.*, 162.

Chancellor, Sir James Parker Deane, Q.C., D.C.L.

Registrar, Fitzherbert Macdonald, Salisbury.

Deputy do., Douglas J. K. Macdonald, Salisbury.

Legal Sec. to the Bishop, Clifford Wyndham Holgate, B.A., Palace, Salisbury.

Sodor and Man. £2,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. Rowley Hill, D.D. . . . . 1877 (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.)

Archdeacon, Ven. J. H. Games, D.C.L. (1886) £700

Beneficed Clergy, 28; *Curates, &c.*, 14.

Chancellor and Vicar-Gen., Samuel Harris.

Registrar and Sec., Samuel Harris, Douglas.

London Sec., John Hassard, 5, Dean's Court, E.C.

Southwell. £3,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. George Ridding, D.D. . . 1884 (Thurgaston Priory, Southwell.)

Archdeacons.

Ven. Edward Balston, D.D., *Derby* (1873) . . £200
Ven. Brough Maltby, M.A., *Notts* (1878) £200

Beneficed Clergy, 482; *Curates, &c.*, 181.
Chancellor, Arthur Charles, Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar & Secretary, John Watson, Nottingham.
London Sec., John Hassard, 5, Dean's Court, E.C.

Truro. £3,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Geo. Howard Wilkinson, D.D. 1883 (Lis Escop, Truro.)

Canons.

A. B. Donaldson, M.A. £325 | G. H. Whitaker, M.A. £325

Organist, (vacant).

Archdeacons.

Ven. Wm. J. Phillpotts, M.A., *Cornwall* (1845) £357
Ven. Reg. Hobhouse, M.A., *Bodmin* (1878) .. £200

Organist, George R. Sinclair.
Beneficed Clergy, 236; *Curates, &c.*, 81.
Chancellor, Ven. Wm. John Phillpotts, M.A.
Registrar, Rev. Wm. Arnold W. Keppel, M.A.
Dep. do. and Sec., Arthur Burch, Exeter.
London Sec., John Hassard, 5, Dean's Court, E.C.

Wakefield. (Diocese not yet formed.)

Worcester. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. Henry Philpott, D.D... 1861 (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster.)
Dean, Very Rev. John Gott (1886)..... £1,450

Canons.

David Melville, D.D. £725 | M. Creighton, M.A. £725
W. Knox Little, M.A. £725 | T. L. Claughton.. £725

Organist, William Done.

Archdeacons.

Ven. William Lea, M.A., *Worcester* (1881) .. £200
Ven. C. W. Holbech, M.A., *Coventry* (1873).. £200

Beneficed Clergy, 482; *Curates, &c.*, 203.
Chancellor, John Stratford Dugdale, Q.C., M.P.
Registrars, Worcester, A. C. and Jno. H. Hooper.
Do., Coventry, Alfred C. Hooper.
Secretaries, A. C. and J. H. Hooper, M.A., Worcester; and John B. and H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland.

Sees.	Bishops.	Consec.	Clergy.
Brechin....	Hugh W. Jermyn, D.D., *Primus* (1886)	1871 ..	28
St. Andrews	C. Wordsworth, D.D...	1853 ..	34
Glasgow ..	Wm. S. Wilson, LL.D.	1859 ..	57
Moray	James B. Kelly, D.D...	1867 ..	24
Aberdeen ..	Hon. A. G. Douglas, D.D.	1883 ..	41
Argyll	James Robert A. Chinnery-Haldane, LL.B.	1883 ..	21
Edinburgh .	John Dowden, D.D. ..	1886 ..	58

Registrar to Primus..... Hugh J. Rollo, W.S. and N.P., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.
Churches, 229. Parsonages, 104. Clergy, 263.

The (*Disestablished*) Church of Ireland.—*Archbishops and Bishops.*

Sees.	Archbishops.	Elected.	Ch. Pop.	Benefices.	Curates.	Bp's. Income.
Armagh..	Most Reverend Robert Knox, D.D.....	1886 ..	150,778 ..	93 ..	20 ..	£2,500
Dublin ..	Most Reverend Lord Plunket, D.D.....	1884 ..	91,100 ..	160 ..	77 ..	2,000
	Bishops.					
Meath ...	Most Rev. Charles Parsons Reichel, D.D.	1885 ..	13,158 ..	80 ..	7 ..	1,500
Limerick.	Right Rev. Charles Graves, D.D.....	1866 ..	15,103 ..	53 ..	16 ..	3,875
Tuam....	Hon. and Right Rev. C. B. Bernard, D.D..	1867 ..	17,157 ..	67 ..	13 ..	4,767
Derry....	Right Rev. William Alexander, D.D.	1867 ..	52,696 ..	112 ..	14 ..	2,300
Cashel ...	Right Rev. Maurice F. Day, D.D.	1872 ..	13,853 ..	60 ..	21 ..	1,200
Cork.....	Right Rev. Robert Samuel Gregg, D.D...	1878 ..	38,102 ..	102 ..	31 ..	1,700
Ossory ...	Right Rev. Wm. Pakenham Walsh, D.D.	1878 ..	36,663 ..	107 ..	37 ..	1,500
Killaloe..	Right Rev. William Bennet Chester, D.D.	1884 ..	15,906 ..	63 ..	9 ..	1,500
Kilmore..	Right Rev. Samuel Shone, D.D.....	1884 ..	53,196 ..	105 ..	15 ..	1,200
Down....	Right Rev. William Reeves, D.D.....	1886 ..	153,869 ..	164 ..	58 ..	1,500
Clogher..	Right Rev. Charles Maurice Stack, D.D..	1886 ..	50,460 ..	73 ..	15 ..	1,000

St. Patrick's National Cathedral, Dublin.—*Dean and Ordinary*, Very Rev. John West, D.D., V.G.

GENERAL SYNOD.

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Rev. Canon M. W. Jellett, LL.D.; Ven. W. E. Meade, D.D.; H. A. Hamilton, J.P.; C. F. Ferguson, B.A., J.P.

Secretary to the Representative Church Body (Incorporated 1870), Thomas Greene, M.A., 52, St. Stephen's Green East, Dublin.

The Church of Ireland.—The following particulars respecting the condition of the Irish Church at the present time will be interesting to those persons who desire to prevent Disestablishment in England and Wales, equally with those who desire to promote that measure.

The Church of Ireland, which by the Act of Union became united with the Church of England on the 1st of January, 1801, was separated from the Church of England, disestablished, and to a large extent disendowed, on the 1st of January, 1871, by the Irish Church Act of 1869.

Of the former property of the Church of Ireland, £5,376,362 has been appropriated by various Acts of Parliament, as follows:—To intermediate education, £1,000,000; pension fund for National School teachers, £1,300,000; distress works, £1,266,000; Royal University of Ireland, £600,000; arrears of rent, £950,000; sea fisheries, £250,000; distressed poor-law unions, £10,362.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the General Synod, which meets annually, and is composed of the Archbishops

and Bishops, and 208 clerical and 416 lay representatives.

Subject to the General Synod are 21 Diocesan Synods, which are assisted in the management of the affairs of their respective dioceses by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

Every male member of the Church of Ireland, over 21 years of age, may become a registered vestryman. The registered vestrymen of each parish elect a select vestry, who manage the secular affairs of the parish. They also elect lay representatives for the Diocesan Synod.

The incumbent of the parish is appointed by a board of nomination, consisting of 7 persons, viz:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and three parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The Bishop of the diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the Diocesan Synod. The Primate is chosen by the bench of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The financial trustees of the Church are the representative body, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan representatives in the General Synods, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland in 1881 was 639,574.

The Book of Common Prayer, in use by the United Church of England and Ireland before Disestablishment, has been revised and slightly altered by the General Synod, for the use of the Church of Ireland, the 39 Articles of Religion remaining unchanged.

Shortly after Disestablishment the Church Commissioners, in whom the entire Church property was vested by the Act of 1869, paid over to the Representative Body about seven and a half millions of "commutation money," charged with annuities, to the then existing clergy, amounting to about £600,000 a year. A further sum of half a million capital was similarly paid as compensation for private endowments. The invested capital now held by the Representative Body is over seven millions, the income from which is £290,000 per annum. The annual contributions for five years past have averaged £163,000. The amount contributed since Disestablishment is three millions and a quarter. The Commutation Fund is now reduced to two millions, and the annuities to £130,000. The stipends under the new system, which have been gradually replacing the annuities, now amount to nearly £220,000 per annum.

House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury.

Names marked with an asterisk (*) were Members of the last House of Laymen.

Chairman,

Canterbury.—Right Hon. Alexander J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P.,* Earl Stanhope,* Viscount Cranbrook,* Lord Northbourne.*

London.—Earl Beauchamp,* Hon. T. H. W. Pelham,* Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P.,* F. A. Bevan, L. T. Dibden, J. A. Shaw Stewart,* P. V. Smith, G. A. Spottiswoode,* Eugène Stock,* J. G. Talbot, M.P.*

Winchester.—Earl of Selborne,* Lord Mount-Temple,* Lord Montagu,* Rt. Hon. Geo. Sclater-Booth, M.P.,* Melville Portal,* James White.*

Bangor.—Lord Boston, Lord Penrhyn, T. Prichard, T. R. Williams.*

Bath and Wells.—Sir R. H. Paget, Bart., M.P., F. H. Dickinson,* C. J. Elton, Q.C., M.P.,* E. J. Stanley, M.P.*

Chichester.—Sir W. Barttelot, Bart., C.B., M.P.,* Hon. Mr. Justice Grantham,* F. Barchard,* W. E. Hubbard.*

Ely.—Right Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes, M.P., O. C. Pell,* A. Sperling,* Professor Stokes.*

Exeter.—Earl of Devon,* Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bart., M.P.,* J. Shelley,* Lt.-Col. White Thomson.*

Gloucester and Bristol.—Sir J. E. Dorington, Bart., M.P.,* J. Harvey, T. Gambier Parry,* W. K. Wait.*

Hereford.—Sir O. Wakeman, Bart.,* Sir J. R. Bailey, Bt., M.P.,* C. Purton,* J. Rankin, M.P.*

Lichfield.—Earl of Dartmouth,* Earl of Harrowby,* C. E. Boothby,* C. J. Blagg,* Stanley Leighton, M.P.,* T. Salt, M.P.

Lincoln.—Right Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P.,* Sir W. E. Welby-Gregory, Bart.,* Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart.,* A. G. Leslie-Melville.*

Llandaff.—O. H. Jones,* J. A. Rolls,* J. E. Ollivant,* J. Watson.*

—Vice-Chairman,

Norwich.—Lord Henniker, Sir E. Birkbeck, Bt., M.P., H. Rodwell,* S. Hoare, M.P.*

Oxford.—Earl of Jersey,* Right Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, M.P.,* A. W. Hall,* J. H. Wilson.*

Peterborough.—Right Hon. Lord John Manners, M.P.,* W. U. Heygate,* E. P. Monckton,* S. G. Stopford-Sackville.*

Rochester.—Sir C. D. Fox, Kt., D. Christopherson, Col. H. de G. Geary, Sydney Gedge, M.P.,* E. H. L. Penrhyn,* G. B. Richardson.*

St. Albans.—Rt. Hon. Sir H. J. Selwin Ibbetson, Bart., M.P.,* Jas. Round,* U. Unwin Heathcote,* H. Hucks Gibbs.*

St. Asaph.—Earl of Powis,* P. P. Pennant,* W. Trevor Parkins,* Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.*

St. David's.—Viscount Emlyn,* H. Davies-Edwards,* W. S. de Winton,* R. G. Thomas.*

Salisbury.—Earl Nelson,* Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.,* J. Floyer,* H. B. Middleton.*

Southwell.—H. H. Bemrose,* J. Borough,* F. Wright,* H. E. Thornton.*

**Truro.*—Earl of Mount Edgcumbe,* E. Carlyon, R. Foster, C. C. Ross.*

Worcester.—

The members of the House of Laymen are elected by the various Diocesan Conferences, who were themselves elected by the Laity of their respective Parishes or Rural Deaneries. London, the most populous Diocese, returns ten members, three other Dioceses six each, and the remainder four each. Besides the elected members, the Archbishop of Canterbury has the power of nominating ten other members. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament.

Province of Canada.

Sees.	Colonial Bishops.	Appointed.	Clergy.
Fredericton	John Medley, D.D., *Met.*	1845	72
	Coadjutor, H. T. Kingdon, D.D.	1881	
Nova Scotia,	Hibbert Binney, D.D..	1851	98
Quebec	Jas. Wm. Williams, D.D.	1863	63
Toronto ..	Arthur Sweatman, D.D.	1879	138
Montreal..	Wm. B. Bond, LL.D. ..	1879	99
Huron	M. S. Baldwin, D.D.....	1884	117
Ontario ..	Jno. T. Lewis, D.D., LL.D.	1862	120
Algoma....	Edward Sullivan, D.D..	1882	20
Niagara ..	Charles Hamilton, D.D.	1885	58

Province of Columbia.

Columbia..	George Hills, D.D.....	1859	12
Caledonia..	William Ridley, D.D. ..	1879	5
N. Westminster,	A. W. Sillitoe, D.D.	1879	11

Province of Rupertsland.

Rupertsland	R. Machray, D.D. *Metrop.*	1865	52
Moosonee ..	John Horden, D.D.....	1872	6
Mackenzie River	W. C. Bompas, D.D.	1874	8
Saskatchewan,	(vacant) ..	18	21
Qu'Appelle	Hon. A. J. R. Anson, D.D.	1884	
Athabasca	Richard Young, D.D. ..	1884	3

Province of Calcutta.

Calcutta ..	E. R. Johnson, D.D., *Met.*	1876	205
Madras ..	Frederick Gell, D.D. ..	1861	225
	Robert Caldwell, D.D.	1877	Asst.
	Edward Sargent, D.D.	1877	Bps.
Bombay ..	Louis G. Mylne, D.D. ..	1876	60
Colombo ..	R. S. Copleston, D.D. ..	1875	62
Rangoon ..	J. M. Strachan, M.D., D.D.	1882	25
Lahore	Thos. Valpy French, D.D.	1877	87
Travancore	John M. Speechly, D.D.	1879	23

Province of New Zealand.

Auckland..	William G. Cowie, D.D.	1869	69
Christ Church	H. J. C. Harper, D.D., *Met.*	1856	58
Nelson	Andrew B. Suter, D.D..	1866	21
Waiapu ..	Edmd. Craig Stuart, D.D.	1877	26
Wellington	Octavius Hadfield, D.D.	1870	28
Melanesia.	John R. Selwyn, D.D. ..	1877	15
Dunedin ..	Samuel T. Nevill, D.D..	1871	22

Province of Australia.

Sydney....	Alfred Barry, D.D., *Met.*	1883	119
Tasmania .	D. Fox Sandford, D.D..	1883	57
Newcastle .	(vacant)		36
Melbourne..	F. F. Goe (*designate*) ..	1886	128
Adelaide ..	G. W. Kennion, D.D. ..	1882	54
Perth	H. H. Parry, D.D.....	1876	23
Brisbane ..	Wm. T. T. Webber, D.D.	1885	33
Goulburn..	Mesac Thomas, D.D. ..	1863	43
Grafton ..	J. Francis Turner, D.D.	1868	23
Bathurst ..	F. W. Goodwyn (*design.*)	1886	31
Ballarat ..	Samuel Thornton, D.D..	1875	45
N. Queensland,	G. H. Stanton, D.D..	1878	14
Riverina ..	Sydney Linton, D.D. ..	1883	

Province of South Africa.

Capetown..	W. W. Jones, D.D., *Met.*	1874	56
Grahamstown,	Allan B. Webb, D.D...	1883	59
St. Helena.	Thos. Earle Welby, D.D.	1862	4
Bloemfontein,	G. W. H. K. Bruce, D.D.	1886	36
Muritzburg	W. K. Macrorie, D.D...	1868	30
Zululand..	Douglas Mackenzie, D.D.	1880	10
St. John's..	B. L. Key, (Coadj., 1883)	1886	20
Pretoria ..	H. B. Bousfield, D.D....	1878	8

Province of the West Indies.

Sees.	Colonial Bishops.	Appointed.	Clergy.
Guiana....	Wm. P. Austin, D.D., *Met.*	1842	39
Jamaica ..	Enos Nuttall, D.D.	1880	71
Barbados, &c.	Herbert Bree, D.D.	1882	72
Antigua ..	Wm. W. Jackson, D.D..	1860	38
	Coadjutor, Chas. J. Branch	1882	
Nassau....	E. T. Churton, D.D.	1886	16
Trinidad..	Richard Rawle, M.A. ..	1872	15

Dioceses under the Archbp. of Canterbury.

Jerusalem	(vacant)		18
Gibraltar	C. W. Sandford, D.D.	1873	69
Victoria.....	J. Shaw Burdon, D.D.	1873	17
Sierra Leone..	Ernest G. Ingham, D.D.	1883	62
Mauritius....	Peter S. Royston, D.D.	1872	18
Singapore, &c.	Geo. Frdk. Hose, D.D.	1881	15
Central Afr...	C. A. Smythies, D.D.	1883	22
Honolulu	Alfred Willis, D.D. ..	1874	8
Niger Region .	S. A. Crowther, D.D..	1864	10
Falklands....	W. H. Stirling, D.D...	1869	20
North China..	C. Perry Scott, D.D...	1880	3
Madagascar..	R. Kestell-Cornish, D.D.	1874	14
Mid-China ..	Geo. Evans Moule, D.D.	1880	15
Japan.....	E. Bickersteth, D.D...	1886	15
Eastern Africa	Henry P. Parker, D.D.	1886	10
British Clergy in Foreign States.....			98

Bishops who have Resigned.

Names.	Dioceses.	Cons.	Res.
C. J. Abraham, D.D. ..	*Wellington*..	1858	1870
C. R. Alford, D.D.....	*Victoria*	1867	1872
E. H. Beckles, D.D.....	*Sierra Leone*.	1860	1870
C. H. Bromby, D.D.....	*Tasmania*....	1864	1882
W. Chambers, D.D.....	*Labuan*.....	1869	1881
H. Cheetham, D.D.	*Sierra Leone*.	1870	1882
R. Courtenay, D.D.....	*Kingston*	1856	1879
M. B. Hale, D.D.	*Brisbane*	1875	1885
I. Hellmuth, D.D.....	*Huron*	1871	1883
E. Hobhouse, D.D.	*Nelson*	1858	1865
H. L. Jenner, D.D.	*Dunedin*	1866	1871
Llewellyn Jones, D.D...	*Newfoundland*	1878	1886
S. E. Marsden, D.D.....	*Bathurst*....	1869	1885
J. Mitchinson, D.D.....	*Barbados*....	1873	1881
A. Oxenden, D.D.....	*Montreal*....	1869	1879
C. Perry, D.D.	*Melbourne* ..	1847	1876
F. A. R. C.-Roberts, D.D.	*Nassau*	1878	1886
V. W. Ryan, D.D.....	*Mauritius* ..	1854	1868
T. N. Staley, D.D.	*Honolulu*....	1861	1870
J. Holt Titcomb, D.D...	*Rangoon*	1877	1882
W. G. Tozer, D.D.....	*Jamaica*	1863	1880
E. W. Tufnell, D.D.....	*Brisbane*	1859	1875
T. E. Wilkinson, D.D...	*Zululand*....	1870	1876
Josiah B. Pearson, LL.D.	*Newcastle* ..	1879	1886

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AMONGST ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Episcopalians	21,450,000
Methodists of all descriptions.....	16,100,000
Roman Catholics	14,750,000
Presbyterians of all descriptions	10,700,000
Baptists of all descriptions	8,210,000
Congregationalists	5,650,000
Free Thought.....	1,500,000
Unitarians	900,000
Minor religious sects	2,800,000
German, or Dutch, Lutheran, &c.....	1,500,000
Of no particular religion	10,000,000
English-speaking population	93,560,000

A very large number of Hindus and others in the East also speak and read English.

In theory the Church of England is governed by means of its Convocation of Bishops and Clergy. There is a House of Convocation for each province, Canterbury and York. That of Canterbury consists of two Houses: the upper is confined to the bishops; the lower is composed of the dean of every cathedral, the archdeacons, with proctors elected from every cathedral chapter, and two more elected by the clergy of every diocese. In York there are two Houses, but the bishops, deans, archdeacons and proctors sit together. A fresh election of proctors is made with every new Parliament.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, Southwell, St. Albans, St. Asaph, St. David's, Truro, and Worcester.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Ven. Archdeacon Sumner, D.D.
The Very Rev. the Deans.
The Venerable the Archdeacons.
Also the following Proctors elected by the Chapters and Clergy of the several Dioceses:—

Bangor.—*Chapter*, John Pryce.
Clergy, P. C. Ellis and D. Walter Thomas.
Bath & Wells.—*Chapter*, Canon Bernard.
Clergy, A. C. Ainslie and Edwin A. Salmon.
Canterbury.—*Chapter*, Canon Rawlinson.
Clergy, John Puckle and Canon H. A. Jeffreys.
Chichester.—*Chapter*, T. F. Crosse, D.C.L.
Clergy, C. H. Campion and H. Bailey.
Ely.—*Chapter*, vacant.
Clergy, W. B. Hopkins and J. H. Macaulay.
Exeter.—*Chapter*, James Cory Kempe.
Clergy, M. F. Sadler and George R. Prynne.
Gloucester & Bristol.—*Chapters*, Canon Tinling (*Gloucester*), Canon Nugent Wade (*Bristol*).
Clergy, P. G. Medd and F. V. Mather.
Hereford.—*Chapter*, Sir Fred. A. G.-Ouseley, Bt.
Clergy, H. W. Phillott and E. F. Clayton.
Lichfield.—*Chapter*, Canon John G. Lonsdale.
Clergy, E. Lane and J. T. Jeffcock.
Lincoln.—*Chapter*, Prebendary Clements.
Clergy, G. G. Perry and Albert Sydney Wilde.
Llandaff.—*Chapter*, Canon Hawkins.
Clergy, C. R. Knight and John T. Harding.
London.—*Chapter*, Canon Gregory, Prebendary, George Prothero (*Westminster*). *Clergy*, Arthur Brook and Canon William Cadman.
Norwich.—*Chapter*, Canon John M. Nisbet.
Clergy, H. Howell and Constantine Frere.
Oxford.—*Chapter*, Canon W. Bright.
Clergy, Edmund Savory and G. N. Freeling.
Peterborough.—*Chapter*, Canon Argles.
Clergy, Thomas Yard and Henry Twells.
Rochester.—*Chapter*, Canon Burrows.
Clergy, Hon. Aug. Legge and J. Erskine Clarke.
Salisbury.—*Chapter*, Canon R. G. Swayne.
Clergy, A. Dayman and R. S. Hutchings.
St. Albans.—*Chapter* (None).
Clergy, E. T. Vaughan and Thomas Scott.
St. Asaph.—*Chapter*, William Howell Evans.
Clergy, William Richardson and J. E. Hill.
St. David's.—*Chapter*, Prebendary Phillips.
Clergy, W. L. Bevan and Thos. Walters, D.D.
Southwell.—*Chapter* (None).
Clergy, S. R. Hole and Thomas Henry Freer.
Truro.—*Chapter*
Clergy, Frederick Hockin and A. C. Thynne.
Winchester.—*Chapter*, Canon W. P. Warburton.
Clergy, Robt. Francis Wilson and J. H. Sapte.
Windsor.—*Chapter*, Canon Edward Capel Cure.
Worcester.—*Chapter*, Canon David Melville, D.D.
Clergy, W. W. Douglas and William Bree.

Vicar-Gen., Sir James Parker Deane, D.C.L., Q.C.
Registrar, John Hassard.
Actuary, Francis Cobb.
Apparitor-General, Sir J. A. Hanham, Bart.

PROVINCE OF YORK.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
The Right Reverend the Lords Bishops of Durham, Ripon, Chester, Carlisle, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Sodor and Man.

Lower House.

Prolocutor.—Dean of York.
The Very Reverend the Deans of York, Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Manchester, and Ripon.
The Venerable the Archdeacons of the twenty-one Archdeaconries within the Province.

Proctors.

York.—*Chapter*, Canons Randolph and Fleming.
Clergy, Canon Raine and F. W. Peel. *Clergy of Cleveland*, Canon Camidge & J. Palmes. *Clergy of E. Riding*, T. J. Monson and Canon Machell. *Clergy of Sheffield*, H. A. Favell & W. W. Ware.
Carlisle.—*Chapter*, Canon A. B. Chalker. *Clergy*, T. Phillips and W. A. Mathews. *Clergy of Westmoreland*, Canons H. Ware and E. H. Knowles. *Clergy of Furness*, Canon Bardsley and Dr. Hayman.
Chester.—*Chapter*, Canon Hillyard. *Clergy*, Canons Cooper and Dodd. *Clergy of Macclesfield*, W. H. Lowder and E. C. Turner.
Durham.—*Chapter*, Canon Evans. *Clergy*, Hon. J. Grey and Dr. Tristram. *Clergy of Auckland*, Canon D. R. Falconer and T. E. Espin.
Liverpool.—*Chapter* (None). *Clergy*, Canons Jones and Dr. Clarke. *Clergy of Warrington*, Canons G. W. Warr and W. Lefroy.
Manchester.—*Chapter*, Canon Crane. *Clergy*, R. Birley and E. J. G. Hornby. *Clergy of Lancaster*, H. B. Hawkins and S. Hastings. *Clergy of Blackburn*, W. Champneys & W. E. Rawstorne.
Newcastle.—*Clergy of Northumberland*, Canons B. E. Dwarris & A. T. Lloyd. *Clergy of Lindisfarne*, Canons Hon. F. R. Grey and J. Waite.
Ripon.—*Chapter*, Canon Holmes. *Clergy of Richmond*, Canons R. D. Owen & H. Ellison. *Clergy of Craven*, Canons E. Jackson and J. I. Brooke.
Sodor and Man.—*Clergy*, William Kermode.

Archbishop's Commissioners.—The Dean, Canons Residentiary of York, and Canon Raine.
Synodal Sec.—Rev. Canon Wright, Doncaster.
Registrar.—Hen. A. Hudson, Minster Yard, York.

BRITISH MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following summary of British contributions to Foreign Missions, compiled by the Rev. Canon Scott Robertson, of Throwley, Kent, exhibits the amount collected in the United Kingdom by Missionary Societies. These amounts do not include balances brought forward, sales of publications, contributions from abroad, or sums derived from invested capital:—

24 Church of England Societies	£497,476
12 Unsectarian Societies, Bible, Tract, &c.	184,152
18 Nonconformist Societies in England.	354,547
23 Scottish & Irish Presbyterian Societies	186,088
2 Societies of the Roman Catholic Church	6,688
Total for Foreign Missions in 1885	£1,228,951
Total in 1884, £1,220,861.	

Pope Leo XIII., the 258th Pontiff; born March 2, 1810; elected Feb. 20, crowned March 3, 1878. The full number of the SACRED COLLEGE is 70: viz., Cardinal Bishops, 6; Cardinal Priests, 50; Cardinal Deacons, 14. At present there are 64 Cardinals. First Cardinal Bishop, Charles Sacconi, Dean of the Sacred College; first Cardinal Priest, Gustavus Adolphus von Hohenlohe; first Cardinal Deacon, Theodolphus Mertel. Secretary of State to His Holiness, Cardinal Jacobini.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY throughout the world, according to official returns published at Rome in 1886, consisted of 10 Patriarchs and 1,177 Archbishops and Bishops. Including 14 coadjutor or auxiliary Bishops, the number of Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops now holding office in the British Empire is 138. The numbers of the Clergy are given approximately.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Hierarchy restored 29th September, 1850.

Henry Edward, Cardinal Manning, Abp. of Westminster; *cons.* 1865; Cardinal, 1875. *Auxiliary Bishop*, William Weathers, *cons.* 1872. Clergy, 349.

John Henry, Cardinal Newman, creatd. Cardnl. May 12, 1879.

	Bishops.	Cons.	Clergy.
Birmingham	Wm. Bern. Ullathorne Edward Ilsley, Auxil.	1846 1879	200
Clifton	Hon. William Clifford	1857	96
Hexham & Newcastle, Vacant.			169
Leeds	Robert Cornthwaite	1861	112
Liverpool	Bernard O'Reilly	1873	323
Middlesbro'	Richard Lacy	1879	73
Newport & Menevia,	John C. Hedley	1873	68
Northampton	Arthur G. Riddell	1880	49
Nottingham	Edward G. Bagshawe	1874	121
Plymouth	William Vaughan	1855	87
Portsmouth	John Virtue	1882	82
Salford	Herbert Vaughan	1872	218
Shrewsbury	Edmund Knight	1879	112
Southwark	John Butt	1885	197

SCOTLAND. Archbishops.

Hierarchy restored 4th March, 1878.

St. Andrews & Edinbro',	Wm. Smith	1885	53
Glasgow	Charles Eyre	1869	136
	Bishops.		
Aberdeen	John Macdonald	1869	48
Argyll & Isles,	Angus Macdonald	1878	23
Dunkeld	George Rigg	1878	35
Galloway	John McLachlan	1878	25

IRELAND. Archbishops.

Dublin	William J. Walsh N. Donnelly, Bp. Aux.	1885 1883	458
Armagh	Daniel McGettigan	1856	174
Cashel & Emly,	Thomas W. Croke	1870	112
Tuam	John MacEvilly	1857	100
	Bishops.		
Achonry	Francis McCormack	1872	42
Ardagh	Barthol. Woodlock	1879	97
Clogher	James Donnelly	1865	95
Clonfert	Patrick Duggan John Healy, Coadj.	1872 1884	51
Cloyne	John McCarthy	1874	137
Cork	Thos. A. O'Callaghan	1884	143
Derry	Francis Kelly	1849	95
Down & Connor,	P. McAllister	1886	127
Dromore	John P. Leahy	1834	47
Elphin	Laurence Gillooly	1856	92
Ferns	James Browne	1884	136
Galway and Kilmacduagh	Vacant.		65
Kerry & Aghadoe,	Andrew Higgins	1882	119
Kildare and Leighlin	James Walshe James Lynch, Coadj.	1856 1866	146
Killala	Hugh Conway	1872	38
Killaloe	Michael Flannery James Ryan, Coad.	1858 1872	127
Kilmore	Bernard Finegan	1886	105
Limerick	Edward T. O'Dwyer	1886	146
Meath	Thomas Nulty	1864	181
Ossory	Abraham Brownrigg	1884	128
Raphoe	Michael Logue	1879	56
Ross	William Fitzgerald	1877	26
Waterford & Lismore	John Power Pierse Power	1873 1886	142

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

	Europe. Bishops.		**Cons.**
Malta	Carmel Count Scicluna Antony Buhadgiar, Adm., *nom.*		1875 1885
Gozo	Peter Pace		1877
Gibraltar	Gonzalo Canilla, Vicar Apost.		1881
	North America. Archbishops.		
Quebec	Alex. Cardinal Taschereau		1871
Halifax	Cornelius O'Brien		1883
Montreal	Edward Charles Fabre		1873
Ottawa	Joseph Thomas Duhamel		1874
Toronto	John J. Lynch Tim. O'Mahony, Bp. Auxil.		1859 1869
St. Boniface	Alexander Taché		1851
	Bishops.		
Antigonish	John Cameron		1870
Charlottetown	Peter McIntyre		1860
Chatham, N.B.	James Rogers		1860
Chicoutimi	Dominic Racine		1878
Hamilton	James J. Carbery		1883
Harbour-Grace,	Ronald McDonald		1881
Kingston	James V. Cleary		1880
London	John Walsh		1867
Nicolet	Elphege Gravel		1885
Peterborough	Thomas J. Dowling	(*nom.*)	1886
Rimouski	John Langevin		1867
St. Albert	Vitalis Grandin		1859
St. Hyacinth	Louis Zephyrin Moreau		1876
St. John, N. Brunswick,	John Sweeny		1860
St. John, Newfoundland,	Thomas J. Power		1870
Sherbrooke	Antony Racine		1874
Three Rivers	Louis F. Laflèche		1867
Vancouver I.	Charles John Seghers		1873
Athabasca-Mackenzie	H. J. Faraud, Vicar Apost. Isidore Clut, Auxiliary		1863 1867
B. Columbia	L. J. d'Herbomez, Vicar Apos. Paul P. Durieu, Coadjutor		1864 1875
Pontiac	N. Z. Lorrain, Vic. Apost. *nom.*		1882
	West Indies.		
Port of Spain	Joachim H. Gonin, Archbp.		1863
	Bishops.		
Roseau	Michael Naughten		1880
Demerara	Antony Butler, Vicar Apost.		1878
	Africa. Bishops.		
Port Louis	W. B. Scarisbrick		1872
Cape Colony	*West.* J. Leonard, Vic. Ap. J. Rooney, Coadj.		1872 1886
	East. J. D. Ricards, Vic. Ap.		1871
Natal	Charles Jolivet, Vic. Apost.		1874
Orange Free State, &c.,	A. Gaughran, Vic. Ap.		1886
Seychelles	S. Mouard, Vicar Apost.		1882
	Asia. Archbishops.		
Agra	Michelangelo Jacopi		1868
Bengal, West	Paul Goethals		1878
Bombay, North.	John Gabriel Meurin		1868
Colombo	Christopher Bonjean		1868
Madras	Joseph Colgan		1882
Verapoly	Leonard Mellano M. Berardi, Bp. Coadj.		1868 1877
	Bishops.		
Bengal Central			
Bengal East	Jordan Balsieper		1878
Bombay South, or Poona,	Vacant		
Burmah East			
Burmah North	Charles Bourdon		1873
Burmah South	Paul A. Bigandet		1856

		Cons.
Ceylon, Kandy	Clement Pagnani	1879
Ceylon, Jaffora	Theophilus Melizan	1880
Coimbatore	Joseph L. Bardou	1874
Cyprus	J. Zogbi (*Maronite*)	1883
Hong Kong	J. T. Raimondi, Vic. Apos.	1874
Hyderabad	Peter Caprotti	1882
Madura	Alexis Canoz	1847
Malacca	Edward Gasnier	1878
Mangalore	N. Pagani	1885
Mysore	John Coadou	1880
Patna	Francis Pesci	1881
Punjaub	Paul Tosi	1868
Quilon	Francis Ossi *nom.*	1883
Vizagapatam	John M. Tissot	1864
AUSTRALIA. Archbishops.		
Sydney	Patrick F. Cardinal Moran	1872
Melbourne	Thomas Carr	1883
Bishops.		
Adelaide	Christopher A. Reynolds	1873
Armidale	Elzear Torregiani	1879
Ballarat	James Moore	1884
Bathurst	Joseph Byrne	1885
Brisbane	Robert Dunne	1882
Goulburn	William Lanigan	1867
Hobart	Daniel Murphy	1846
Maitland	James Murray	1865
Perth	Martin Griver	1870
	Matthew Gibney, Coadj.	1886
Port Victoria	Rudesind Salvado	1849
Rockhampton	John Cani	1882
Sandhurst	Martin Crane	1874
	Stephen Reveille	1885
NEW ZEALAND. Bishops.		
Auckland	John Edmund Luck	1882
Dunedin	Patrick Moran	1856
Wellington	Francis Redwood	1874

The Methodist Churches.

Under the general designation of Methodists are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are,—

Wesleyan Methodists, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. While students at Oxford, in 1729, they gathered a number of young men together for purposes of study and devotion, who were nicknamed, first, "The Holy Club," and afterwards "The Methodists." In 1739 John Wesley founded the "Religious Societies," in which the first beginnings of Methodism are to be found. The number of members rapidly increased, until a more definite and extensive organization than Wesley at first gave them was imperatively demanded. The first *Conference*, consisting of six persons, all clergymen, was held in 1744. The Conference is now composed of 240 ministers and 240 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year; by semi-annual meetings of the ministers in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the conference; and by quarterly meeting of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism. When Wesley died the number of members was 76,968, and since then the increase has been so great that above 15,000,000 people are said to be now receiving Methodist instruction in various parts of the world. *President*, Rev. R. N. Young, D.D.; *Sec.*, Rev. D. J. Waller.

Various distinct bodies of Methodists have been formed, the most important being these:—

1. *The Methodist New Connexion*, which was formed in 1797, by the Rev. Alexander Kilham; the original difference between it and the parent body being the different degrees of power allowed to the laity.—*President*, Rev. W. J. Townend.

2. *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*President*, Rev. J. Atkinson.

3. *The Bible Christians*, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They exist principally in the West of England.—*President*, Rev. A. Trengrove.

4. *The United Methodist Free Churches*, which are an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodist, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan-Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the training of ministers; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation in the Wesleyan societies. The union was effected in 1857. *President*, Rev. T. Sherwood.

The following table does not include the Methodists of America, Canada, Australia, the West Indies, and other British colonies.

Finances.—The amount raised for sustentation by the Methodist bodies can only be approximately estimated. The *Wesleyans* raised in 1885-86 £138,165 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £37,789; £21,832 were expended on the education of ministers' children at the Connexional schools; £289,301 were contributed in Great Britain for chapel-building; and £11,321 for the training of candidates for the ministry, of whom there are 180 in the four theological colleges. By the *Methodist New Connexion* the following sums were raised: For chapel fund, £660; for missions, £6,004; for Home Missions, £921. The *Primitive Methodists* raised £26,062 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Free Churches* £21,248 for their missions.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapels and Scholars, Great Britain only.	Ministers	Lay Preachrs.	Members	On Probation.	Chapels.	Sunday Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists	2,206	15,009	437,028	29,256	7,145	879,112
Methodist New Connexion	179	1,217	28,544	4,262	444	82,486
Primitive Methodists	1,043	16,120	191,641	..	4,305	411,935
Bible Christians	177	1,463	23,614	525	580	37,021
United Methodist Free Churches	354	2,997	66,964	6,312	1,229	188,089

PLACES OF MEETING FOR RELIGIOUS WORSHIP IN ENGLAND AND WALES have been certified to the Registrar-General on behalf of persons described as follows:—

Advent Christians
Advents, The
Alethians
Anglican Church
Apostolics
Arminian New Society
Army of the King's Own
Baptists
Baptized Believers
Believers in Christ
Believers in the Divine Visitation of Joanna Southcott, Prophetess of Exeter
Believers meeting in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ
Benevolent Methodists
Bible Christians
Bible Defence Assocn.
Blackburn Psychological Society
Blue Ribbon Gospl. Army
Brethren
British Israelites
Calvinistic Baptists
Calvinistic Indepndnts.
Calvinists and Welsh Calvinists
Canonbury Hall Mission
Catholic Apostolic Ch.
*Catholics of Newport
Children's Special Service Association
Christadelphians
Christian Army
Christian Believers
Christian Brethren
Christian Disciples
Christian Eliasites
Christian Evangelists
Christian Israelites
Christian Lay Church
Christian Mission
Christian Pioneers
Christian Soldiers
Christian Teetotalers
Chrstn Temperance Men
Christian Unionists
Christian Workers
Christians owning no name but the Lord Jesus
Christians who object to be otherwise designtd.
Church Army
Church of Christ
Church of England
Church of England (unattached)
Church of Progress'
Church of Scotland
Church of the People
*Congregation of the Son of the Covenant
Congregational Baptists
Congregational Temperance Free Church
Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion
Covenanters
Coventry Mission Band
Crusade Mission Army
Danish Lutherans
Deaf and Dumb Mission
Dependents
Disciples in Christ
Disciples of Jesus Christ
Dunbar, Archdeacon, Congregation of
Eastern Orthodox Greek Church
Ecclesia of the Messiah
Eclectics
Episcopalian Dissenters
Evangelical Free Church
Evangelical Mission
Evangelical Unionists
Exeter Free Spiritual Research Society
Followers of the Lord Jesus Christ [Church
Free Catholic Christian
Free Christian Assocn.
Free Christians
Free Church
Free Church (Episcopal)
Free Church of England
Free Evangelical Chrns.
Free Gospel and Christian Brethren
Free Gospel Church
Free Gospellers
Free Grace Gospel Chris-
Free Methodists [tians
Free Salvation Army
Free Union Church
Full Salvationalists
General Baptist
General Baptist New Connection [munity
German Evangelcl. Com-
German Lutherans
German Roman Cathlcs.
German Wesleyans
Glassites
Glazebrook Army
Glory Band
Gospel Army Mission
Gospel Band
Gospel Temperance Blue Ribbon Army
Greek Catholic
Hackney Juvenile Miss.
Halifax Psychological Society
Hallelujah Band
Holiness Army
Hope Mission
Hosanna Army
Humanitarians
Indep. Ch. of England
Independent Methodists
Indep. Religious Refmrs.
Independent Unionists
Independents
Inghamites
Israel, New and Latter Israelites [House of Jews
King Jesus' Army
King's Own Army
Latter Day Saints
Latter Day Saints (Anti-Polygamy)
Lodging House Mission
Lutherans [Assoc.
Members of the Church of England
Methodist Army
Methodist Reform Union
Mission Army
Missionaries
Modern Methodists
Moravians
Mormons
New Church [Baptists
New Connexion General
New Connex. Wesleyans
New Hebrew Congregtn.
New Jerusalem Church
New Methodist
New Spiritual Church
Newcastle Sailors' Soc.
Old Baptists
Open Baptists
Open Brethren
Orthodox Eastern Chrch.
Particular Baptists
Peculiar People
Pilgrim Band
Plymouth Brethren
*Polish Jews
Polish Society
Portsmouth Mission
Positivists
Presbyterian Baptists
Presbyterian Church in England
Primitive Congregation
Primitive Free Church
Primitive Methodists
Progressionists
Protestant Members of the Church of England
Protestant Trinitarians
Protestant Union
Protestants adhering to Articles 1 to 18, but rejecting Ritual
Providence
Quakers
Ranters
Rational Christians
Recreative Religionists
Red Ribbon Army
Redeemed Army
Reform Free Church Wesleyan Methodists
Reformed Ch. of Englnd.
Reformed Episcopal Ch.
Reformed Presbyterians
Reformed Presbyterians or Covenanters
Reformers
Refuge Methodists
*Rescue and Evangelization Mission
Revivalists
Revival Band
Roman Catholics
Royal Gospel Army
Saints
Salem Society
Salvation Army
Salvation Navy
Salvationists
Sandemanians
Scotch Baptists
Second Advent Brethren
Secularists
Separatists (Protestant)
Seventh Day Baptists
Soc. of the New Church
Spiritual Church
Spiritualists
Stockton Hebrew Congn.
Strict Baptists
Swedenborgians
Temperance Methodists
Testimony Congregatnl. Church
Theistic Church
Trinitarians
Union Baptists
Union Churchmen
Union Congregationalts.
Union Free Church
Unionists
Unitarian Baptists
Unitarian Christians
Unitarians [ravians
United Brethren or Mo-
United Christian Army
United Christian Church
*United Evangelical Church of Germany
United Free Methodist Church
United Presbyterians
Universal Christians
Unsectarian
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists [ans
Welsh Free Presbyteri-
Welsh Wesleyan Methodists
Wesleyan - Methodist Association
Wesleyan Reform Glory Band
Wesleyan Reformers
Wesleyans
White Ribbon Gospel Army
Working Man's Evangelistic Mission Chapels
Worshippers of God
Young Men's Christian Association
Young Women's Christian Association

The number of places of meeting for Religious Worship, certified, recorded, and on the register on the 4th November, 1886, was 24,597, an increase of 618 in the year. Those marked (*) appear in the list this year for the first time. These descriptions are taken from the original certificates sent to the Registrar-General for procuring the registration of the room or building; and it will be observed that the same sect is in some instances variously described.

UNIVERSITIES is the name given to those institutions which agree in being close corporate bodies for the promotion of the higher branches of learning, and in possessing the right of granting degrees in several faculties, such as arts, science, law, medicine, theology, and philology. As a general rule the corporation includes also a body of lecturers or teachers for the instruction of the students, but the University of London shows that such is not a necessary part of the institution. In the common acceptance of the term, universities are of comparatively modern origin, no degrees having been granted earlier t an the twelfth century; while the term University itself, in its present sense, is of still more recent date. In a document of the year 1201 the following phrase is to be found applied to Oxford:—Universitas magistrorum et auditorum ("the whole body of masters and listeners"), but even here the peculiar technical meaning of the word University is not to be understood. The university, as we now use the term, is simply a conglomeration of colleges, originally entirely distinct, and still only linked together by reason of their being in the same city and incorporated under the same charter. The early history of the colleges themselves is obscure; probably they were founded by charitable persons for the furtherance of religion and learning. The student life of the university has passed through four distinct stages of growth. First, the common bonds holding them together were those of study and discipline, and the students lodged wherever they could; afterwards hostels or boarding-houses were founded by the several religious fraternities, each for the members of its own order—where some kind of superintendence over the scholars was exercised. After a time, these hostels began to be endowed by rich donors, so that poor scholars might enjoy free lodgings; and, lastly, when further sums of money were left for the payment of a certain definite number of students, they were gathered together into one group of buildings, and the foundation of the college was complete. When various colleges in the same town or city came to gain renown as a seat of great learning, they often became imperceptibly welded into one nominal whole, and were known as the University of the city in which they were situated. In this way, almost simultaneously, grew up the three oldest universities of Europe, viz., those of Bologna, Paris, and Oxford. At first they were entirely independent of both Church and State, and were absolutely free and self-governing corporations; however, as the ecclesiastical influence increased, their individual power waned; the Pope granted bulls of confirmation to such as already existed, and granted or refused permission for the formation of new ones. With the Reformation the Pope naturally lost in Protestant countries the power, formerly his, of regulating the universities. The colleges forming the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are academical institutions, often richly endowed with revenues, and whose fellows, lecturers, and students live and work together in their own set of buildings and under their own head. The president of each college (who is known variously as Warden, Master or Provost, Principal or Rector) forms, together with the rest of the governing body, the teachers, and the students, a corporation independent, not only of the other colleges, but also of the university. Certain graduates who are maintained by the bequests of particular founders are known as *fellows*, and *postmasters*, *scholars*, *exhibitioners*, and *prizemen* are the names of classes partly supported by the college funds; while most of the colleges include *chaplains*, *choristers*, and *clerks* or *sextons*. Each college is ordinarily administered, according to the statutes of the foundation, by the Head and his fellow-officers, while disputed cases are decided by the *visitor*, who is a bishop or lord. The income attaching to a fellowship has in general to be given up when the holder is appointed to a living, or inherits any estate of larger revenue, or upon marriage—this last being explicable by the fact that all those colleges which were of Roman Catholic origin were founded in order to supply the Church with ministers.

The Universities of the United Kingdom may be broadly divided into three classes, viz.: (1) the residential universities, in which attendance at particular lectures is necessary to the taking of a degree, as Oxford and Cambridge; (2) the non-residential universities, which also demand attendance during certain terms, as the Scottish Universities; and (3) those which are simply examining bodies, as London University.

The University of Oxford is a corporate body, and has been known for some centuries by the style and title of "The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford," a title which was confirmed by the charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1570, though it has been urged that the university received an earlier royal recognition at the hands of Henry III. In 1604 the elective franchise was conferred upon it, since which time it has enjoyed the privilege of sending two members to Parliament. The number of colleges and halls forming the university has fluctuated considerably in the course of years; for example, early in the 14th century there were only three colleges and 300 halls; 200 years later there were twelve colleges and fifty-five halls; while at the present day there are twenty-one colleges, three halls, and two private halls. The university has always been governed by statutes of its own making, which for centuries were simply a confused chaotic mass; but, since the chancellorship of Archbishop Laud, by a digested code under the name of "*Corpus Statutorum Universitatis Oxoniensis*," which, after being carefully compiled by special delegates, was solemnly ratified in Convocation. A New Code of Statutes, however, was approved by Queen Victoria in Council in 1882. The whole business of the university in its corporate capacity is transacted by the Hebdomadal Council, and two distinct assemblies, known technically as the House of Congregation and the House of Convocation. Congregation includes all those professors, resident doctors, heads of colleges or halls (or their deputies, and deans, and censors), of colleges who are members of Convocation, together with all doctors and all masters of arts for two years from the term in which they are admitted; while Convocation is made up of all those who have been admitted to regency, provided their names have been constantly kept on the books. The functions of Congregation are to grant ordinary degrees, and to ratify the nomination of examiners by the Nominating boards; while Convocation confers all honorary degrees, elects to nearly all the offices in the gift of the university, gives the final sanc-

tion to all new statutes, and transacts the greater part of the formal business of the university in its corporate capacity. The students at Oxford are classified thus:—Scholars, Exhibitioners, Postmasters, Demies, Bible Clerks, and Commoners; in each college they dine together in one large hall, but take their other meals in their own rooms. The average annual expense of a fairly economical student at Oxford may be put down at £200. The degrees conferred by the University are those of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and Bachelor and Doctor of Music, Medicine, Civil Law, and Divinity. Twelve terms of actual residence are necessary for the degree of B.A.; no further examination is required for the M.A. degree, and no residence whatever is required for a degree in Music. Among the celebrated institutions connected with the university are the Bodleian Library, the Radcliffe Library and Observatory, the Schools, the Clarendon Press, and the Taylor Institution. In 1885, the students who matriculated amounted to 749, while 522 took their B.A. and 343 their M.A.; and the total number of members on the books of the university was 11,204.

The University of Cambridge is said to date from the seventh century, though it was not until the thirteenth century that it received an authentic charter, and its first college was founded in the reign of Henry III. Some important rights were granted to it by Edward III. in 1333, and in 1430 the Pope (Martin V.) invested it with exclusive jurisdiction over its own scholars. In 1565, Queen Elizabeth bestowed additional privileges; all preceding grants were confirmed, and the university was declared to be incorporated under the title of "The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge." It is an incorporation of students in all and every of the liberal arts and sciences, and contains seventeen colleges and two public hostels, founded "for the study of learning and knowledge, and for the better service of Church and State." The whole of these are maintained by the endowments of their several founders and benefactors; each of them is a corporate body, and is bound by its own statutes, but is likewise controlled by the laws of the university, which are paramount. A new Code of Statutes for the University was approved by Queen Victoria in Council in 1882. In each of the colleges there are eight separate orders: these are (1) Head; (2) Fellows; (3) Noblemen graduates, doctors in the several faculties, bachelors of divinity, masters of arts and masters of law, who are not upon the foundation; (4) Bachelors of Arts, Physic, and Law; (5) Fellow-commoners; (6) Scholars; (7) Pensioners, forming the great bulk of the students; and (8) Sizars, students of narrow means, and in receipt of various emoluments. The head of each college has supreme disciplinary authority in educational matters; and he, together with the foundation fellows, form the governing body. The great legislative assembly of the university is called the Senate; it is composed of all those who have obtained the degree of Doctor or Master, and whose names are still on the register, and the high executive officers of the university. There is a council of the senate (consisting of the vice-chancellor and sixteen members of the Senate, of whom eight vacate their office every year, the office being held for two years), by whom every university "grace" or decree must be approved before it is offered to the Senate. A residence of nine terms is required from each student before taking the B.A. degree, and "honours" may be obtained in any of the following:—Mathematics, classics, moral sciences, natural sciences, law, history, theology, Semitic, Indian, and modern languages. The university possesses a library of more than 200,000 printed volumes besides MSS., the Fitzwilliam Museum, the Observatory, the Botanical Garden, and the Anatomical School. James I. granted to the university the privilege of sending two members to Parliament, which it has ever since enjoyed. In 1886, the number of students who matriculated was 650, while the members on the boards amounted in 1885 to 12,290.

Scotland possesses four universities, namely, those of St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and the general regulations as to graduation are common to all. The University of Edinburgh was founded in 1582 by a charter granted by James VI. of Scotland, and in 1621 the Scottish Parliament ratified to it all the privileges enjoyed by other universities in the kingdom. This ratification was confirmed in the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland, and again in the Act of Security. The constitution was, however, modified by the Act (1858) relating to the Scottish Universities, and the University of Edinburgh is at the present time a corporation consisting of a chancellor, rector, principal, professors, registered graduates, alumni, and matriculated students. The students matriculating each year now amount to more than 2,000. The essential qualification to graduation at a Scottish university is attendance at certain special series of lectures or classes. The course for the Arts degree extends over four winter sessions, each lasting from the beginning of November till about the middle of April; and the degree of M.A. is conferred on all who have completed their course and passed the ordinary examinations in Latin and Greek, mathematics and natural philosophy, logic and metaphysics, moral philosophy, rhetoric, and English literature. The faculties of this university are arts, laws, medicine, divinity, and science. The buildings were until recently very deficient in the necessary accommodation, but much has been done of late years, and is still being done, in the way of improvement. The library contains nearly 140,000 volumes and 700 MSS., and there is also a theological library of 10,000 volumes. In connection with the various faculties there are different bursaries, scholarships, and fellowships, tenable from one to four years, and ranging in value from £2 10s. to £160. The University of St. Andrews was founded by Henry Wardlaw, Bishop of the diocese, in 1411, and was confirmed by a Papal Bull of Benedict XIII. in 1413. During the 15th and 16th centuries three colleges were established in connection with it, viz., St. Salvator (1455), St. Leonard (1512), and St. Mary (1537). All the colleges had originally teachers both in philosophy (or arts) and in theology, but in 1579 the two older of them were confined to philosophy, and that of St. Mary to theology. In the year 1747, St. Leonard and St. Salvator were united by Act of Parliament. The Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews unite in sending a representative to Parliament.

The University of Glasgow was founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. (1450–51), with the power

of creating doctors and masters, and enrolling readers and students, the whole of whom were to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the University of Bologna. At first it had neither property nor endowment, but in 1460, James, Lord Hamilton, bequeathed to the then Regent and his successors a tenement in the High Street, with four acres of land adjoining for the "use of the College of Arts." Between 1577—when a new charter was issued—and the Restoration, the university flourished in every way, but the re-establishment of episcopacy detached from it a large part of its revenues, and many of its professorships were abandoned. In 1864 the old buildings were sold for £100,000, and a government grant of £120,000 was obtained; these amounts, together with public subscriptions and college funds, were laid out in the new buildings now to be seen at the west end of the city. The University of Glasgow includes four faculties, viz., arts, theology, law, medicine; it was reconstituted, as were its fellow universities, by the Act of 1858, and, conjointly with the University of Aberdeen, sends one member to Parliament.

The present University of Aberdeen derives its origin from two distinct foundations, viz., University and King's College of Aberdeen, founded in 1494 by William Elphinstone, Bishop of Aberdeen, under the authority of a Papal bull; and Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, founded (1593) by George Keith, Earl Marischal, by a charter afterwards ratified by Act of Parliament. In 1860, by another Act of Parliament, the two foundations were united and incorporated into one university and college, under the title of the University of Aberdeen. The four faculties are arts, divinity, law, and medicine; and at the end of the arts curriculum scholarships and prizes are given of the annual value of about £1,000. The university library contains more than 80,000 volumes.

Of a different type altogether is the University of London, which was first incorporated by Royal Letters Patent dated December 5, 1837, the royal charter being issued in 1863, and a supplemental charter in 1878. So far as the functions of a university are concerned, this is simply an examining body which, by reason of its unquestionable integrity and its severely high standard, has gained an excellent reputation. The fees are moderate, ranging from £2 to £10, and there are no honorary degrees whatever. The various faculties are arts, science, medicine, law, and music; and the matriculation and the pass examinations in arts and in science are held at a large number of provincial colleges, while the bi-annual matriculation examinations are also held at several colonial centres. The corporate body of the university includes the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, fellows, and graduates; and the colleges forming the university are University College and King's College. In 1886 the number taking the B.A. degree was 176, and the M.A. degree, 11; while the number of those who passed either of the matriculation examinations was 1,067.

Of late years much has been done in the way of extending university teaching and advantages. Both Oxford and Cambridge now hold what are called "Local" Examinations, senior and junior, in many parts of the country, and the certificates granted to the successful candidates are accepted in different branches of business and the professions as equivalent to a guarantee of competency from an educational point of view. The University of London, too, not to be behind in the march of progress, has arranged a definite scheme, which is now in full working, for the inspection and examination of schools other than primary, to be conducted under the direction of the Senate. More than this, however, the older universities have organized what is known as the "University Extension Lectures," given in many parts of the kingdom by some of the most successful lecturers of Oxford and Cambridge, and which may be attended by students on the payment of a very small sum.

But the most noticeable feature in the progress of higher education is the growth of university colleges in all directions. The majority of our large towns have now each its own college or school of science, and, until the year 1880, it seemed to be only a question of years before the country would be covered with a too numerous body of young and unnecessary Universities. Fortunately for the status of the home degrees, in that year both Oxford and Cambridge passed statutes enabling them to affiliate colleges to themselves subject to certain well-defined conditions; and since that time, two well-known provincial institutions, St. David's College, Lampeter, and University College, Nottingham, have taken full advantage of the new regulations. The movement was, however, too late to serve the cause as well as it deserved, for University College, Liverpool, and Owens College, Manchester, had already united and obtained for themselves a charter of incorporation under the style and title of Victoria University; and the university colleges of Wales, at Aberystwith and Bangor, are striving to attain a similar status.

University of Oxford.

	Elect.
Chancellor, Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., D.C.L.,* *All Souls*	1869
High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, D.C.L., *Ch. Ch.*	1859
Vice-Chancellor, James Bellamy, D.D., President of *St. John's College*	1886
Pro-Vice-Chancellors, E. Evans, D.D., *Pemb.*; H. D. Harper, D.D., *Jesus*; H. Boyd, D.D., *Hertford*; B. Jowett, M.A., *Balliol.*	
Proctors, H. P. Richards, M.A., *Wadham*; R. E. Baynes, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	
Pro-Proctors, P. A. Henderson, M.A., *Wadham*; J. Wells, M.A., *Wadham*; W. Warner, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; A. Hassall, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	
Burgesses, Rt. Hon. Sir John Robert Mowbray, Bart., D.C.L., *Ch. Ch.*	1868
John Gilbert Talbot, D.C.L., *Ch. Ch.*	1873
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Thomas Erskine Holland, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1876
Deputy Steward, A. S. Hill, D.C.L., *St. John's*	1874
Public Orator, W. W. Merry, D.D., *Lincoln.*	1880
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, T. K. Chambers, M.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1882
Bodley's Librarian, Edward Williams Byron Nicholson, M.A., *Trinity*	1882

* With few exceptions but one academical degree given throughout the Almanack.

Elected.

Sub-Librarians, A. Neubauer, M.A., *Exeter* 1873
„ Falconer Madan, M.A., *Brasenose* 1880
Keeper of Archives, T. V. Bayne, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1885
Keeper of Museum, E. B. Tylor, M.A., *Balliol* 1883
Radcliffe's Librarian, Sir Henry Wentworth Acland, M.D., *All Souls* 1851
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, A. J. Evans, M.A., *Brasenose* 1884
Registrar of the University, Edward Tindal Turner, M.A., *Brasenose* 1870
Radcliffe Observer, E. J. Stone, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1879
Bampton Lecturer for 1887, the Bishop of Ripon, *St. Catherine's Coll., Cambridge.*
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, William B. Gamlen, M.A., *Exeter.* 1873
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, Frederic P. Morrell, M.A., *St. John's* 1870
Coroners of University, F. P. Morrell, M.A., *St. John's*; S. D. Darbishire, M.D., *Balliol*
Univ. Counsel, Sir H. Davey, M.A., *Univ.* 1877
Solicitor, Frederic P. Morrell, M.A., *St. John's.*
Esquire Bedel, W. W. Harrison, M.A., *Brasenose.*
Bedels, G. Shelton, *Law*; M. J. Knight, *Medicine*; W. Moon, *Arts.*
Organist, James Taylor, MUS.B., *New College.*
Clerk of the University Schools, George Parker.
Keeper of the University Galleries, Joseph Fisher.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

Official Members, The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, ex-Vice-Chancellor, and the Proctors.
Heads of Houses, Warden of *All Souls*, Dean of *Ch. Ch.*, Provost of *Queen's*, Principal of *Jesus*, Principal of *St. Edmund Hall.*
Professors, E. A. Freeman, M.A.; R. B. Clifton, M.A.; B. Price, M.A.; W. Ince, D.D.; W. Markby, D.C.L. President *Corpus.*
Members of Convocation, W. W. Jackson, M.A.; A. Robinson, M.A.; E. T. Turner, M.A.; H. F. Pelham, M.A.; D. B. Monro, M.A.; J. R. King, M.A.

PUBLIC EXAMINERS:—*Honour Schools.*

In Literis Humanioribus, R. L. Nettleship, M.A., *Balliol*; J. Wells, M.A., *Wadham*; J. A. Stewart, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; R. W. Macan, M.A., *University*; S. Alexander, M.A., *Lincoln.*
In Scientiis Math. et Phys., T. Bowman, M.A., *Merton*; J. Griffiths, M.A., *Jesus*; E. B. Elliott, M.A., *Queen's.*
In Scientia Naturali, W. H. Heaton, M.A., *Brasenose*; J. Walker, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; H. B. Dixon, M.A., *Trinity*; W. Stirling, M.D. (*Edinb.*); H. E. Armstrong, PH.D.; H. N. Moseley, M.A., *Merton.*
In Jurisprudentiâ, A. V. Dicey, M.A., *All Souls*; T. Raleigh, M.A., *All Souls*; J. B. Moyle, M.A., *New.*
In Historiâ Modernâ, F. York Powell, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; S. R. Gardiner, M.A., *All Souls*; A. L. Smith, M.A., *Balliol*; R. Lodge, M.A., *Brasenose.*
In Sacrâ Theologiâ, S. R. Driver, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*; P. G. Medd, M.A., *University*; W. Lock, M.A., *Magdalen.*

Pass Schools.

A. Chandler, M.A., *Brasenose*; J. H. Mee, M.A., *Merton*; G. E. Underhill, M.A., *Magdalen*; W. A. Spooner, M.A., *New*; R. W. M. Pope, B.D., *Worcester*; G. W. Gent, M.A., *University*; E. Armstrong, M.A., *Queen's*; C. R. L. Fletcher, M.A., *All Souls*; J. S. Mann, M.A., *Trinity*; A. Robinson, M.A., *New*; H. Duff, M.A., *All Souls*; R. G. Tatton, M.A., *Balliol*; Sir J. Conroy, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; V. H. Veley, M.A., *University*; E. H. Hayes, M.A., *New.*

MODERATORS:—*Honour Schools.*

In Literis Græcis et Latinis, H. Nettleship, M.A., *Corpus*; A. D. Godley, M.A., *Magdalen*; T. W. Jackson, M.A., *Worcester*; T. L. Papillon, M.A., *New*; J. H. Onions, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*
In Disciplinis Mathematicis, C. Lendesdorf, M.A., *Pembroke*; J. W. Russell, M.A., *Merton*; H. T. Gerrans, M.A., *Worcester.*

Pass School.

In Literis Græcis et Latinis, C. Bigg, D.D., *Corpus*; A. Chavasse, M.A., *University*; R. Ewing, M.A., *St. John's*; A. C. Clark, M.A., *Queen's*; W. M. Collett, M.A., *Oriel*; A. E. Haigh, M.A., *Hertford.*

MASTERS OF THE SCHOOLS.

A. Clark, M.A., *Lincoln*; C. H. Sampson, M.A., *Brasenose*; W. H. Hadow, M.A., *Worcester*; W. M. Lindsay, M.A., *Jesus*; W. O. Burrows, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; J. R. King, M.A., *Oriel.*

PROFESSORS. Elected.

Anglo-Saxon, John Earle, M.A., *Oriel* 1876
Arabic (*Laud's*), R. Gandell, M.A., *Hertford* 1861
„ (*Ld. Almoner's*), G. F. Nicholl, M.A., *Ball.* 1878
Archæology (*Linc.*), W. M. Ramsay, M.A., *Ex.* 1885
Astronomy (*Savilian*), C. Pritchard, D.D., *New* 1870
Botany (*Sherard*), I. B. Balfour, M.A., *Magd.* 1884
Celtic, John Rhŷs, M.A., *Jesus* 1877
Chemistry (*Waynflete*), W. Odling, M.A., *Worc.* 1872
Chinese, James Legge, M.A., *Corpus* 1876
Civil Law (*Regius*), J. Bryce, D.C.L., *Oriel*.. 1870
Clinical Lecturer, Medicine, S. D. Darbishire, M.D., *Balliol* 1884
Surgery, A. Winkfield, F.R.C.S. 1883
Comp. Philology, Max Müller, M.A., *All Souls* 1868
Deputy, Archibald H. Sayce, M.A., *Queen's* 1876
Divin. (*Margaret*), C. A. Heurtley, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1853
Divinity (*Regius*), William Ince, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1878
Eccles. Hist. (*Reg.*), W. Bright, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1868
Eccl. Hist. (*Rdr.*), E. Hatch, M.A., *St. My. Hall* 1884
English Language and Literature (*Merton*), Arthur S. Napier, M.A., *Merton* 1885
English Law (*Reader*), T. Raleigh, *All Souls* 1884
Exegesis (*Ireland*), Wm. Sanday, M.A., *Exeter* 1882
Exp. Phil., R. Bellamy Clifton, M.A., *Merton* 1865
Fine Art (*Slade*), H. Herkomer, M.A., A.R.A. 1885
Foreign Hist. (*Rdr.*), C. W. Boase, M.A., *Exeter* 1884
Geology, Joseph Prestwich, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*.. 1874
Geometry (*Savilian*), J. J. Sylvester, M.A., *New* 1883
Greek (*Regius*), Benj. Jowett, M.A., *Balliol* 1855
Greek Lit. (*Reader*), I. Bywater, M.A., *Exeter* 1884
Hebrew (*Regius*), S. R. Driver, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1882
History, Ancient (*Camden*), George Rawlinson, M.A., *Exeter* 1861
„ „ (*Reader*), W. W. Capes, M.A., *Hertf.* 1870
Human and Comparative Anatomy (*Linacre*), H. N. Moseley, M.A., *Merton* 1881
Human Anatomy (*Lect. in*), A. Thomson, M.A. 1885
Indian Hist. (*Rdr.*), S. J. Owen, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1862
Indian Law (*Rdr.*), W. Markby, D.C.L., *All S.* 1878
International Law (*Chichele*), Thomas Erskine Holland, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1874
Interpretation of Holy Scripture (*Oriel*), Thomas Kelly Cheyne, M.A., *Oriel* 1885
Jurisprudence (*Corp.*), F. Pollock, M.A., *Corpus* 1883
Latin Litera. (*Corp.*), H. Nettleship, M.A., *Crp.* 1878
Latin Litera. (*Reader*), R. Ellis, M.A., *Trin.* 1884
Law (*Vinerian*), A. Venn Dicey, M.A., *All Sls.* 1882
Logic (*Wykeham*), T. Fowler, D.D., *Pres. Corp.* 1872
Medicine (*Reg.*), Sir H. W. Acland, M.D., *All S.* 1857
Mineralogy, M. H. Nevil Story-Maskelyne, M.A., M.P., *Wadham* 1854
Modern History (*Chichele*), Montagu Burrows, M.A., *All Souls* 1862
Modern Hist. (*Reg.*), E. A. Freeman, M.A., *Oriel* 1884

	Elected.
Moral Philosophy (*Waynflete*), Henry Wm. Chandler, M.A., *Pembroke*	1867
Moral Philos. (*Whyte*), W. Wallace, M.A., *Mert.*	1882
Music, Sir Frederick Arthur Gore Ouseley, Bart., MUS.D., M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1855
Natural Philos. (*Sedleian*), B. Price, M.A., *Pem.*	1853
Pastoral Theology (*Reg.*), F. Paget, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1885
Physiology (*Waynflete*), J. B. Sanderson, M.A., *Magdalen*	1882
Poetry, Frns. Turner Palgrave, M.A., *Exeter*	1885
Political Economy, B. Price, M.A., *Worcester*	1868
Rabbinical Lit. (*Rdr.*), A. Neubauer, M.A., *Ex.*	1884
Roman Law (*Reader*), E. Grueber, M.A.	1881
Rural Economy (*Sibthorp*), J. H. Gilbert, M.A., *Magdalen*	1884
Sanskrit, Sir Monier Williams, M.A., *Balliol*	1860
Septuagint, A. Edersheim, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1886
Zoology, J. O. Westwood, M.A., *Magdalen*	1861

TEACHERS.—*Hindustani*, Captain St. John, M.A.; *Telugu*, G. U. Pope, M.A.; *Persian*, J. T. Platts, M.A.; *German*, A. A. Macdonell, M.A., *Corpus*; *French*, Jules Bué, M.A.; *Italian*, Carlo Felice Coscia; *Spanish* (vacant).

PRIZEMEN, 1886.—THE CHANCELLOR'S.

English Essay—John Henry Fowler, B.A., formerly Scholar of Trinity College.
Latin Verse—George G. A. Murray, Scholar of St. John's College.
Latin Essay—Walter Hobhouse, B.A., Fellow of Hertford College.

GAISFORD.

Greek Verse—George G. A. Murray, Scholar of St. John's College.
Greek Prose—Michael H. M. Wood, Scholar of Trinity College.

NEWDIGATE.

English Verse—Richard L. Gales, Commoner of Lincoln College.

Fnded.	COLLEGES.	HEADS.	Elect.	Gross Income.	Under-grads.	Members of Convocation.	Members on the Books.
1437	*All Souls*	Sir W. R. Anson, Bt., D.C.L., *Warden.*	1881	£25,924	5	96	119
1262	*Balliol*	Benjamin Jowett, M.A., *Master*	1870	18,304	238	348	755
1509	*Brasenose*	Albert Watson, M.A., *Principal*	1886	16,606	120	319	539
1532	*Christ Ch.*	Henry G. Liddell, D.D., *Dean*	1855	62,689	259	725	1171
1516	*Corpus*	Thomas Fowler, D.D., *President*	1881	20,311	85	184	321
1314	*Exeter*	Jno. Prideaux Lightfoot, D.D., *Rector.*	1854	15,718	171	480	799
1874	*Hertford*	Henry Boyd, D.D., *Principal*	1877	6,385	92	154	323
1571	*Jesus*	Hugo Daniel Harper, D.D., *Principal.*	1877	16,102	76	113	247
1869	*Keble*	Edward Stuart Talbot, M.A., *Warden.*	1870	—	169	135	510
1427	*Lincoln*	William Walter Merry, D.D., *Rector*	1884	10,449	61	175	316
1456	*Magdalen*	Thomas H. Warren, M.A., *President*	1885	44,389	165	229	567
1270	*Merton*	Hon. G. C. Brodrick, D.C.L., *Warden.*	1881	24,317	122	221	457
1386	*New College*	James Edwards Sewell, D.D., *Warden.*	1860	42,445	228	229	648
1326	*Oriel*	David Binning Monro, M.A., *Provost*	1882	17,361	109	228	425
1624	*Pembroke*	Evan Evans, D.D., *Master*	1864	8,875	70	183	326
1340	*Queen's*	John Richard Magrath, D.D., *Provost.*	1878	26,724	124	278	549
1555	*St. John's*	James Bellamy, D.D., *President*	1871	27,391	126	317	569
1554	*Trinity*	*President*	18	17,862	131	269	519
1872	*University*	James Franck Bright, D.D., *Master*	1881	15,079	113	289	529
1613	*Wadham*	George Earlam Thorley, M.A., *Warden*	1881	9,773	88	217	349
1714	*Worcester*	William Inge, M.A., *Provost*	1881	9,958	124	227	437
	H. LLS.						
1269	*St. Edmund*	Edward Moore, D.D., *Principal*	1864	—	51	49	126
1325	*St. Mary*	D. Percy Chase, D.D., *Principal*	1857	—	36	42	93
1392	*New Inn*	H. Hubert Cornish, D.D., *Principal*	1866	—	70	19	101
	Charsley's	W. Henry Charsley, M.A.		—	37	9	52
	Turrell's	H. Joseph Turrell, M.A.		—	10	—	11
	Non-Coll., St.	W. W. Jackson, M.A., *Censor*		—	210	40	346
		Total (Oxford Calendar, 1886)			3,090	5,575	11,204

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Lampeter, St. David's 1880
Nottingham, University 1882

MATRICULATION.. 1865, 524; 1875, 718; 1885, 749.

DEGREES.	1865	1875	1885	DEGREES.	1865	1875	1885
M.A.	343	294	343	D. Mus.	4	2	7
B. A.	297	394	522	B.D.	7	—	2
*D.D.	5	2	11	B.C.L.	4	2	8
*D.C.L.	15	11	6	B. Med.	3	5	11
D. Med.	1	2	4	B. Mus.	6	11	4

* Including Honorary Degrees.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—According to the published accounts of the University (not including the Colleges), to December 31, 1885, the receipts and payments were as follows:—

Total receipts	£62,106	6	2
Balance at beginning of account	397	3	1
	£62,503	9	3
Total payments	£60,499	12	10
Transferred to capital account	1,669	19	0
Balance carried forward	333	17	5
	£62,503	9	3

OPENING UP OF THE UNIVERSITY.—PRIVATE HALLS.—In 1855 a statute was passed, allowing any member of Convocation, above the age of 28 years, to open, under certain conditions, a "suitable building as a private hall for the reception of academical students," with the title

of Licensed Master. There are at the present time two private halls.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.—For 400 years previous to 1855, no person could be a member of the university who did not belong to a college or academical hall. In 1868 this restriction was removed, and persons were permitted, under certain conditions, to become members of the university, and be admitted to its degrees, without belonging to a college or hall. These are now called "non-collegiate students."

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.—In 1880 a statute was passed by which "any college or institution within the United Kingdom, or in any part of the British Dominions, being a place of education in which the majority of the students are of the age of 17 at least, may, under certain conditions, be admitted to the privilege of affiliated colleges." St. David's College, Lampeter, in 1880, and University College, Nottingham, in 1882, have availed themselves of this privilege.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR WOMEN.—In 1884 a statute was passed allowing the delegates of local examinations to "use the several honour schools of the university for the purpose of the examination of women." Two halls are now established in Oxford for the higher education of women, and some of the members avail themselves of the above statute, and are also admitted to the lectures of the university professors.

NONCONFORMIST COLLEGE.—In 1886 a college for the education of Nonconformists was commenced in Oxford, with the title of *Mansfield College*, and several professors and lecturers of the university have offered to open their lectures to the students. *Prin.* Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D.

University of Cambridge.

Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D. 1860
High Steward, The Earl of Powis, LL.D., *St. John's* 1864
Vice-Chancellor, C. Taylor, D.D., *St. John's* 1886
Representatives in Parliament, Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, LL.D., *Trinity* 1868
Rt. Hon. Hen. Cecil Raikes, M.A., *Trinity* 1882
Commissary, William Forsyth, M.A., Q.C. .. 1868
Dep. High Stew., F. Barlow, M.A., *Trin. Hall* 1856
Public Orator, J. E. Sandys, LITT.D. *St. John's* 1876
Registrary, H. R. Luard, D.D., *Trinity* 1862
Librarian, William R. Smith, M.A., *Christ's* 1886
Counsel, G. W. Hemming, M.A., Q.C., *St. Joh.* 1875
" ArthurCohen, M.A., Q.C., M.P., *Magd.* 1879
Esquire Bedells, A. P. Humphry, M.A., *Trin.* 1877
Frederick C. Wace, M.A., *St. John's* 1877

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

The Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor; the Master of *Clare Hall*; the Master of *Caius*; the Master of *Christ's*; the Master of *Peterhouse*; Prof. Stokes, *Pemb.*; Prof. Cayley, *Trin.*; Professor Liveing, *St. John's*; Professor Foster, *Trin.*; J. Peile, *Christ's*; G. F. Browne, *Cath. Hall*; E. Hill, *St. John's*; F. Whitting, *King's*; C. Trotter, *Trin.*; A. A. Leigh, *King's*; R. A. Neil, *Pembroke*; D. Macalister, *St. John's*.

Ex Viri, Dr. Atkinson; Dr. Swainson; A. Austen Leigh; Prof. Cayley; Dr. Parkinson; Dr. Searle.
Auditors of the Chest, E. H. Morgan, *Jesus*; A. Rose, *Emm.*; R. F. Scott, *St. John's*.
Watch Committee, J. W. Cartmell, *Christ's*; R. T. Glazebrook, *Trinity*; Dr. Porter, Dr. Parkinson, F. C. Wace, *St. John's*.
Proctors, J. W. Cartmell, *Ch.*; R. T. Glazebrook, *Trinity*.
Pro-Proctors, F. H. Neville, *Sidney*; R. F. Scott, *St. John's*.
Additional Pro-Proctors, E. A. Beck, *Tr.H.*; E. J. H. Smith, *Pembroke*.
Moderators, J. Larmor, *St. John's*; L. H. Loney, *Sidney*.

EXAMINERS.

Mathematical Tripos, Part II., Mr. Glaisher, *Trin.*; Professor Stokes, Professor Cayley, Professor Thompson.
Classical Tripos, Part I., G. M. Edwards, *Sidney*; J. A. Robinson, *Christ's*; Dr. Peile, *Christ's*; W. S. Hadley, *Pemb.*; H. R. Tottenham, *John's*. H. C. Goodhart, *Trinity*. Part II., A, Mr. Moule, *Corp.*; Mr. Jenkinson, *Trinity*. B, Dr. Jackson; Archer Hind, *Trinity*. C, Mr. Thompson, *Chr.*; Mr. Heitland, *John's*. D, Prof. Colvin; Dr. Gardner. E, Dr. Peile, Mr. Arnold, *Trinity*.
Law Tripos, J. A. Foote, *St. John's*; H. Bond, *Trinity Hall*; Mr. Lush, *Trinity Hall*.
Historical Tripos, J. R. Tanner, *St. John's*; R. Lodge, *John's*; H. M. Gwatkin, *John's*; T. Thornely, *Trinity Hall*.
Moral Sciences Tripos, J. N. Keynes, *Pemb.*; W. E. Johnson, *King's*; W. R. Sorley, *Trinity*; F. W. Maitland, *Trinity*.
Natural Sciences Tripos, J. E. Marr, *John's*; W. Gardiner, *Clare*; R. T. Glazebrook, *Trinity*; W. J. Sell, *Chr.*; G. D. Thane (Prof. of Anatomy, Univ. College, London); A. Sedgwick, *Trinity*; J. C. A. Burghardt; Dr. Lea, *Christ's*; J. H. Poynting, *Trinity*; Sir H. E. Roscoe, H. Gadow, J. B. Balfour, H. A. Miers, C. Lapworth, G. Yeo.
Theological Tripos, One of the Divinity Professors; Mr. Williams, *Jesus*; Mr. Chase, *Chr.*; Mr. Ryle, *King's*; G. H. Whitaker, *Joh.*; Mr. Burbidge, *Emm.*; Mr. Murray, *Emm.*; Mr. Bernard.

PROFESSORS.	Elected.
Anatomy, A. Macalister, M.D., *John's*	1883
Anglo-Saxon, W. W. Skeat, LITT. D., *Christ's*	1878
Arabic, William Wright, M.A., *Queen's*	1870
" (*LordAlm.*), Hon. Ion G. N. Keith-Falconer, M.A., *Trinity*	1886
Archæology (*Disney*), P. Gardner, LITT.D., *Christ's*	1885
Astr. (*Lowndes'*), J. C. Adams, M.A., F.R.S., *Pem.*	1858
Astronomy (*Plumian*), G. H. Darwin, M.A., *Trin.*	1883
Botany, C. C. Babington, M.A., *St. John's* ..	1861
Chemistry, G. D. Liveing, M.A., *St. John's*	1861
Civil Law (*Regius*), E. C. Clark, LL.D., *Trin.*	1873
Divinity (*Regius*), B. F. Westcott, D.D., *King's*	1870
Divinity (*Mg.*), C. A. Swainson, D.D., *Christ's*	1879
Divinity (*Hulsean*), Fenton John Anthony Hort, D.D., *Emmanuel*	1878
Div. (*Norrisian*), Joseph Rawson Lumby, D.D., *Catherine Hall*	1879
Ecclesiastical History (*Dixie*), Mandell Creighton, M.A., *Emmanuel*	1884
Expl. Physics, J. J. Thomson, M.A., *Trin.* .	1884
Fine Art (*Slade*), John H. Middleton, M.A., *King's*	1886

	Elected.
Geology (*Woodwardian*), T. McK. Hughes, M.A., *Trinity*	1873
Greek, B. H. Kennedy, D.D., *St. John's*	1867
Hebrew, A. F. Kirkpatrick, M.A., *Trinity*	1882
Hulsean Lectr., J. de Soyres, M.A., *Caius*	1886
Lady Marg. Preacher, Ven. Samuel Cheetham, D.D., *Christ's*	1886
Latin, J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., *St. John's*	1872
Law (*Down*), W. Ll. Birkbeck, M.A., *Trin.*	1860
International Law, Rt. Hon. Sir W. G. G. V. Vernon-Harcourt, M.A., Q.C., M.P., *Trinity*	1869
Mathematics (*Lucasian*), George Gabriel Stokes, M.A., F.R.S., *Pembroke*	1849
Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, James Stuart, M.A., M.P., *Trinity*	1875
Medicine (*Downing*), Peter Wallwork Latham, M.D., *Downing*	1874
Mineralogy, W. J. Lewis, M.A., *Trinity*	1881
Modern History, J. R. Seeley, M.A., *Christ's*	1869
Moral Philoso., H. Sidgwick, LITT.D., *Trin.*	1883
Music, Sir G. A. Macfarren, MUS.D., *Trinity*	1875
Natural Philosophy (*Jacksonian*), James Dewar, M.A., *Peterhouse*	1875
Pathology, Charles Smart Roy, M.A., *Trin.*	1884
Physic (*Regius*), Sir G. Edw. Paget, M.D., *Caius*	1872
Physiology, M. Foster, M.A., *Trinity*	1883
Pol. Econ., Alfred Marshall, M.A., *St. John's*	1884
Pure Mathematics, A. Cayley, M.A., *Trinity*	1863
Sanskrit, E. B. Cowell, M.A., *Corpus*	1867
Surgery, G. M. Humphry, M.D., *Down*	1883
Zoology, &c., Alfred Newton, M.A., *Magdalen*	1866

Founded.	COLLEGES.	HEADS.	Elected	Gross income of Coll.	Under-Grads.	Members.	Members on the Boards.
				£			
1473	*Catherine Hall.*	Charles Kirkby Robinson, D.D., *Master*	1861	6,885	60	110	218
1505	*Christ's*	Charles Anthony Swainson, D.D., *Master*	1881	15,185	152	312	635
1326	*Clare Hall*	Edward Atkinson, D.D., *Master*	1856	13,519	156	207	468
1352	*Corpus Christi*	E. H. Perowne, D.D., *Master*	1879	9,330	99	283	476
1800	*Downing*	Wm. Lloyd Birkbeck, M.A., Q.C., *Master*	1885	7,405	76	81	218
1584	*Emmanuel*	Samuel George Phear, D.D., *Master*	1871	14,641	94	326	539
1348	*Gonville & Caius*	Norman Macleod Ferrers, D.D., *Master*	1880	19,009	148	384	724
1496	*Jesus*	Henry Arthur Morgan, M.A., *Master*	1885	12,523	189	211	536
1441	*King's*	Richard Okes, D.D., *Provost*	1850	35,639	87	175	370
1519	*Magdalene*	Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, M.A., *Master*	1853	4,929	58	124	220
1347	*Pembroke*	Charles Edward Searle, D.D., *Master*	1880	11,399	125	166	457
1257	*Peterhouse*	James Porter, D.D., *Master*	1876	9,329	82	170	325
1448	*Queens'*	George Phillips, D.D., *President*	1857	8,204	79	137	291
1595	*Sidney-Sussex*	Robert Phelps, D.D., *Master*	1843	7,447	58	113	212
1511	*St. John's*	Charles Taylor, D.D., *Master*	1881	44,900	301	1,095	1,784
1546	*Trinity*	Henry Montagu Butler, D.D., *Master*	1886	79,032	599	2,140	3,480
1350	*Trinity Hall*	Sir Henry J. Sumner Maine, LL.D., *Master*	1877	9,637	166	209	671
	HOSTELS.						
1873	*Cavendish Coll.*	J. Cox, M.A., *Warden*	1873		79	14	144
1882	*Selwyn College*	Hon. & Rev. Arthur T. Lyttelton, M.A.	1882		103	1	136
1884	*Ayerst's Hostel.*	Rev. William Ayerst, M.A.	1884		32	2	34
		Non-Collegiate Students			151		214
		Members of Senate not on College Boards				273	273
		Total (Cambridge Calendar, 1886)			2,894	6,533	12,425

MATRICULATIONS.

1862	407
1882	892
1885	993

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Receipts for the year 1885.

Total receipts	£34,998
Balance due from chest, 31 Dec. 1885	8,249
	£43,238

Expenditure for the year 1885.

Due from chest, Dec. 31, 1884	£4,518
Total payment	38,720
	£43,238

UNIVERSITY PRIZEMEN, 1885-86.

Seatonian Poem, A. W. W. Dale, M.A., *Trin. Hall.*
Burney Essay, F. W. Parkes, B.A., *Trinity Coll.*
Hulsean Essay, W. G. Manley, B.A., *Pembroke.*
Yorke Prize, T. E. Scrutton, LL.B., *Trinity.*
Le Bas Prize, J. R. Murray, B.A., *St. John's.*
Sedgwick Prize, T. Roberts, B.A., *St. John's.*
Maitland Prize, C. R. Haines, M.A., *St. Catherine's.*
Adams Prize, (not adjudged).
Hare Prize, W. R. Inge, B.A., *King's College.*
Chancellor's Classical Medals, M. R. James, *King's*; H. B. Smith, *Trinity.*
Chancellor's English Medal, A. R. Macklin, *Gonville & Caius.*
Chancellor's Medal for Legal Studies, W. W. Buckland, *Gonville & Caius.*
Powis Medal, N. K. Stephen, *Trinity.*
Sir William Browne's Medals.—Greek Ode, W. G. Headlam, *King's.*
Greek Epigram, H. B. Smith, *Trinity.*
Latin Ode, W. G. Headlam, *King's.*
Latin Epigram, H. K. St. J. Sanderson, *Trin.*
Porson Prize, N. K. Stephen, *Trinity.*
Members' Prizes.—English Essay, C. F. Field, B.A., *Corpus Christi.*
Latin Essay, T. Darlington, *St. John's*,
Smith's Prizes, E. G. Gallop, B.A., *Trinity*; R. Lachlan, B.A., *Trinity.*
Senior Wrangler, A. Berry, *King's.*

University of London. (£13,152.)

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Assist. do., F. V. Dickins, M.B., B.SC. £500
Clerk to Senate, T. Le Marchant Douse, B.A. £400
Assist. do., Alfred Milnes, M.A. £280
Supplemental do., Edwin Brewer £185
Chairman of Convocation, F. J. Wood, LL.D.
Clerk of do., H. E. Allen, LL.B. £250

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Botany & Vegetable Physiology, Prof. Bayley Balfour, M.D., and Prof. F.O. Bower, M.A., each £100
Chemistry, Prof. J. E. Reynolds, M.D., and Prof. T. E. Thorpe, PH.D. ..... each £200
Common Law and Evidence, L. M. Aspland, LL.D., M.A., and F. A. Philbrick, B.A., Q.C. .. each £50
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Forensic Medicine, A. J. Pepper, M.S., and T. Stevenson, M.D. ..... each £50
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Hebrew Text of the Old Test., Greek Text of the New Test., Evid. of Ch. Rel. and Scrip. Hist., Prof. S. Leathes, D.D., R. L. Bensly, M.A. .. each £50
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* As in the Scotch Universities, &c., these sums do not present the entire income of the Professors, &c.: they are the sums voted annually by Parliament. Fees to the amount of about £10,000 are annually paid into the Treasury.

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University of Durham, 1831.

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1862	7,569	1,476,240	964,849
1863	7,739	1,512,782	1,008,925
1864	7,891	1,521,457	1,011,134
1865	8,438	1,677,808	1,057,745
1866	8,753	1,724,208	1,082,055
1867	9,340	1,837,307	1,147,463
1869	10,337	2,076,344	1,332,786
1870	10,949	2,215,235	1,453,531
1871	11,465	2,357,025	1,547,195
1872	12,713	2,665,157	1,651,425
1873	13,954	2,963,186	1,783,740
1874	15,671	3,344,071	1,985,394
1875	16,957	3,636,114	2,175,522
1876	17,787	3,946,775	2,340,277
1877	18,118	4,189,367	2,511,096
1878	19,291	4,505,818	2,782,454
1879	20,169	4,727,853	2,980,104
1880	20,670	4,842,807	3,155,534
1881	21,136	5,002,116	3,273,501
1882	21,362	5,157,406	3,436,416
1883	21,630	5,304,144	3,560,351
1884	21,892	5,482,410	3,721,366
1885	21,976	5,658,819	3,826,980

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CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, Hatton Garden. For the gratuitous surgical treatment of poor persons of every nation, irrespective of their religion, suffering under Club Foot, Contractions and Distortions of the Limbs, Curvatures of the Spine, or other bodily deformities. *Sec.*, Ernest Dereuth.

NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC H. (FOR THE DEFORMED), 234, Gt. Portland St., Regent's Park, W. M., Tu., Th., and F. at 2 p.m., Wed. at 1. *Sec.*, Herbert Canning.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 297, Oxford St., W. *Sec.*, B. Maskell.

DENTAL.

DENTAL HOSPITAL, Leicester Square, W.C. (Free). Open daily 9 till 11 a.m. *Treas.*, R. C. L. Bevan. *Sec.*, J. Francis Pink.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, 149, Great Portland Street, W. *Sec.*, Arthur G. Klugh.

THROAT AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR, 330, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

ROYAL EAR H., Frith Street, Soho. Out-patients seen Tu. and F., 9 to 12; M. and Sat., 3 to 5. In-patients daily. *Surgeons*, Dr. Pritchard and Dr. Matheson. *Sec.*, M. C. Puddy.

Pay Hospitals.

BOLINGBROKE HOUSE, Wandsworth Common. *Resident Medical Officer and Sec.*, Cecil R. C. Lyster.

HAMPSTEAD HOME, H., AND NURSING INST., Parliament Hill Road.—To provide medical and surgical treatment on payment of from 12s. to 105s. weekly. *Hon. Sec.*, R. A. Owthwaite.

HOME HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION, for paying patients, 16, Fitzroy Sq. *Hon. Sec.*, T. A. Hind.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E.

Many other Institutions also admit paying patients.

Miscellaneous.

FISTULA:—ST. MARK'S H., City Road. Males on Wed., Females on Th., at 8.45 a.m. *Matron*, Mrs. Palmer. *Sec.*, Arthur Leared.

FISTULA:—GORDON H., 278, Vauxhall Bridge Road. Free to necessitous poor. Patients daily at 2; Tu. at 3. *Sec.*, A. S. Hincks.

LOCK HOSPITAL. Female Hospital and Asylum, Westbourne Green, Harrow Road. Admission daily from 10 to 5. Male Hospital and Out-patient department, 91, Dean St., Soho. Admission for In-patients daily from 10 to 4; Out-patients, Males, M., Tu., and W., 12 to 2; Females, F. and S., 12 to 1.30. *Sec.*, D. Harvie.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL, Great Ormond St., W.C. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours. *President*, Lord Ebury. *Secretary*, G. A. Cross.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W. *Hon. Sec.*, Dawson Burns, D.D.

SCROFULA:—ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY, Margate. Admission for 8 weeks on a Governor's recommendation, and payment of 40s. to 48s. *Sec.*, J. T. Walker, 30, Charing Cross.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. Patients seen M., Tu., Th., and F. at 2; W. and Sat. at 5; Females and Children, F. at 2. *Resident Medical Officer*, R. T. Featherstonhaugh, M.R.C.S. *Sec.*, W. E. Scott.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION HOSPITAL, Whittington Place, Upper Holloway, N.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Offices—37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. *Clerk to the Managers*, W. F. Jebb.

ASYLUMS.—FOR IMBECILES:—

Leavesden, near Watford. *Med. Supt.*, H. Case, M.R.C.S.; *Clerk*, H. Chapman; *Matron*, Mrs. Van Buren; *Chaplain*, Rev. J. R. B. Watson.

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FEVER AND SMALL-POX HOSPITALS:—

Eastern, The Grove, Homerton, E. *Med. Super.*, Dr. A. Collie; *Matron*, Miss Louisa Davidson; *Steward*, A. Western.

Northern, Winchmore Hill. *Steward*, Henry Jay.

North-Western, Haverstock Hill. *Med. Superin.*, Dr. Gayton; *Steward*, *Matron*, Miss H. Larsen.

Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham. *Medical Sup.*, Dr. Sweeting; *Steward*, T. Arrowsmith.

South-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell. *Med. Officer*, P. H. McKellar, M.B.; *Steward*, W. Frost; *Matron*, (vacant).

South-Eastern, Old Kent Road. *Medical Superin.*, Dr. J. McCombie; *Steward*, F. Gower; *Matron*, Miss E. E. Wilcox.

Hospital Ship, Long Reach, near Dartford. *Medical Superin.*, Dr. Birdwood; *Steward*, W. Avery; *Matron*, Miss H. Wacher.

AMBULANCE STATIONS:—

Eastern, adjoining Eastern Hospitals. *Superin.*, W. Robinson.

South-Eastern, adjoining South-Eastern Hospitals. *Superin.*, T. G. Plumber.

Western, adjoining Western Hospitals. *Superin.*, W. Craig.

River Ambulance Service, South Wharf, Rotherhithe Street. *Superin.*, C. Thompson.

TRAINING SHIP:—

The Exmouth, off Grays, Essex. *Capt.-Superin.*, W. S. Bourchier, R.N.; *Steward & Storekeeper*, A. Thompson; *Master of Tender*, J. Hall.

FOR LUNATICS, &c.

BETHLEHEM, Lambeth Rd. Visiting-days; males 1st and 3rd Monday, females 2nd and 4th Monday in the month. *Resid. Physician*, George H. Savage, M.D. *Assist. Med. Officer*, R. Percy Smith, M.D. *Steward, &c.*, G. H. Haydon.

ST. LUKE'S, Old Street. *Res. Medical Superint.*, George Mickly, M.B. *Sec.*, Percy de Bathe, M.A.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, Earlswood, Redhill; office, 36, King William St., E.C.

[*Admission to the three above institutions is by election or payment.*]

The following asylums are for the reception of *pauper* lunatics belonging to the Poor Law Unions in the Home Counties:—

BANSTEAD LUNATIC ASYLUM, Surrey.
BROOKWOOD LUNATIC ASYLUM, Woking.
CITY OF LONDON LUNATIC ASYLUM, Stone, near Dartford, Kent.
COLNEY HATCH ASYLUM, Colney Hatch.
EAST KENT LUNATIC ASYLUM, Chartham Downs.
HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Hanwell.
KENT COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Barming Heath.
WANDSWORTH LUNATIC ASYLUM, Upper Tooting.

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES, Clapham; Office, 73, Cheapside. *Secretary*, Robert G. Salmond.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, South House, Highbury Park South, N.

HOME FOR INCURABLE AND INFIRM WOMEN, 21, New Ormond Street, W.C.

HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, 50, Great Ormond St., W.C.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Cowley S. John, Oxford.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, West Hill, Putney Heath. Offices, 106, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. A temporary Seaside Home has also been opened at St. Leonards-on-Sea. *Sec.*, F. Andrew.

ST. CYPRIAN'S HOME, 4, North Bank, N.W. *Lady-Sup.*, Miss Ward.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME FOR INCURABLES, 236, Marylebone Road, N.W. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. Underwood.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

The BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. Instead of presenting their cheques at each Banking House, and receiving cash and notes in payment, Clearing Bankers settle the whole amount delivered during the day at this establishment by receiving or paying the difference in their amount by a single cheque on the Bank of England. As every Bank in London and the Country is represented by Clearing Bankers, who, as agents, send through the Clearing House all drafts payable in the City and in the Country, the amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31st, 1885, was £5,511,071,000, and for the year preceding £5,518,071,000. The establishment is managed by a Committee, of which R. C. L. Bevan is *Chairman*, Sir John Lubbock *Hon. Sec.*; the acting managers being George Derbyshire, *Chief Inspector*, and John C. Pocock, *Deputy Inspector*. For an account of the amount of work done at the Bankers' Clearing House during the past ten years see Appendix, page 584.

BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

Capital, £14,553,000. Rest on 27th October, 1886, £3,114,291.

The Total Dividends for the year ending 5th October, 1886, were at the rate of £9½ per cent. The Price of Bank Stock, 27th October, 1886, was £293.

NOTES in circulation, 27th October, 1886, £24,836,700. Notes unemployed, £9,577,865.

GOLD and SILVER Coin and Bullion in all branches, £20,026,866.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1886–7.

Governor, James Pattison Currie (£1,000).—*Deputy Governor*, Mark Wilks Collet (£1,000).

DIRECTORS, each £500.

Arbuthnot, Charles George.
Blake, Henry Wollaston.
Birch, John William.
Bonsor, Henry C. Orme, M.P.
Campbell, William Middleton.
Crawford, Robert Wigram.
Gibbs, Henry Hucks.
Gilliat, John Saunders, M.P.
Gladstone, Samuel Steuart.
Göschen, Charles Hermann.
Greene, Benjamin Buck.
Grenfell, Henry Riversdale.
Hankey, Thomson.
Holland, Henry Lancelot.
Hubbard, Right Hon. J. G., M.P.
Leslie-Melville, Hon. Ronald R.
Lidderdale, William.
Morley, Samuel Hope.
Palmer, Edward Howley.
Prevost, Augustus.
Revelstoke, Lord.
Sandeman, Albert George.
Smith, Hugh Colin.
Wigram, Clifford.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Accountant, Samuel O. Gray.
Deputy do., Horace G. Bowen.
Assistant do., George Frederick Stuchbury.
Chief Cashier, Frank May.
Deputy do., Edward E. Baly.
Assistant do., Thomas Askwith.
Secretary, Hammond Chubb.
Deputy do., George F. Glennie.
Assistant Sec., John H. Bowman.
Principal Discount Office, George Augustus Drevar.
Do. Branch Banks Office, Edward M. Courtney.
Do. Bullion Office, Henry Boyer.
Do. Private Drawing Office, John Fradgley.
Do. Public do., A. A. de Steiger.
Do. Bill Office, Martin Forster.
Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.
Agent, Sir Arthur N. Birch, K.C.M.G.
Sub-Agent, C. W. Baynes.
Principal, Issue Office, W. C. Tilly.
Do. Securities' do., N. J. Sperati.
Do. Intellers' do., H. J. Crickmay.
Do. Dividend Pay do., Owen Jones.
Do. Accountants' Bk. Note do., William Gill.
Do. Bank Stock, &c., do., A. G. Snellgrove.
Do. Consols do., Thomas A. Raynes.
Do. New & Red. 3 %, & 2½ % Office, Joseph Henry Goodban and Augustus Bridger.
Do. India do., Henry Banton.
Do. Register do., William Henry Hooper.
Do. Power of Attorney do., R. G. Veasey.
Do. Postal Warrant do., Edward J. Francis.
Do. Cheque do., William Snellgrove.
Controller of Stock, Charles Rose.
Superintd. of Printing Office, Walter John Coe.
Law Courts Branch.
Agent, J. D. Finney.
Sub-Agent, W. T. Langford.

Country Branches.

MANCHESTER.....*Agent*, Geo. W. Moultrie.
Do. *Sub-Agent*, R. T. Hadow.
LIVERPOOL.....*Agent*, T. R. Stolterfoht.
Do. *Sub-Agent*, T. F. A. Agnew.
BIRMINGHAM ....*Agent*, F. F. Barham.
Do. *Sub-Agent*, M. A. Shee.
BRISTOL.....*Agent*, Fredk. Howard.
Do. *Sub-Agent*, Walter Nisbet.
LEEDS.....*Agent*, R. B. Turner.
Do. *Sub-Agent*, C. D. Macarthy.
PLYMOUTH.....*Agent*, H. H. Tremayne.
Do. *Sub-Agent*, R. T. West.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, *Agent*, F. B. Fairley.
Do. *Sub-Agent*, W. B. Molyneux.
HULL .....*Agent*, Capt. G. R. Lemprière.
Do. *Sub-Agent*, H. A. N. Smith.
PORTSMOUTH.....*Agent*, H. S. J. Ross.
Do. *Sub-Agent*, G. C. Evelegh.

The Bank of England was the first Joint-Stock Bank established in England, and having exclusive privileges in the Metropolis, granted by Royal Charter, it continued the only Joint-Stock Bank in London until 1834. At this date the London and Westminster Bank was founded, and proceeded so successfully that it was quickly followed by the formation of the London Joint Stock, the Union Joint Stock, London and County, &c. At the present time the total capital paid up and reserves of the various Joint Stock Banks amount to more than £150,000,000.

Banks and Bankers in London.

***** The Banks with Limited Liability have their names printed in heavier type.**

The Chartered Banks are also Limited.

1 **Agra Bank**, 35, Nicholas Lane.
Alexander Fletcher & Co., 2, St. Helen's Pl.
2 Alexanders & Co., 24, Lombard Street.
3***Alliance Bank**, Bartholomew Lane; 88, Kensington High Street; 239, Regent Street; 176, High St., Camden Town; 14, Sloane Square, Chelsea; & 74, High Rd., Kilburn.

* Bankers marked thus * are Clearing Bankers.

4 **American Exchange in Europe**, 449, Strand.
5 Anglo-Austrian Bank, 31, Lombard Street.
6 **Anglo-Californian**, 3, Angel Court, Bank.
7 **Anglo-Egyptian**, 27, Clement's Lane.
8 **Anglo-Foreign Bg. Co.**, 2, Bishopsgate St. Within.
10 **Anglo-Italian**, 9, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
15 Australian Joint Stock, 2, King William St.
16 Aynard and Räffer, 39, Lombard Street.
17 **Bank of Africa**, 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

18 Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street.
19 Bank of British Columbia, 28, Cornhill.
20 Bank of British N. America, 3, Clement's Lane.
21 Bank of Constantinople, 19, Gt. Winchester St.
22 Bank of Egypt, 26, Old Broad Street.
23*Bank of England, Threadneedle St.; *Western Branch*, 1, Burlington Gardens; *Law Courts Branch*, Royal Courts of Justice.
24 Bank of Montreal, 22, Abchurch Lane.
25 Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad St.
26 Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria St.
27 Bank of Roumania, 15, Moorgate Street.
28 Bank of Scotland, 43, Lothbury.
29 **Bank of South Australia**, 31, Lombard Street.
30 Bank of Victoria, Austr., 28, Clement's Lane.
33*Barclay, Bevan, Tritton & Co., 54, Lombard St.
Baring Bros. & Co., 8, Bishopsgate St. Within.
Barker, G., & Co., 35, Mark Lane.
Baum Brothers, 207, Piccadilly.
Biggerstaff, W. and J., 18, West Smithfield; 6, Bank Buildings; Metrop. Cattle Market; and Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford.
Birkbeck, 29, Southampton Buildings, Holbn.
Blockey (A.), Greig & Co., 33, Clement's Lane.
39 Blydenstein, B. W. & Co., 55, Threadneedle St.
41 British Linen Co., 41, Lombard Street.
42 Brooks & Co., 81, Lombard Street.
Brown (Alexander) & Co., 79, Lombard St.
43*Brown, Janson, and Co., 32, Abchurch Lane.
Brown (John) and Co., 25, Abchurch Lane.
Burt (Frederick) and Co., 72, Cornhill.
46***Capital & Counties**, 39, Threadneedle St.; 25, Ludgate Hill; 68, Oxford Street; 195, Edgware Road; 35, King Street, W.C.
47***Central Bank of London**, 52, Cornhill; 488, Bethnal Green Road; 1, Stamford St.; 7A, Charterhouse Buildings; 91, Newgate St.; 31, High St., Shoreditch; Tooley St.; 110, High St., Whitechapel; and 237, Tottenham Court Road.
Carlton Bank, 38, Finsbury Pavement.
48 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton Court, Threadneedle St.
49 Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, 65, Old Broad Street.
Cheque Bank, 20, King William Street, E.C.; 20, Cockspur Street.
Chick, Alfred Y., & Co., 58, Old Broad Street.
51 Child and Co., 1, Fleet Street, Temple Bar.
52***City Bank**, *Manager*, Alfred George Kennedy, 5, Threadneedle St.; 61, Ludgate Hill; 34, Old Bond Street; 159, Tottenham Court Road; 221, Edgware Rd.; 7, Lowndes Terrace, Knightsbridge; Aldgate Buildings; 34, Holborn Viaduct; Great Eastern St.; and Queen Victoria Street.
53 **Clydesdale Bank**, 30, Lombard Street.
Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Charing Cross.
Cohn, Maurice, and Co., 27, Throgmorton St.
54 Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate St. Within.
55 Colonial Bk. of New Zealand, 13, Moorgate St.
56 **Commercial B. of Scotland**, 123, Bishopsgate St.
57 Comm. Bk. of S. Australia, 24, Lombard St.
58 **Commercial B. Co. of Sydney**, 18, Birchin Lane.
59 **Commercial B. of Australia**, 1, Bishopsgate Wn.
60 Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 52, Threadneedle Street.
61***Consolidated Bank**, 52, Threadneedle Street; 450, West Strand, Charing Cross.
Continental Bank, 79, Lombard Street.
62 Cook, Thos., & Sons, Ludgate Circs.; 99, Gracechurch St.; 35, Piccadilly, and 445, Strand.
63 Coutts and Co., 59, Strand.
Cox & Co., 1, Craig's Ct., Charing Cross, S.W.
65 Crédit Lyonnais, 40, Lombard Street.
Cripplegate Bank, 31, Whitecross St., E.C.
67 Cunliffe (Roger), Sons, and Co., 6, Princes St.
David (Corneille) & Co., 9, Fenchurch Avenue.
68 **Delhi and London B.**, 123, Bishopsgate St. Wn.
69 **Deutsche Bank**, 1, Drapers' Gardens.
70*Dimsdale, Fowler, & Co., 50, Cornhill.
District Bank of London, 49, Oxford St., W.
71 Dobree (Samuel) & Sons, 6, Tokenhouse Yd.
Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross, S.W.
Duff (William) and Co., 113, Cannon Street.
72 **English B. of the River Plate**, 8, Old Jewry.
73 **English B. of Rio Janeiro**, 2A, Moorgate St.
74 English, Scottish, & Australian, 73, Cornhill.
75 Erlanger (Emile) and Co., 43, Lothbury.
Findlay & Co., 46, Lombard Street.
76*Fuller, Banbury, and Co., 77, Lombard St.
German B. of London, 34, Old Broad Street.
Gillett Bros. & Co., 9, Birchin Lane.
80*Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard St.
Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet Street.
Green, Tomkinson, & Co., 32, Nicholas Lane.
84 Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament Street.
Harwood, Knight, and Allen, 18, Cornhill.
86 Herries, Farquhar, & Co., 16, St. James's St.
Hickie, Borman, and Co., 14, Waterloo Place.
Hill and Sons, 66, West Smithfield & Metropolitan Cattle Mkt., Cattle Mkt. Deptford; and Romford, Essex.
89 Hoares and Co., 37, Fleet Street.
Holt, Lawrie, and Co., 17, Whitehall Place.
91 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard Street.
92 Hopkinson and Sons, 3, Regent Street.
93***Imperial Bank**, 6, Lothbury; 10, Victoria Mansions, Westminster; 1, Sydney Pl., Onslow Sq.; 107, High St., Marylebone; 49, High St., Peckham; & 14, Promenade, E. Dulwich.
94 Imperial Ottoman Bank, 26, Throgmorton St.
95 **International Bank of London**, Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street.
96 **Ionian Bank**, 33, Lombard Street.
Keyser, A., & Co., 21, Cornhill.
97 King, Henry S., & Co., 45, Pall Mall; and 65, Cornhill.
98 Lacy, Hartland, Woodbridge, & Co., 60, West Smithfield; 8 & 9, Bk. Bldngs., Islington Cattle Market; Bank Buildings, Deptford; and 98, Jamaica Road, S.E.
99 **Land Mortgage Bank of India**, 4, East India Avenue, E.C.
100 **Land Mortgage Bank of Victoria**, 17, King's Arms Yard, Moorgate Street, E.C.
101***Lloyds, Barnetts, and Bosanquet's Bank**, 62, Lombard Street, *Manager*, E. A. Hoare; 54, St. James' Street, S.W.; Hampstead, Pimlico, and West Kensington.
London & Brazilian Bank, 8, Tokenhouse Yd.
102***London and County B. Co.**; *General Manager*, William McKewan, 21, Lombard Street; 21, Hanover Square; 6, Albert Gate; Upper Street, Islington; 134, Aldersgate Street; 1, Connaught St., Edgware Rd.; 109 & 111, New Oxford St.; 34, Borough High St.; Sussex Pl., Queen's Gate; Kensington High St.; 180-2, Shoreditch High St.; 74, Westbourne Grove; 6, Henrietta St., Covent Garden; 165, Westminster Bridge Road; Deptford Broadway; Stratford Broadway; 324-5, High Holborn; 1, Amhurst Rd., Hackney; 52, East India Dock Rd.; 18, Newington Butts; 3, Victoria St.; 266-8, Pentonville Rd.; Blackheath; Croydon; Greenwich; Hammersmith; Norwood; Woolwich; 369-71, Brixton Rd.; Harrow Road; 87, High St., Kingsland; 100, High St., Wandsworth;

Ealing; 490-2, Holloway Road; and High Road, Chiswick.

London and General Bank, 20, Budge Row.

103 **London and Hanseatic Bank**, 27, Lombard St.

London and North Western District Bank, 53, New Broad Street.

104 **London and Provincial Bank**, 7, Bank Buildings; 163, Edgware Rd.; South Kensington; 1, High St., Kingsland; Anerley; Beckenham; Blackheath; Canning Town; Enfield; Hackney; Lewisham; Leytonstone; Richmond; Stoke Newington; Stratford; Surbiton; Sutton; Teddington; Tottenham; Twickenham; Walham Green; Walthamstow; Wood Green; and Woolwich.

105 **London and River Plate Bank**, 52, Moorgate St.

106 **London & San Francisco B.**, 22, Old Broad St.

107* **London and South Western Bank**, 7, Fenchurch Street; *General Managers*, G. T. Goodinge and W. Herbage; West End Branch, 27, Regent St.; Acton; Addiscombe; Anerley; Balham; Battersea; Bermondsey; Bow; 275 & 465, Brixton Rd.; Camberwell Green; Park St., Camden Tn.; Chiswick & Turnham Green; Clapham Com.; Clapham Junction; 3, Garfield Terr., Clapton; Croydon; Ealing; 82, Finsbury Pavement; Finsbury Pk.; Forest Gate; Forest Hill; Hammersmith; Hampstead; Hanwell; Harrow Road; Hendon; Highgate; 403, Holloway Rd.; 228, Kentish Tn. Rd.; Kilburn; New Cross; Notting Hill; Oxford St.; High St., Peckham; Poplar, 193, E. India Dock Rd.; Putney; St. John's Wd.; Shepherd's Bush; South Hampstead; South Norwood; Stepney; Streatham; Sydenham; Tooting; Upper Norwood; Wandsworth; W. Brompton; West Norwood; and Wimbledon.

108* **London and Westminster Bank**; *Managers*, W. Astle and H. F. Billinghurst; 41, Lothbury; 1, St. James's Square; 214, High Holborn; *6, Borough High St.; 130, High St., Whitechapel; 4, Stratford Pl., Oxford St.; 217, Strand; 91, Westminster Bridge Rd.; 1, Brompton Sq.; & Victoria St., S.W.

110 **London Bank of Mexico and South America**, 144, Leadenhall Street.

111 **London and Yorkshire B.**, Drapers' Gardens.

112 Lond. Charterd. B. of Australia, 2, Old Broad St.

113* **London Joint-Stock Bank**; *General Manager*, William Frederick Narraway; 5, Princes St., Bank; 69, Pall Mall; 123, Chancery La.; Charterhouse St.; Cattle Market, Islington; Cattle Mrkt., Deptford; 2, Craven Rd., W.; 28, Borough High St.; and 87, Gt. Tower St.

114 **London, Paris, & American Bank**, 9, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.

London Trading Bank, 12, Coleman St., E.C.

115 McGrigor, Sir C. R., and Co., 25, Charles Street, St. James's.

116 **Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co.**, 75, Cornhill.

117* Martin and Co., 68, Lombard Street.

Maynard, Harris, & Co., 126, Leadenhall St.

118 Melville, Evans, & Co., 75, Lombard Street.

119 Mercantile B., of Sydney, 158, Leadenhall St.

120 **Mercantile International Bank**, 5, Copthall Buildings, E.C.

121 **Merchant Bkg. Co. of London**, 112, Cannon St.

Middlesex Bg. Co., 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C.

123 Morgan, J. S., and Co., 22, Old Broad Street.

124* **National Bank**, 13, Old Broad Street; 68, Gloucester Gardens; 9, Charing Cross; 189, High St., Camden Tn.; 286, Pentonville Rd.; 158, High St., Notting Hill; 21, Grosvenor Gardens; 276, Oxford St.; Harrow Road; 361, Goswell Road; and Harlesden.

125 National B. of Australasia, 149, Leadenhall St.

126 **National Bank of India**, 39A, Threadneedle St.

127 **National B. of New Zealand**, 71, Old Broad St.

128 **National Bank of Scotland**, 37, Nicholas Lane.

National Discount Company, 35, Cornhill.

National Financial Corp., 110, Cannon Street.

130* **National Provincial Bank of England**, 112, Bishopsgate St.; 212, Piccadilly; 53, Baker Street; 218, Upper St., Islington; Carey St., Lincoln's Inn; 88, Cromwell Road., S.W.; South Audley Street, W.; and 185, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

131 **New London & Brazilian B.** See London and Brazilian.

132 **New Oriental Bank Corp.**, 40, Threadneedle St.

133 Praeds and Co., 189, Fleet Street.

134* Prescott and Co., 62, Threadneedle Street.

135 **Provincial B. of Ireland**, 8, Throgmorton Av.

136 **Queensland National Bank**, 29, Lombard St.

137 Ransom, Bouverie, & Co., 1, Pall Mall East.

Reeves, Whitburn, & Co., 27, Clement's Lane.

138 Richardson and Co., 13, Pall Mall.

140* Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard St.

Rothschild, N. M., & Sons, St. Swithin's La.

141 Royal B. of Scotland, 123, Bishopsgate St.

142* **Royal Exchange Bank**, 126, Cannon Street.

Russian Bank, 32, Lombard Street.

Samuel Montague and Co., 60, Old Broad St.

Schuster, Son, & Co., 90, Cannon Street.

144 Scott, Sir Sam., Bt., & Co., 1, Cavendish Sq.

Seyd and Co., 38, Lombard Street.

Shank, J., Metropolitan Cattle Market.

145* Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard St.

146 Société Générale, 38, Lombard Street.

147 **Standard Bk. of South Africa**, 10, Clement's La.

Stilwell & Sons, 21, Great George St., S.W.

148 **Town and Country Bank (of South Australia)**; *Manager*, Hy. D. Cook, 18, King William St.

Turner, A. P., & Co., 50, Threadneedle St.

Twining, R., & Co., 215, Strand.

150 **Union Bank of Australia**, 1, Bank Buildings.

151* **Union Bank of London**; *Managers*, G. A. Tucker and R. Slater; 2, Princes Street; 66, Charing Cross; 14, Argyll Place, Regent Street; 95, Chancery Lane; Holborn Circus; 67, Bishop's Rd., Bayswater; 89, Aldgate; and 97, Tottenham Court Road.

152 **Union Bank of Scotland**, 62, Cornhill.

Union Bank of Spain and England, 21, Old Broad Street.

Union Discount Co. of London, 38, Lombard St.

Venables, Alfred, & Co., 29, Royal Exchange.

Watson (Wm.) & Co., 27, Leadenhall Street.

153 Wells, Fargo, and Co., 99, Cannon St., E.C.

154 **West Lond. Com. B.**; *General Manager*, W. S. Walker, 34, Sloane Sq., Chelsea; 1, Victoria Road, Battersea; 183, Earl's Court Rd.; and 214, Upper Kennington Lane.

155 Western Australian Bank, 31, Lombard St.

White & Shaxson, 8, George Yard, E.C.

Whiteley, William, Westbourne Grove.

156* Williams, Deacon, Thornton, and Co., 20, Birchin Lane.

Yokohama Specie Bank, 84, Bishopsgate Wn.

Name of Bank.	When Established.	Capital authorized.	Shares of	Paid-up Capital.	Paid per Share.	Reserve.	Dividend for last complete year.	Price, Nov., 1886.
		£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.	£
Adelphi Bank.....L.	1861	400,000	20	130,110	10	46,500	7	12¾
Agra Bank (1833).....L.	1867	1,000,000	10	1,000,000	10	200,000	5½	9½
Alliance Bank (1862) ....L.	1871	2,000,000	25	800,000	10	232,500	6½	13
Anglo-Californian .....L.	1873	600,000	20	300,000	10	80,000	7	11¼
Anglo-Egyptian Bk. Co..L.	1864	1,600,000	20	1,600,000	20	none	5	17
Anglo-Foreign Bkg. Co...L.	1872	420,000	7	420,000	7	80,000	6	8½
Australian Joint-Stock Bk..L.	1853	1,000,000	10	500,000	8	270,000	12½	17
Anglo-Italian.....L.	1866	80,000	8	60,000	6	4,356	6	6
Bank of Africa .....L.	1879	750,000	18¾	250,000	6¼	none	none	5⅞
Bank of Australasia.....	1835	1,600,000	40	1,600,000	40	790,000	15	100
Bank of British Columbia..	1862	500,000	20	375,000	20 & 10	85,000	8	27¾
Bk. of British North America	1836	1,000,000	50	1,000,000	50	221,810	7½	59
Bank of Constantinople....	1872	1,000,000	10	600,000	6	87,000	6	5
Bank of Egypt	1856	1,000,000	25	250,000	25	85,000	8	29
Bank of Ireland.....	1783	3,000,000	100	3,000,000	100	1,032,000	12	320
Bank of Liverpool .....L.	1831	6,000,000	100	750,000	12½	323,589	14	32
Bank of Montreal.....	1818	2,465,753	40	2,465,753	40	1,232,876	11	95½
Bank of New South Wales..	1817	1,000,000	20	1,000,000	20	740,800	17½	66
Bank of New Zealand.....	1861	1,000,000	10	1,000,000	10	625,000	15	24
Bank of Scotland	1695	4,500,000	Stock	1,250,000	Stock	775,000	14	323
Bank of South Australia, L.	1841	800,000	25	800,000	25	200,000	6	32
Bank of Victoria (Australia)	1852	1,000,000	50	500,000	25	150,000	10	37½
Bank of Whitehaven ....L.	1837	375,000	30	98,530	10	90,000	10	22½
Belfast Banking Co. ....L.	1827	2,000,000	125	400,000	25	346,854	20 & 8	100 & 40
Birm., Dudley & Dist. B. Co., L.	1836	4,000,000	20	345,000	4	211,206	10	7
Birmingham & Midlnd. B., L.	1836	2,400,000	60	333,687	12½	220,000	16	31¾
Birmingham Bankg. Co., L.	1866	2,860,000	50	286,000	5	312,000	20	16¼
Birmingham Jnt. Stk. B., L.	1861	3,000,000	100	300,000	10	426,579	20	38 $\frac{9}{16}$
Bradford Old Bank .....L.	1864	1,250,000	50	500,000	20	150,000	10⅝	45
Bristol & West of England, L.	1879	1,000,000	20	150,000	7½	34,509	8	13
British Linen Co. Bank	1746	1,500,000	Stock	1,000,000	Stock	750,000	14	318
Bucks & Oxon Union Bk., L.	1866	600,000	25	80,000	5	31,500	20	21½
Bury Banking Company, L.	1836	1,000,000	25	180,000	6	200,000	15	16
Capital & Counties Bank, L.	1834	4,000,000	50	700,000	10	500,000	18	34½
Carlisle City & District B., L.	1837	500,000	25	100,000	5	96,522	15½	15½
Carlisle & Cumbld. Bg. Co., L.	1836	400,000	20	100,000	5	65,000	16	16½
Central Bank of London, L.	1863	1,000,000	10	125,000	5	95,500	10	11
Chartered Bk. of India, &c..	1853	800,000	20	800,000	20	200,000	7	22
Chartered Merc. Bk. of India	1854	1,500,000	25	750,000	25	130,000	5	18½
City Bank .....L.	1855	4,000,000	40	1,000,000	10	500,000	10	20
Clydesdale Bank .....L.	1838	5,000,000	50	1,000,000	10	560,000	12	20¾
Colonial Bank (Chartered)..	1836	2,000,000	100	600,000	30	127,500	10	37
Colonial Bank of N. Zealand	1874	2,000,000	5	400,000	2	46,000	7	2 $\frac{3}{16}$
Commercl. B. of Australia, L.	1866	2,000,000	10	800,000	4	380,000	12½	8½
Commercl. B. of Scotland, L.	1810	5,000,000	100	1,000,000	20	550,000	14	57
Commrcl. B. Co. of Sydney, L.	1834	600,000	25	600,000	25	705,000	25	102
Comptoir d'Escomp. de Paris	1848	3,200,000	20	3,200,000	20	800,000	9⅓	38¼
Consolidated Bank .....L.	1863	2,000,000	10	800,000	4	219,607	9	7
County of Gloucester Bk., L.	1836	800,000	100	182,750	25	61,107	10	51
County of Stafford Bank, L.	1836	800,000	40	67,000	5 & 1	63,393	12½	11⅛
Craven Bank .....L.	1880	1,200,000	30	175,000	7	30,000	13⅓	21
Crédit Lyonnais.....	1863	8,000,000	20	4,000,000	10	2,400,000	6	12
Crompton & Evans' Union, L.	1877	1,000,000	20	200,000	4	103,316	15	14
Cumberland Union B. Co., L.	1829	600,000	30	250,000	12½	160,000	16	36⅛
Delhi & London Bank....L.	1844	500,000	25	337,625	25	none	3¼	13½
Derby & Derbysh. Bg. Co., L.	1833	375,000	25	78,125	6¼	32,693	12	15
Deutsche Bank .....L.	1871	3,000,000	30	3,000,000	30	787,530	9	50
Devon & Cornwall Bg. Co., L.	1832	1,000,000	200	200,000	40 & 25	181,500	18½	155
District Bank of London.. L.	1882	100,000	10	9,740	5	—	—	5
Eng. B. of Rio de Janeiro, L.	1863	1,000,000	20	500,000	10	190,000	9	15
English B. of River Plate, L.	1881	1,500,000	20	500,000	10	30,000	7¼	11½
Eng. Scot. & Aust. Chart. B.	1852	1,000,000	20	720,000	20	220,000	10	35
Exch. & Disc. Bk., Leeds, L.	1866	200,000	10	100,000	5	57,000	5	8⅞
Halifax Comml. Bkg. Co., L.	1836	300,000	20	150,000	10	100,000	10	20
Halifax Jnt. Stk. Bkg. Co., L.	1829	1,000,000	25	200,000	10	170,000	11¼	22⅝
Hibernian Bank .....L.	1825	2,000,000	20	500,000	5	7,869	2½	—
Hongkong and Shanghai ..	1865	1,500,000	28⅛	1,500,000	28⅛	1,000,000	14	60
Huddersfield Banking Co., L.	1827	1,700,000	100	410,700	25	195,000	10	58¾
Hull Banking Company, L.	1833	800,000	20	160,000	4	160,000	15	14⅛
Imperial Bank .....L.	1862	3,000,000	50	675,000	15	150,000	6½	18
Imperial Ottoman Bank....	1863	10,000,000	20	5,000,000	10	2,891,205	6	10½

Name of Bank.	When Established.	Capital authorized.	Shares of	Paid-up Capital.	Paid per Share.	Reserve.	Dividend for last complete year.	Price, Nov. 1886.
		£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.	£
Internat. Bk. of London, L.	1879	1,000,000	20	300,000	15	45,000	6	14⅛
Lancashire & Yorksh. Bk., L.	1872	1,000,000	20	300,000	10	115,000	10	22
Lancaster B. Co. (1st Jt. St. B.)	1826	300,000	25	275,000	25	275,000	25	118
Leeds and County Bank.. L.	1863	2,000,000	85 & 25	136,640	10 & 5	20,000	6	10¼ & 5¾
Leicestershire Bankg. Co., L.	1829	1,000,000	25	400,000	10	153,000	10	21¼
Lincoln & Lindsey Bg. Co., L.	1833	350,000	200, 50	114,432	70, 17½	143,017	16	255
Liverpool Union Bank.. L.	1835	3,000,000	100	600,000	20	345,746	12½	47
Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk., L.	1865	5,000,000	50	750,000	8	360,000	16¼	21¼
Lond. B. of Mexic. & So. Am., L.	1877	500,000	10	250,000	5	15,000	5	3
London and Brazilian .. L.	1862	1,000,000	20	500,000	10	250,000	10	17
London and Hanseatic Bk..	1873	606,000	20	333,000	10	14,000	5½	10⅓
London & River Plate Bk., L.	1862	2,000,000	25	600,000	10	220,000	11	16½
London & Sth. Western B., L.	1862	1,000,000	50	300,000	15	45,000	6	21½
London & Westminster B., L.	1834	14,000,000	100	2,800,000	20	1,645,620	14¾	64½
London and County Bk., L.	1836	8,000,000	80	2,000,000	20	1,000,000	20	82½
London Joint Stock Bank, L.	1836	12,000,000	100	1,800,000	15	1,160,386	12	38
London Chart. B. of Australia	1852	1,000,000	20	1,000,000	20	120,000	6	23½
Lond. & San Francisco B., L.	1880	420,000	7	420,000	7	45,000	5	5½
London & Provincial Bk., L.	1864	1,000,000	10	350,000	5	297,330	12½	14
London & Yorkshire Bank..	1872	551,000	9½	144,550	2½	4,000	5	2⅜
Lond. Paris & American. B., L.	1884	1,000,000	20	400,000	16	20,000	5	18
Manchester & County B., L.	1862	5,000,000	100	660,000	15	525,000	15	46½
Manchstr. & Lp'l Dst. B. Co., L.	1829	5,430,000	60	905,000	10	761,999	20	40
Manchester & Salford Bk., L.	1836	5,000,000	50	760,000	8	340,000	11¼	17¾
Manchester Joint Stk. B., L.	1873	500,000	20	102,300	6	66,000	11¼	12
Mercantile Bank of Sydney	1869	300,000	4	300,000	4	155,000	9	5½
Merchant Bkg. Co. of Lon., L.	1863	2,000,000	20	450,000	6	none	3	3¾
Moore & Robinson's Notts B. L.	1836	600,000	10	203,800	4	100,000	12½	10
National Bank	1835	7,500,000	50	1,500,000	10	224,536	10	19
National Bk. of Australasia	1858	2,000,000	5	1,000,000	4	670,000	15	10¼
National Bank of India .. L.	1863	2,000,000	25	465,250	12½	60,000	5	8½
National B. of N. Zealand, L.	1872	1,900,000	9	250,000	2½	none	5	1½
National Bk. of Scotland, L.	1825	5,000,000	Stock	1,000,000	Stock	660,000	15	311
National Bank of Wales .. L.	1879	2,000,000	20	125,000	10	5,000	6	10¼, 10½
Nat. Prov. B. of England, L.	1833	12,037,500	75 & 60	2,227,500	10⅓ & 12	1,415,000	19	44 & 51
New Oriental Bank Corp., L.	1884	2,000,000	10	500,000	10	120,000	5	10½
North & South Wales B., L.	1836	2,400,000	40	500,000	10	256,517	15	30¼
North of Scotland Bank, L.	1836	2,000,000	20	400,000	4	200,000	12½	10¾
Northamptonshire Bk. Co., L.	1836	500,000	25	100,000	5	51,619	10	10¾
Northern Banking Co. .. L.	1824	2,000,000	50	352,056	10	162,256	11½	23
Nth. Western Bk., L'pool, L.	1864	1,080,000	20	405,000	7½	113,000	6	9⅜
Nottingham Jnt. Stk. B., L.	1865	1,000,000	50	100,000	10	50,000	10	20¼
Oldham Joint Stock Bk.. L.	1880	1,000,000	20	78,000	2	41,500	3½	4
Pares's Leicestersh. B. Co., L.	1836	1,000,000	25	350,000	12½ & 5	160,000	12½	32 & 12¾
Parr's Banking Co. ..... L.	1865	2,800,000	100	560,000	20	300,000	17½	62¼
Preston Banking Co. .... L.	1844	800,000	100	150,000	25	60,000	10	49
Provincial Bk. of Ireland, L.	1825	4,080,000	100, 20	540,000	12½, 10	174,000	10	20½
Queensland National Bk., L.	1872	2,000,000	10	652,300	5	315,000	15	13
Royal Bank of Ireland .. L.	1836	1,500,000	50	300,000	10	200,000	10½	
Royal Bank of Scotland	1727	2,000,000	Stock	2,000,000	Stock	761,636	9	218
Sheffield Banking Co..... L.	1831	1,000,000	50	333,375	17½	143,583	12½	45
Sheffi. & Roth. Jt. St. B. Co., L.	1836	1,200,000	50	192,000	8	114,544	14	24⅛
Société Générale ..... L.	1864	4,800,000	20	2,400,000	10	480,000	5	18
Staffordshire Jnt. Stk. B., L.	1864	1,000,000	100	175,000	20	34,782	7½	23½
Stamf., Spal., & Bost. B. Co., L.	1832	1,200,000	30	275,000	10	180,000	14	27¼
Standard Bk. of S. Africa, L.	1862	4,000,000	100	1,000,000	25	400,000	10	44
Stuckey's Banking Co.	1826	615,000	100	303,950	50	254,000	28	250
Swansea Bank ..... L.	1872	1,000,000	20	201,236	7	44,500	7	8½
Town & Cy. Bk. (Aberdn.), L.	1825	1,260,000	35	252,000	7	126,000	11½	17⅛
Ulster Bank ..... L.	1836	3,000,000	15	400,000	2½	467,579	20	10½
Union Bank of Australia, L.	1837	4,500,000	75	1,500,000	25	98,000	15	72
Union Bank of London .. L.	1839	11,000,000	100	1,705,000	15½	850,000	11¼	37
Union Bk. of Manchester, L.	1836	1,000,000	25	440,000	11	60,000	8	14½
Union Bank of Scotland, L.	1830	5,000,000	50	1,000,000	10	380,000	12	21⅞
Wakefield & Barnsl. Un. B., L.	1832	500,000	50	135,000	13½	147,000	15	38½
Whitehaven Joint Stock Bk.	1829	300,000	100	45,000	15	44,605	30	68
Wilts & Dorset Bkng. Co., L.	1835	2,000,000	50	400,000	10	400,000	21½	44
Worcester City & Cty. B. Co. L.	1840	1,000,000	50	250,000	12½	90,000	10	17
York City & County Bk.. L.	1830	1,000,000	50	300,000	15	278,412	18	50
York Union Banking Co., L.	1833	960,000	60	200,000	12½	135,000	17	43
Yorkshire Banking Co. .. L.	1843	1,500,000	50	312,500	12½	55,000	10	26½

LIST OF COUNTY BANKS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, WITH THEIR LONDON AGENTS.

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Wells (*Norfolk*), Gurneys & Co. 33
„ Lloyds & Provincial Bank ..80
Wells (*Somerset*), Stuckey's Bkg. Co. 140
„ Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. ..108
Welshpool, N. & S. Wales Bank 108
„ Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bank..101
Wem, National Provincial Bank ..130
„ Birmingham, Dudley, & District Banking Co. 156
Wentock (*M. W. & F.*) Cooper & Purton 156
Weobley, Capital & Counties Bank 46
W. Bromwich, Birmingham, Dudley & District Bk. 156
„ Staffordshire Joint Stock Bk. 33
„ Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bank. 101
West Hartlepool, N.-Eastn. Bk. Co. 80
„ J. Backhouse & Co..... 33
„ National Provincial Bank....130
West Malling (*F. & Fairs*), Ln. & Cy. 102
Westbury, Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 108
„ Capital & Counties Bank 46
Westerham, London & County 102
Westgate-on-Sea, Cobb & Co. 101
Westhoughton, Bank of Bolton 33
„ (*W. & S.*), Parr's Banking Co. 80
Weston-super-Mare, Stuckey's B. Co. 140
„ Fox Brothers, Fowler, & Co... 33
„ Wilts & Dorset Banking Co...108
Wetherby, Yorkshire Banking Co. 156
„ Knaresbro' & Claro Bkg. Co...101
Weybridge (*M., W., S.*), Lon. & Cty. 102
Weymouth, Eliot, Pearce, & Co. .. 80
„ Wilts & Dorset Banking Co...108
„ R. & R. Williams & Co. 156
„ Stuckey's Banking Co.....140
Whaley Bridge, Manch. & Cnty Bk.
Whitby, York City & County Bank 101
„ Simpson, Chapman, & Co.... 33
„ National Provincial Bank....130
Whitchurch (*Salop*), Nation. Provin. 130
„ Birm., Dudley & Dis. Bk. Co. 156
„ Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bank. 101
Whitehaven, Bank of Whitehaven. 80
„ Whitehaven Joint Stock Bk. 113
„ Cumberland Union Bnkng. Co. 33
„ Clydesdale Bank 53, 101
Whitstable, Hammond & Co. 80
Whittlesea (*Tu. & F.*), Nat. Provinc. 130
„ Gurney & Co. 33
Whitworth, Manchester & Liverpool District Bk. 145
„ Union Bank of Manchester .. 80
Widnes, Parr's Banking Co. 80
Wigan, Parr's Banking Co..... 80
„ Manchester & Liverpool District Banking Co. 145
„ Manch. & County Bank 151
Wigton, Bank of Whitehaven 80
„ Carlisle & Cumberland B. Co. 108
„ Cumberland Union Bk. Co... 33
Willenhall, Staffrdsh. Jt. Stock Bk. 33
Williton, Stuckey's Banking Co. ..140
Wilmslow, Union B. of Manchester 80
Wilton (*Th.*), Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 108
Wimborne, Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 80
„ National Provincial Bk. 130
Wincanton, Stuckey's Banking Co. 140
„ Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 80
Winchcomb, Capital & Counties Bk. 46
Winchester, London & County 102
„ Capital & Counties Bank 46
„ Bulpett & Hall 33
„ Deane & Co.....156
Windermere, Lancaster Bkng. Co. 33
„ Wakefield, Crewsdon, & Co. ..140
Windsor, London & County 102
„ Nevile Reid & Co. 156
Winsford, Union B. of Manchester 80
„ Parr's Banking Co. 80
Winslow (*W. & S.*), Bartlett & Co. 108
„ Bucks & Oxon Union Bank ..108
Winterton (*W.*), York City & County Bank 101
Wirksworth, Moore & Co.'s B. Co...145
„ Crompton & Evans' Union Bk. 80
Wisbech, National Provincial.....130
„ Gurney & Co. 33
Witham, Mills, Bawtree, & Co..... 80
Witheridge, Fox Bros., Fowler, & Co. 33
„ National Provincial Bank 130
Withington, Manchester & Conty. B. 151
Witney, Gilletts & Clinch..... 80
Wiveliscombe, Stuckey's Bkg. Co. ..140
„ W. Hancock & Son 108
Woburn (*R.*), Bassett, Son, & Harris 33
„ London & County 102
Woking (*Tu. Th. S.*), T. Ashby & Co. 156
Wokingham, J. & C. Simonds & Co. 156
Wolsingham, J. Backhouse & Co... 33
Wolverhampton, Wolverhampton & Staffordshire Bk.....156
„ County of Stafford Bank .. 80
„ Lloyds, Barnetts, & Bosanquet's Bank 101
„ Staffordshire Joint Stock ... 33
„ Birmingham, Dudley, & District Banking Co. 156
Woodbridge, Bacon Nabbs & Co. 80
„ Gurney, Alexanders, & Co. ..101
Woodford, Imperial Bank 93
Woodstock, J., C., & A. Gillett & Co. 80
Wooler, North-Eastern Bank..... 80
Woolwich, London & County 102
„ London & Provincial Bank ..104
„ Capital & Counties Bank 46
Wootton-Bassett, Wilts & Dorset B. 108
„ Capital & Counties Bank 46
Worcester, Worcester City & Cy. B. 80, 113
„ Berwick & Co.....140
„ National Provincial Bank....130
„ Birmingham Banking Co....147
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„ Carlisle City & Dist. Bank.... 80
„ Bank of Whitehaven 80
„ Clydesdale Bank.....53, 101
Worksop, Beckett & Co. 80
„ Nottingham & Notts. Bkg. Co. 108
Worthing, Henty & Co. 140
„ London & County 102
Wotton-un.-Edge, Natn. Provincial 130
„ County of Gloucester Bank .. 80
Wrentham, Gurney & Co..... 33
Wrexham, National Provincial 130
„ North & South Wales Bank ..108
Wrotham (*F.*), London & County 102
Wymondham, Gurney & Co (*closed S.*) 33
Yarmouth (*Norfolk*), Gurney & Co. 33
„ Lacons, Youell, & Co..... 80
„ London & Provincial Bank 80, 104
„ National Provincial Bank. ..130
Yarmouth (*I. of W.*), (*Th.*), Wilts & Dorset Bank 108
Yatton (*M.*), Wilts & Dorset Bank 108
Yeadon, Yorkshire Banking Co. ..156
„ Bradford Old Bank 101
Yeovil, Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co. 108
„ Stuckey's Banking Co.....140
„ R. & R. Williams Thornton & Co. 156
York, Yorkshire Banking Co. 156
„ York City & County Bank 101
„ York Union Banking Co. 80
„ Beckett & Co. 80
„ National Provincial Bank....130
York Town (*Surrey*), J. & C. Simmonds & Co. 156
Ystalyfera, Swansea Bank 102

Bank of Scotland. — *Head Office*, Edinburgh, Bank-st. *London Branch*, 43, Lothbury. *Branches:* Aberdeen, Aberfeldy, Airdrie, Alyth, Annan, Arbroath, Ardrossan, Auchterarder, Auchtermuchty, Ayr, Barrhead, Beauly, Bellshill, Blackford, Blairgowrie, Brechin, Bucklyvie, Callander, Campbeltown, Carnoustie, Castle-Douglas, Coldstream, Coupar-Angus, Crieff, Cumnock, Denny, Dingwall, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dunblane, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dunkeld, Duns, Dysart, Elgin, Falkirk, Forfar, Fort William, Fraserburgh, Galashiels, Gatehouse, Glasgow, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Innerleithen, Inverness, Jedburgh, Kelso, Killin, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Kirkcudbright, Kirkwall, Kirriemuir, Lamlash, Lasswade, Lauder, Leith, Lockerbie, Lossiemouth, Milngavie, Moffat, Montrose, Motherwell, New Cumnock, Oban, Paisley, Peebles, Perth, Pitlochrie, Port Glasgow, Rothesay, Saltcoats, St. Andrews, Slamannan, Stirling, Stonehaven, Strathaven, Tain, Thurso, Uddingston, West Linton, Wick. *London Agents:* Bk. of England, Coutts & Co., Smith, Payne, & Smiths.

Royal Bank of Scotland.—*Head Offices*, in Edinburgh, 36, St. Andrew-sq.; in Glasgow, Royal Exchange-sq. *London Branch:* 123, Bishopsgate-street, Within. *Branches:* Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alloa, Alyth, Arbroath, Ardrossan, Ayr, Ayton, Bathgate, Biggar, Blairgowrie, Borrowstounness, Brechin, Broughty-Ferry, Buckhaven, Campbeltown, Campsie, Catrine, Coatbridge, Crawfordjohn, Cumbernauld, Cumnock, Cupar, Dalkeith, Dalmellington, Douglas, Doune, Drymen, Dumfries, Dundee, Dunfermline, Duns, Ecclefechan, Elgin, Eyemouth, Falkirk, Forfar, Forres, Galashiels, Girvan, Glamis, Glasgow (and branches) Govan, Granton (near Edinburgh), Grantown, Greenlaw, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Hawick, Inverness, Irvine, Islay (Pt. Ellen), Jedburgh, Johnstone, Kelso, Kilmalcolm, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kinross, Lanark, Largs, Leith, Lesmahagow, Leven, Lochee, Lockerbie, Maryhill, Maybole, Meigle, Melrose, Montrose, Munlochy, Musselburgh, Nairn, Newtown St. Boswells, Newmilns, New Cumnock, Newhaven (Edinb.), Paisley, Partick, Perth, Port Glasgow, Portobello, Prestonpans, Rothesay, St. Andrews, Saltcoats, Sanquhar, Stewarton, Stirling, Strathaven, Tighnabruaich, Tranent, Wishaw. *London Agents:* Bank of England, Coutts & Co.

British Linen Company Bank.—*Head Office*, 38, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh. *London Office:* 41, Lombard-street, E.C. *Branches:* Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alexandria (Dumbartonshire), Annan, Arbroath, Ayr, Balfron, Berwick-on-Tweed, Brechin, Broxburn, Carluke, Castle-Douglas, Coldstream, Crieff, Cupar (Fife), Dalry (Ayrshire), Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dunoon, Duns, Elgin, Falkland, Forfar, Forres, Fort William, Forth, Freuchie, Galashiels, Galston, Girvan, Glasgow, Golspie, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Hawick, Helmsdale, Inverness, Irvine, Jedburgh, Kelso, Kilmarnock, Kinghorn, Kingussie, Kinross, Kirkcaldy, Kirn, Kirriemuir, Lanark, Lauchlom, Largs, Leith, Lesmahagow, Linlithgow, Loanhead, Melrose, Moffat, Montrose, Motherwell, Nairn, Newcastleton, Newton Stewart, Newtown St. Boswells, North Berwick, Paisley, Peebles, Perth, Pollokshaws, Port-William, Renton, St. Boswell's, Sanquhar, Selkirk, Stirling, Stornoway, Stranraer, Tain, Thornhill, Thurso, Troon, Wick, Wigtown, Wishaw, Wooler. *London Agents:* Bank of England, Smith, Payne, & Co.

Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited.—*Head Office*, Edinburgh, George-st. *London Office:* 123, Bishopsgate-st. *Branches:* Aberdeen, Aberfeldy, Abington, Alloa, Annan, Anstruther, Arbroath, Ayr, Ayton, Balmacara, Banff, Beauly, Beith, Biggar, Blairgowrie, Bonhill, Burntisland, Callander, Cambuslang, Campbeltown, Carnwath, Colinsburgh, Crail, Crieff, Cromarty, Cupar, Dalkeith, Douglas, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dundee, Dunfermline, Earlston, Elgin, Falkirk, Forfar, Galashiels, Girvan, Glasgow (and branches), Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Hawick, Invergordon, Inverness, Jedburgh, Kelso, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Kirkcaldy, Kirkcudbright, Kirkintilloch, Kirkwall, Lanark, Leith, Lerwick, Leven, Linlithgow, Lochboisdale (South Uist), Lockerbie, Lybster, Markinch, Mauchline, Maybole, Meigle, Montrose, Musselburgh, Newburgh (Fifeshire), Oban, Paisley, Partick, Peebles, Perth, Peterhead, Pitlochrie, Pollockshaws, Rutherglen, St. Andrews, St. Clairtown, Shotts, Stirling, Stranraer, Stromness, Tain, Thurso, Turriff, West Calder, West Kilbride, Whitburn, Wick, Wishaw. *Sub-Branches:* Alness, Ballantrae, Castletown (Caithness), Chirnside, Comrie, Eyemouth, Lauder, Newtyle. *London Bankers:* Bank of England; London & Westminster Bank, Lim.; Coutts & Co.

National Bank of Scotland, Limited.—Edinburgh, 42, St. Andrew-sq.; *London Office*, 37, Nicholas-lane. *Branches:* Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alloa, Anstruther, Ayr, Banff, Bathgate, Berwick, Biggar, Brechin, Burntisland, Cathcart, Castle-Douglas, Cellardyke, Coatbridge, Coupar-Angus, Cowdenbeath, Cupar, Dalkeith, Dingwall, Dumfries, Dundee, Dunfermline, East Linton, Elie, Falkirk, Fauldhouse, Forfar, Forres, Fort William, Galashiels, Girvan, Glasgow (and district branches), Glenluce, Govan, Grantown, Greenock, Hawick, Inverary, Inverness, Islay, Jedburgh, Johnstone, Kelso, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kirkcaldy, Kirkcudbright, Kirkintilloch, Kirkwall, Kirriemuir, Langholm, Largo, Leith, Leven, Lochmaben, Lochwinnoch, Montrose, Musselburgh, Newton-Stewart, Oban, Paisley, Partick, Pathhead, Perth, Pittenweem, Portobello, Portree, Rutherglen, Selkirk, Stirling, Stornoway, Stranraer, Stromness, Thurso, Ullapool, Whithorn, Wigtown. *London Agents:* Glyn & Co., Coutts & Co., Union Bank.

New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ltd.—23, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.

Union Bank of Scotland, Limited.—*Head Offices:* in Glasgow, 191, Ingram-st.; in Edinburgh, George-st. London: 62, Cornhill. *Branches:* Aberdeen, Aberfeldy, Aberlour, Alloa, Alva, Auchterarder, Auchtermuchty, Ayr, Ballater, Banchory, Banff, Barrhead, Barrhill, Bathgate, Beith, Blair-Athole, Blairgowrie, Braemar, Brechin, Bridge of Allan, Buckie, Castle-Douglas, Coatbridge, Coupar-Angus, Crieff, Cullen, Dalbeattie, Dalry (Ayrshire), Dalry (Galloway), Darvel, Doune, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dunblane, Dundee, Dunkeld, Dunning, Dunoon, Edzell, Elgin, Ellon, Errol, Fochabers, Forfar, Fraserburgh, Galston, Gatehouse, Girvan, Gourock, Govan, Greenock, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Huntly, Inverary, Inverness, Inverurie, Irvine, Johnstone, Keith, Kenmore (Perthsh.), Killin, Kilmarnock, Kincardine, Kirkcaldy, Kirkwall, Kirriemuir, Ladybank, Largs, Larkhall, Leith, Lerwick, Leslie, Lochgelly, Lochgilphead, Macduff, Maryhill, Maybole, Mearns, Millport, Moffat, Moniaive, New Pitsligo, Paisley, Partick, Perth, Peterhead, Pitlochrie, Port-Glasgow, Portsoy, Renfrew, Rosehearty, St. Margaret's Hope, Scalloway (Shetland), Stewarton, Stirling, Stonehouse, Stranraer, Strathaven, Stromness, Tarbert, Tarland, Thornhill, Tillicoultry, Troon, Turriff, Wick. *London:* Bank of England, Coutts, Glyn.

Clydesdale Bank, Limited.—*Head Office*, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow. *Branches:* Edinburgh, 29, George-st. *London Office:* 30, Lombard-st., E.C. *Branches:* Airdrie, Alexandria, Alloa, Anstruther, Arbroath, Ayr, Bailliestown, Beith, Blantyre, Borrowstounness, Bothwell, Brechin, Bridge of Weir, Campbeltown, Carlisle, Coatbridge, Crieff, Cumnock, Cupar, Dalkeith, Dalry, Denny, Dollar, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dundee, Dunlop, Dunoon, Eaglesham, East Kilbride, Falkirk, Garliestown, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Holytown, Innellan, Inverkeithing, Irvine, Kilbarchan, Kilbirnie, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Kinross, Kirn, Kirkcaldy, Leith, Lochgilphead, Lockerbie, Midcalder, Milnathort, Motherwell, Muirkirk, Neilston, New Galloway, Newmilns, Newton-Stewart, North Berwick, Oban, Paisley, Penicuik, Perth, Pittenweem, Pollokshaws, Port Glasgow, Portobello, Renton, Rothesay, St. Andrews, South Queensferry, Stewarton, Stirling, Stranraer, Strone, Tillicoultry, Tobermory, Wemyss Bay, West Kilbride, Whitehaven, Whithorn, Wigtown, Wishaw, Workington.

Town and County Bank, Limited.—*Head Office*, in Aberdeen. *Branches:* Alford, Auchinblae, Auchmgatt, Badenscoth, Ballater, Banchory, Banff, Bervie, Brora, Buckie, Cuminestown, Dufftown, Durno-Pitcaple, Dundee, Echt, Ellon, Fochabers, Fraserburgh, Fyvie, Golspie, Huntly, Insch, Inverness, Inverurie, Keith, Kennay, Kildrummy, Laurencekirk, Lybster, Methlic, Mintlaw, Montrose, Newburgh, New Deer, Old Meldrum, Perth, Peterhead, Rhynie, Stonehaven, Strathdon, Strichen, Tarland, Tarves, Torphins, Thurso, Turriff, Udny, Woodside, Wick. *London Agents:* London Joint Stock Bk., Lim.

North of Scotland Bank, Limited.—Aberdeen. *Branches:* Aberchirder, Aberlour, Aboyne, Alford, Auchinblae, Ballater, Banchory, Banff, Bervie, Blairgowrie, Broughty Ferry, Buckie, Carnoustie, Crieff, Cullen, Dufftown, Dundee, Elgin, Ellon, Fettercairn, Fife-Keith, Fraserburgh, Friockheim, Gardenstown, Glenlivet, Huntly, Insch, Invergordon, Inverurie, Keith, Kintore, Laurencekirk, Lerwick, Lochee, Longside, Lonmay, Lumphanan, Lumsden, Macduff, Methlick, Montrose, New Deer, New Maud, Oban, Old Deer, Old Meldrum, Peterhead, Port Errol, Port Gordon, Portree, Portsoy, Rhynie, Rothes, Sauchen-Cluny, Stonehaven, Strichen, Tain, Tayport, Tobermory, Turriff, Wick. *Agents in London:* Barclay & Co., and Union Bank of London, Lim.

Caledonian Banking Co., Limited.—*Head Office*, Inverness. *Branches:* Bonar-Bridge, Burghead, Cromarty, Dingwall, Dornoch, Elgin, Forres, Fort Augustus, Fortrose, Gairloch, Garmouth, Glen-Urquhart, Grantown, Halkirk, Invergarry, Kingussie, Lairg, Lochcarron, Lochmaddy, Nairn, Portree, Rothes, Stornoway. *Agent in London*, Bank of Scotland.

BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES IN IRELAND.

PRIVATE BANKS IN DUBLIN.

BALL & Co.—Henry-street. *London Agents*, Ransom, Bouverie, & Co.

BOYLE, LOW, MURRAY & Co.—35, College-green. *London Agents*, Williams, Deacon, & Co.

GUINNESS, MAHON, & Co.—College-green. *London Agents*, Alliance Bank.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Bank of Ireland.—*Head Office*, College-green, Dublin. *Branches:* Arklow, Armagh, Bagnalstown, Ballibay, Ballina, Ballinasloe, Ballinrobe, Banagher, Bandon, Belfast, Boyle, Callan, Carlow, Castlebar, Castleblayney, Cavan, Charleville, Clonakilty, Clones, Clonmel, Cork, Derry, Drogheda, Dundalk, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Galway, Gorey, Kilbeggan, Kilkenny, Limerick, Listowel, Longford, Mallow, Maryborough, Middleton, Mitchelstown, Mount Bellew, Mountmellick, Mullingar, Navan, Newry, New Ross, Omagh, Portadown, Queenstown, Roscommon, Roscrea, Skibbereen, Sligo, Thurles, Tipperary, Tralee, Trim, Tullamore, Waterford, Westport, Wexford, Youghal. *London Agents:* Bank of England, Coutts & Co.

Hibernian Bank, Limited.—25, College-green. *Branches:* Thomas-st. and Sackville-st., Dublin. *County Branches:* Abbeyleix, Ardee, Armagh, Athy, Ballaghaderin, Bray, Cookstown, Cork, Drogheda, Edenderry, Fintona, Granard, Kells, Kilkenny, Letterkenny, Loughrea, Mohill, Monaghan, Monasterevan, Mullingar, Naas, Navan, Parsonstown, Portumna, Rathfriland, Strabane, Swinford, Tubbercurry, Tullamore, Wicklow. *London Agents:* Lloyds, Barnetts, & Bosanquet's Bank.

Royal Bank of Ireland, Limited.—*Head Office*, Foster-place, Dublin. *Smithfield Branch*, 23 & 24, Arran-quay, *Sackville-st. Branch*, 63 and 64, Upper Sackville-street. *Corn Market Branch*, 14 and 15, Corn-market. *Kingstown Branch*, 102, Upper George-street. *North Wall Branch*, 46, North Wall. *London Agents:* The London and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Munster and Leinster Bank, Limited.—*Head Office*, Cork. *Branches:* Bandon, Bantry, Bruff, Castletown, Charleville, Drogheda, Dublin, Dungarvan, Dunmanway, Fermoy, Fethard (Co. Tipperary), Hospital, Kenmare, Kildysart, Kilfinane, Killarney, Kilmallock, Kinsale, Limerick, Macroom, Midleton, Mitchelstown, Mountrath, Naas, Nenagh, Newmarket (Co. Cork), Rathdowney, Rathkeale, Skibbereen, Tallow, Tipperary. *London Bankers:* Un. Bk. of London.

Provincial Bank of Ireland, Lim.—*Head Office*, 8, Throgmorton-avenue, London. *Dublin Office*, 5, College-street, and 96, Capel-street. *Branches:* Armagh, Athlone, Ballina, Ballymena, Ballyshannon, Banbridge, Bandon, Bantry, Belfast, Carrick-on-Shannon, Carrick-on-Suir, Cavan, Clogher, Clonmel, Coleraine, Cootehill, Cork, Drogheda, Dungannon, Dungarvan, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Enniskillen, Fermoy, Galway, Kanturk, Kilkenny, Kilrush, Kinsale, Limerick, Listowel, Londonderry, Mallow, Monaghan, Nenagh, Newcastle (Co. Limerick), Newry, Omagh, Parsonstown, Skibbereen, Strabane, Sligo, Swinford, Templemore, Tipperary, Tralee, Waterford, Wexford, Youghal.

National Bank.—*Head Office*, 13, Old Broad-st., London. *Dublin Office*, 34, College-green. *Branches:* Abbyfeale, Ballina, Athy, Ballaghaderreen, Ballina, Ballinasloe, Ballymahon, Baltinglass, Belfast, Boyle, Bruff, Cahir, Cahirciveen, Carlow, Carrickmacross, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Castlebar, Castlecomer, Castleisland, Castlerea, Charleville, Claremorris, Clifden, Clonakilty, Clonmel, Cork, Dingle, Doneraile, Dundalk, Dungarvan, Dunmore, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Ennistymon, Fermoy, Galway, Gorey, Gort, Graigue-na-managh, Headford, Kanturk, Kells, Kilkenny, Killarney, Killorglin, Kilrush, Kingstown, Limerick, Lismore, Listowel, Longford, Loughrea, Macroom, Mallow, Midleton, Millstreet, Miltown-Malbay, Mitchelstown, Moate, Mountmellick, Mullingar, Nenagh, Newbridge, Newcastle, New Ross, Newtownbarry, Parsonstown; Portarlington, Rathkeale, Rathmines, Roscommon, Roscrea, Scariff, Strokestown, Templemore, Thurles, Tipperary, Tralee, Tuam, Tullow, Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow.

Northern Banking Company, Lim.—*Head Office*, Belfast. *Branches:* Armagh, Ballieborough, Ballybrigan, Ballibay, Ballinamore, Ballybofey, Ballycarry, Ballycastle, Ballyclare, Ballymena, Ballynahinch, Banbridge, Carndonagh, Carrickfergus, Carrick-on-Shannon, Castlewellan, Clady, Clones, Coleraine, Comber, Cushendall, Downpatrick, Dromore, Dungiven, Dungloe, Fintona, Fivemiletown, Hillsborough, Irvinestown, Keady, Kilrea, Larne, Limavady, Lisburn, Londonderry, Lurgan, Magherafelt, Mohill, Newry, Newtonstewart, Oldcastle, Ramelton, Randalstown, Raphoe, Royal Avenue (Belfast), Strokestown, Virginia. *London Agents:* Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co.

Belfast Banking Company, Limited.—*Head Office*, Gt. Edward Street, Belfast. *Branches:* Antrim, Armagh, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Ballyshannon, Bangor, Bushmills, Castleblayney, Coleraine, Cookstown, Crossmaglen, Donegal, Drogheda, Dundalk, Dunfanaghy, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Kilkeel, Larne, Letterkenny, Limavady, Londonderry, Lurgan, Magherafelt, Moneyslane, Moville, Navan, Newry, Newtownards, Portadown, Portaferry, Rathfriland, Saintfield, Strabane, Tandragee. *London Agents:* Union Bank of London, Limited.

Ulster Bank, Limited.—*Head Office*, Belfast. *Branches:* Antrim, Ardee, Armagh, Arva, Athboy, Aughnacloy, Ballina, Ballinrobe, Ballyjamesduff, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Ballymote, Banbridge, Belturbet, Carrickmacross, Castledergy, Castlepollard, Castlerea, Cavan, Clones, Cookstown, Cootehill, Donegal, Downpatrick, Dromore, Dublin, Edenderry, Enniskillen, Garvagh, Glenties, Granard, Killybegs, Larne, Letterkenny, Lisburn, Lisnaskea, Londonderry, Longford, Lurgan, Maghera, Manorhamilton, Monaghan, Naas, Newtownards, Omagh, Portadown, Sligo, Stewartstown, Strabane, Trim, Tuam, Westport. *London Agents:* Prescott, Grote, & Co., and London & Westminster Bank, Lim.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN BANKS, WITH THEIR LONDON AGENTS.

N.B.—*The numbers given in the following List refer to the Banks in London on which the Colonial or Foreign Banks draw. See List of London Bankers, pages 273, 275. The addresses there given are those of the Head Offices in London. Most Bankers in the United Kingdom issue drafts on all the leading Colonial and Foreign Banks.*

Abbeville.—Monchaux & Bignon, 60.
Aberdeen (Cape).—St. B. of S. Afr., 147.
Aberdeen (S. Australia).—Bk. of Australasia, 18; Nat. Bk. of Austr., 113.
Adavale (Queensld.).—Queensland National Bank, 136.
Adelaide.—Bk. of Australasia, 18; Bk. of South Australia, 29, 108; Eng. Scot. & Aust. Ch. B., 74; B. of N. S. W., 113; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113; Union B. of Aust., 150; Un. & Coun. B., 148; B. of Adelaide, 132; B. of N. Zea., 23, 26; Com. Bk. of Aust., 59.
Adelaide (Cape).—St. B. of S. Africa, 147.
Adelong.—Bk. of New S. Wales, 113; Com. Banking Co. of Sydney, 58.
Aden.—Luke Thomas & Co., 24.
Adrianople.—Imperial Ottoman B., 94.
Agra.—Agra Bk., 80; Bk. of Bengal, 63; Uncovenanted Service Bank, 97.
Aix-en-Provence.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Aix-la-chapelle.—Société d'Escompte, 102, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Aix-les-Bains.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Caisse Commercial de Chambéry, 63.
Ajaccio.—Bozzo Costa Bros., 108.
Akaroa.—Bank of New Zealand, 23, 26.
Akyab.—Bank of Bengal, 63; Chartd. Bank of India, 48, 52.
Alais.—Société Générale, 146.
Albany.—Union Bk. of Australia, 150; National B. of Australasia, 113.
Albert Park (Vic.).—English, Scottish, & Australian Chartered, 74.
Albion Park (N.S.W.).—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Ch., 74.
Albury. B. of New S. Wales, 25, 113; Com. B. of Sydney, 58; B. of Australasia, 18; Australian J. S. B., 15.
Aldinga.—Bank of Adelaide, 132.
Aleppo.—Gurunli & Co.
Alexandra (N.Z.).—Bank of New Zealand, 26.
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Woodville (N. Z.).—B. of N. Zeal., 26.
Woolcahra.—Engl., Scot., & Aus. Ch., 74.
Woolloomoolloo (N.S. W.).—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Ch., 74.
Worcester (S. Afr.).—St. B. S. Afr., 147.
Worms.—P. J. Valckenberg, 102.
Wunghnu.—Com. Bk. of Aust., 59; Bk. of Australasia, 18.
Wurzburg.—Oehningers, Sons, 102.
Wycheproof.—Com. Bk. of Aust., 59; Bk. of Australasia, 18.
Wyndham (N. Z.).—B. of New Zea., 26; Col. B. of N. Z., 56; B. of Austr., 18.
Yackandandah.—Bank of Victoria, 30; Bank of Australasia, 18.
Yankalilla.—Com. B. S. Australia, 57; Bk. of Adelaide, 132.
Yarcowie.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 113.
Yarmouth (Nova Scotia).—Yarm. Bk., 52, 151; Nova Sco. B., 156; Exch. B., 3.
Yarram-Yarram.—B. of Victoria, 30; Bk. of Australasia, 18.
Yarrawonga.—Bk. of Australasia, 18; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 113; Com. Bk. of Australia, 59.
Yarra Flats.—Com. B. of Aust., 59.
Yass.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58; Aust. Jt. St. B., 15; B. of N. S. Wales, 25.
Yloilo.—Hongkong & Shanghai B., 91.
Yokohama.—Chart. Bk. of India, 48, 52; New Oriental Bk., 132, 151; Hongkong & Shanghai Bkg. Corp., 102; Comptoir d'Escompte, 151.
Yongala (S. Aust.).—Nat. B. of Aust., 113; Town and Country Bk., 148.
York.—Union Bank of Australia, 150.
Yorketown.—Nat. B. of Austlasia., 113; Town and Country Bk., 148.
Yorkville (Canada).—Federal Bk., 128.
Young.—B. of N. S. W., 25; Com. B. of Sydney, 58; City B., Sydney, 113; Union Bk. of Australia, 150.
Ystad.—Skanes Enskiida Bank, 151.
Zante.—Ionian Bank, 96; Barff, 63.
Zermatt.—G. Renard, 107.
Zurich.—G. Schulthess (Les Héritiers de), J. C. Muralt & Sons; Swiss Credit Co., 80.
Zurich (Australia).—Aust. J. Stt., 15.

NOTE.—The preceding list gives the name of at least one bank or banker in almost every place with which English people have business relations. A Complete list of Bankers with their names in full and of their branches all over the world would require a volume.

Tables showing Seamen's Wages out of the Port of London

IN STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS FROM 1848 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

The Amounts quoted are per month.

Year.	Mediterranean.	North America.	South America.	Coast of Africa.	E. Indies & China.	Australia.
			SAILING VOYAGES TO			
1848	45s.	55s.	45s.	45s.	40s.	40s.
1850	45s.	50s.	45s.	45s.	40s.	40s.
1860 to 1869	50s.	55s. to 60s.	50s.	50s.	50s.	50s.
1870	50s. to 55s.	55s. to 70s.	50s.	50s.	50s.	50s.
1871	55s.	60s.	50s.	50s.	50s.	50s.
1872	60s.	65s. to 70s.	60s.	60s.	60s.	60s.
1873	65s. to 70s.	70s. to 80s.	65s.	65s. to 70s.	65s.	65s.
1874	65s. to 70s.	65s. to 80s.	65s.	65s. to 70s.	65s.	65s.
1875	70s.	70s.	65s.	65s.	65s.	65s.
1876	70s.	70s.	65s.	65s.	65s.	65s.
1877	70s.	70s.	65s.	65s.	65s.	65s.
1878	65s.	65s.	60s. to 65s.	60s. to 65s.	55s. to 65s.	55s. to 65s.
1879	55s.	50s. to 55s.	50s. to 55s.	50s. to 55s.	50s.	50s.
1880	50s. to 55s.	50s.	50s.	50s. to 55s.	50s.	50s.
1881	60s. to 65s.	60s. to 65s.	60s.	60s.	60s.	60s.
1882	60s. to 65s.	60s. to 65s.	60s.	60s.	60s.	60s.
1883	60s.	60s.	60s.	60s.	60s.	60s.
1884	60s.	60s.	60s.	60s.	60s.	60s.
1885	55s.	55s.	55s.	55s.	55s.	55s.
			STEAM.			
1870	60s. to 70s.	70s. to 80s.	60s. to 65s.	—	60s. to 65s.	50s.
1871	67s. 6d.	80s.	60s.	65s.	70s.	60s.
1872	65s. to 70s.	80s. to 90s.	67s. 6d.	70s.	70s.	70s.
1873	70s. to 75s.	80s. to 90s.	70s.	80s.	70s.	65s. to 70s.
1874	70s. to 75s.	90s.	70s.	80s.	70s.	65s. to 70s.
1875	70s. to 75s.	75s. to 90s.	70s.	70s.	70s.	65s. to 70s.
1876	70s. to 75s.	75s. to 90s.	70s.	70s.	70s.	65s. to 70s.
1877	70s. to 75s.	90s.	70s.	70s.	70s.	70s.
1878	70s.	80s.	70s.	70s.	70s.	65s. to 70s.
1879	65s. to 70s.	65s. to 75s.	65s.	70s.	60s. to 65s.	60s.
1880	65s. to 75s.	65s. to 70s.	65s.	70s.	60s. to 65s.	60s. to 65s.
1881	70s.	80s.	70s.	70s.	70s.	70s.
1882	70s. to 80s.	75s. to 80s.	60s. to 70s.	65s. to 75s.	60s. to 75s.	65s. to 70s.
1883	65s. to 75s.	75s. to 80s.	70s. to 75s.	70s. to 75s.	70s. to 75s.	70s. to 75s.
1884	65s. to 75s.	70s. to 80s.	75s.	70s.	70s.	70s.
1885	65s. to 75s.	70s.	65s. to 70s.	60s. to 70s.	65s. to 70s.	65s. to 70s.

THE following brief table gives an abstract of the Area, Population, Revenue, and Commerce of the British Empire throughout the World.* Brief as it is, it deserves careful study. The material greatness of the Country is amazing—it exceeds that of any other Empire Ancient or Modern. But the moral greatness is still grander. The Empire is governed by settled Law, every man's property is protected; his person, like his property, cannot be touched except by legal process. Religion is free. And although susceptible of many improvements, the British Empire under its present Sovereign presents the nearest approach to a true Commonwealth that has yet been seen.

Name of Country.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Public Debt.	Imports and Exports.
			£	£	£
Great Britain and Ireland	121,115	37,020,000	90,000,000	748,750,000	642,372,000
Indian Possessions, &c....	1,558,254	263,000,000	75,000,000	175,000,000	154,851,000
Other Eastern Possessions	30,000	7,100,000	3,000,000	3,100,000	59,048,000
Australasia, &c.	3,269,801	3,750,000	25,500,000	140,000,000	116,163,000
North America	3,620,500	5,000,000	7,500,000	51,000,000	43,102,000
Guiana, &c.	100,000	275,000	500,000	500,000	3,790,000
Africa	270,000	2,793,000	4,500,000	26,200,000	14,250,000
West Indies, &c.....	13,750	1,350,000	1,550,000	2,250,000	11,375,000
European Possessions ...	120	368,000	260,000	380,000	2,000,000
Various Settlements	96,171	20,000	500,000	250,000	1,000,000
Totals.....	9,079,711	320,676,000	207,810,000	1,147,430,000	1,047,951,000

The figures are approximate only.

The British Isles consist of Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales) and Ireland, and lie between the 49th and 61st degrees of N. latitude, and the 2nd degree of East and the 11th degree of West longitude. The total area is 121,115 square miles, with a population in 1881 of 34,884,848, which by the time of the next census in 1891 will probably increase to 40,000,000.

England, which may be roughly said to be divided from Scotland on the north by the Cheviot Hills and the Rivers Tweed and Solway, and from Wales by the Severn and Dee, has an area of nearly 51,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 26,370,586. Wales has an area of 4,712,281 acres, and a population (1881) of 1,360,513. Except in the west and the north, England is for the most part a level country, so cultivated as to be highly productive. The other districts have mineral riches, including iron, tin, lead, copper, and coal, which make abundant amends for the poverty of their surface. Wales is generally mountainous, and also possesses great mineral wealth.

Many learned men have taken pains to ascertain the various human races that have in succession occupied parts of the British Islands. The most approved conclusions seem to be, that the southern and eastern parts of England have a population mainly derived from Belgic Gaul, whilst the western districts and Wales have been peopled from the West of France and the North of Spain. Ireland and Scotland are believed to have been peopled by a race originally Belgic, but which country received its population from the other is a point that has been acrimoniously discussed, and probably admits of no positive solution. This alone is certain, that when the Romans first came to our shores the inhabitants might have been roughly divided into two sections: those who lived inland, and who may with some reason be called Celtic colonists, were a race of hunters and shepherds, dressed in the skins of beasts, and inhabiting huts made of rude wicker-work and covered with rushes; whereas the coast-dwellers were, probably, of Gallic origin, with some approach towards civilization, and holding intercourse, for purposes of trade, with foreign merchants visiting the island. These conclusions, however, only apply to very early times, and we know from history how very mixed the populations of our islands have now become. Neglecting the Romans, who were no more than mere military garrisons, and mingled little with the natives—much like Europeans in the East at the present day—we have the Saxons and Jutes established from Kent to Devonshire, and the Angles (and subsequently the Norsemen) from the Thames to the Tweed. The Norman Conquest brought in a mixed multitude from the Continent; the wars of Stephen introduced a numerous body of Flemings, who were by Henry II. settled in Wales; and the commercial views of Edward III. led to the establishment of a still larger body of the same people as clothworkers in Kent. Political and religious dissensions have had a great share in bringing in new races, for Dutch, French, and other refugees and their descendants exist among us in such numbers as perceptibly to modify the national character. Germany is still sending an annual contingent of industrial citizens. France, Italy, Poland, Greece, and other countries also contribute, but, unlike the Germans, they can hardly be considered as permanent settlers. Defoe, alluding to our mixed origin in his "True-born Englishman," says ironically:—

"With easy pains you may distinguish
Your Roman-Saxon-Danish-Norman English."

* When this Almanack was first published there was not a single Colonial Atlas; all contained a map or maps of Jerusalem, and probably of the Holy Land. Most contained one of Canada—a portion of the country only—and a very poor map of Australasia. Now a great change has taken place, and publishers are worthily vying with each other in the production of colonial maps and atlases. We wish them all success in their various undertakings.

The western part of England was known to the Phœnicians, and was resorted to by them for its tin, four centuries or more B.C.; hence the whole country received the name of the Cassiterides, or Tin Islands. When invaded by Cæsar (B.C. 55) it was called Britain (perhaps derived from Prydain, the name of an early chief of great power), or sometimes Albion, that is, the *White Land*, from the white cliffs on many parts of the coast. The Romans subdued all England, and parts of Scotland and Wales, but did not reach Ireland, though its existence was known to them. In the third century of the Christian era, when the power of Rome was on the decline, small bodies of adventurers from the opposite coasts settled in various parts, and made such devastations that an officer called "the Count of the Saxon Shore" was appointed to withstand them. This proved impracticable. The immigrants daily increased in number, the Britons themselves revolted, and at last, about A.D. 410, the Romans abandoned the island after a rule of about 400 years, traces of which still remain in every quarter. These may best be observed in the names of many of our most ancient towns, in the great roads that reach from end to end of the country, and in the remains of Roman buildings and architecture from time to time unearthed in different places. For example, every town whose name consists wholly or in part of *cester*, *caster*, or *chester* (derived from Latin *castra*, a camp) marks the site of one of those wonderful entrenched camps for which the Roman armies were famous. Thus, we have Lancaster, Chester, Manchester, Cirencester, Gloucester, Tadcaster, Worcester, Doncaster, Porchester, Dorchester. Then the military roads, straight, broad, and splendidly made, are still to be traced. There were four of these, viz., Watling Street, running from the coast of Kent by way of London, to Carnarvon; the Foss—or Fosdyke—from Cornwall to Lincoln; Ikenild Street, from Tynemouth, through York and Derby, to St. Davids; and Irmin Street, from the last-named spot to Southampton. The remains of Roman buildings are too numerous to be specified, but it may be worth while to note that in many parts, in London for instance, examples have been found of the beautiful tesselated pavements and luxurious baths of the Romans; while at Brading, in the Isle of Wight, an excellent specimen of a Roman villa has been brought to light. The Britons being divided into as many hostile States as they had cities, were unable to resist the fresh hordes (now called Saxons and Angles) that poured into the island, and about A.D. 457 the kingdom of Kent was founded. The Britons still fought stubbornly, but were gradually driven westward, and by the year 584 the kingdom of Mercia (meaning the march-land, or frontier State) was established, being the last of the seven kingdoms founded by the invaders—whence the whole is usually styled the Heptarchy. The kings of the Heptarchy made war on each other, but at last, in 827, Egbert of Wessex obtained the supremacy of the whole, and styled himself King of England. His descendants, of whom Alfred the Great was the most illustrious, held the throne for more than 200 years, but the country suffered greatly during the time from the ravages of the Danes, who, under Canute and his sons, became its rulers for 25 years (1017-1042). The Saxon line was restored in the person of Edward the Confessor, to whom Harold succeeded; but his death in the Battle of Hastings, on the 14th October, 1066, gave England into the hands of the Norman kings, who reigned from 1066 to 1154. Then came the Plantagenets (1154-1485), the Tudors (1485-1603), and the Stuarts (1603-1714), to whom the House of Brunswick succeeded on the death of Queen Anne. Her present Majesty is the sixth sovereign of that line.

The conquest of Ireland was begun in the year 1170, but can hardly be regarded as completed until the surrender of Limerick in 1691. Wales was conquered by Edward I. in 1282, and formally annexed to England by Henry VIII. in 1536. Scotland successfully resisted the efforts of Edward I. to subjugate it, maintained for ages a close alliance with France, and in 1603 gave a ruler to England in the person of James VI., who became James I. of Great Britain, a title then first assumed. This was but a personal union, but the union of the kingdoms was effected under Queen Anne in 1707. Ireland, which had been hitherto only styled a lordship, was declared a kingdom in 1542; and this kingdom was united to that of Great Britain by the Act of Union, on Jan. 1st, 1801, the empty title of "King of France," which the English kings had borne since the time of Edward III., being then wisely abandoned.

The form of government is a limited monarchy, consisting of the Sovereign and the Houses of Lords and Commons, without whose joint approval no legislative measure is complete, though a large discretion is left to the Executive. For the proper exercise of this discretion the Ministers of the Crown are responsible, as it is a legal maxim that "the Sovereign can do no wrong." For administrative purposes England is divided into 40 counties, Wales into 12, Scotland 33, and Ireland 32. To each of those counties there are, with some few exceptions, a lord-lieutenant and a sheriff, and a number of justices of the peace, besides stipendiary magistrates in London and other large cities. The religious organization of the country, its universities, its government, departments, judges, &c., will be found described under their respective heads.

The Colonial Possessions of Great Britain will be found described in subsequent pages. Here it will be sufficient to remark that Newfoundland was the earliest English colony founded, and Virginia the second. The secession of the United States of America caused a great diminution of the extent of these possessions, but the loss has since been more than made up by the acquisition of Guiana, Cape Colony, Malta, and vast possessions in India, the West Indies, the formation of settlements in Australia, New Zealand, &c., which now number more inhabitants than the thirteen united colonies contained when they shook off their dependence on the mother country.

It may be well, however, to note here that the possessions of Great Britain have been obtained in four distinct ways. Some were *conquered* and seized in war, as Gibraltar and the Cape of Good Hope; some were *ceded* by treaty, as Newfoundland; others were *purchased*, while yet others, as Newfoundland and the various Australian Colonies, are real *settlements*.

The Army of the British Empire (including the reserves, and exclusive of the forces in India) was on Jan. 1, 1886, estimated at 607,960.

The Navy at the same period was 56,744 men, boys, and marines; or, including coast-guard, reserves, and volunteers, a total of 83,112, with 258 ships in commission.

THE entire Population of England and Wales is here given for 1881 (25,974,439), with the gross estimated rental as settled by the Assessment Committees in the Valuation Lists, the amount collected for the Poor Rate for the year ending Lady-Day, 1885, and the number of paupers who were actually in receipt of relief on Jan. 1st, 1886. The census of paupers shows an increase of 24,112, equivalent to 3·1 per cent. on the returns for Jan. 1st, 1885. The total cost was £8,491,600, as against £8,402,553 in 1884.

The sum raised by Poor Rates during the year ended Lady-Day, 1885, was £14,501,844; the receipts in aid, inclusive of Treasury subventions, amounted to £1,050,824, forming a total receipt of £15,552,668. £7,240,266 of this amount was expended for other purposes than the relief of the Poor; the payments towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate, for instance, amounted to £4,301,590; to Highway Boards, to £842,975, while the School Boards received £742,596. Other payments are made out of the Poor Rate. The actual relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-Day, 1885, amounted to 6s. 3d. per head of the estimated population, while the sum levied as Poor Rate during the same period was equal to a rate of 10s. 8¼d. per head.

COUNTIES.	Population.	No. of Acres	Gross Rental	Poor-Rate.	Paupers.	LORDS LIEUTENANTS.
ENGLAND.	1881.		£	£	1885.	
Bedford	149,473	294,983	946,749	97,059	6,110	Earl Cowper, K.G.
Berks	218,363	462,210	1,833,750	140,045	7,590	Lord Wantage, K.C.B., VC.
Bucks	176,323	477,151	1,020,757	81,735	5,796	Duke of Buckingham, G.C.S.I.
Cambridge	185,594	524,935	1,405,850	112,893	7,588	Charles Watson Townley.
Chester	644,037	657,123	4,040,573	288,973	15,907	Duke of Westminster, K.G.
Cornwall	330,686	863,665	1,499,182	175,234	12,269	Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.
Cumberland	250,647	970,161	1,915,456	117,712	7,479	Lord Muncaster, M.P.
Derby	461,914	658,624	2,209,117	159,121	9,317	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Devon	603,595	1,655,208	3,593,713	310,703	25,314	Earl of Iddesleigh, G.C.B.
Dorset	191,028	627,265	1,127,411	115,963	8,350	Earl of Ilchester.
Durham	867,258	647,592	4,661,099	346,907	25,782	Earl of Durham.
Essex	576,434	987,032	3,612,090	340,786	20,258	Lord Carlingford, K.P.
Gloucester	572,433	783,699	3,227,829	302,096	20,510	Earl of Ducie.
Hants	593,479	1,037,764	3,528,191	319,861	21,733	Marquis of Winchester.
Hereford	121,062	532,918	958,160	104,267	4,764	Lord Bateman.
Hertford	203,069	405,141	1,392,753	125,441	9,276	Earl of Verulam.
Huntingdon	59,491	229,515	445,161	36,048	1,499	Duke of Bedford, K.G.
Kent	977,706	995,392	6,919,096	664,804	32,233	Earl Sydney, G.C.B.
Lancaster	3,454,441	1,208,154	20,934,219	1,566,974	82,590	Earl of Sefton, K.G.
Leicester	321,258	511,907	2,153,110	207,113	9,313	Duke of Rutland, K.G.
Lincoln	469,919	1,767,879	3,706,797	225,791	15,783	Earl Brownlow.
Middlesex	2,920,485	181,317	28,497,943	2,456,572	82,009	Earl of Strafford.
Monmouth	211,267	370,350	1,279,992	135,315	9,056	Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
Norfolk	444,749	1,356,173	2,759,852	248,445	19,553	Earl of Leicester, K.G.
Northampton	272,555	629,912	1,901,030	183,664	9,184	Earl Spencer, K.G.
Northumberland	434,086	1,290,312	2,900,281	191,440	11,401	Duke of Northumberld., K.G.
Nottingham	391,815	527,752	2,698,075	149,183	11,100	Duke of St. Albans.
Oxford	179,559	483,621	1,276,804	109,220	7,201	Sir H. Wm. Dashwood, Bt.
Rutland	21,434	94,889	227,847	14,337	920	Earl of Dysart.
Salop	248,014	844,565	2,069,176	136,708	5,893	Earl of Bradford.
Somerset	469,109	1,049,812	3,327,806	290,265	21,436	Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P.
Stafford	981,013	748,433	5,058,150	402,706	36,974	Lord Wrottesley.
Suffolk	356,893	944,060	2,022,900	163,077	13,430	Marquis of Bristol.
Surrey	1,436,899	485,129	10,393,784	985,450	41,068	Earl of Lovelace.
Sussex	490,505	933,269	3,845,903	289,895	19,067	Viscount Hampden, G.C.B.
Warwick	737,339	566,271	4,056,912	372,284	19,802	Lord Leigh.
Westmoreland	64,191	500,906	634,756	26,469	1,932	Lord Hothfield.
Wilts	258,965	866,677	1,712,544	162,084	10,549	Earl of Radnor.
Worcester	380,283	472,453	2,249,496	201,343	12,004	Earl Beauchamp.
York, E. Riding	315,460	750,828	2,420,835	146,551	11,088	Lord Herries.
North Riding	346,260	1,361,664	2,553,460	176,527	12,995	Marquis of Ripon, K.G.
West Riding	2,224,844	1,770,359	11,670,107	1,067,395	53,237	Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G.
WALES.						
Anglesey	51,416	193,511	150,400	21,771	2,299	Richard Davies, M.P.
Brecon	57,746	460,158	339,674	36,353	2,078	Sir J. Russell Bailey, Bt., M.P.
Cardigan	70,270	443,387	341,557	50,256	3,521	Edward Lewis Pryse.
Carmarthen	124,864	594,405	560,662	57,468	5,124	Earl of Cawdor.
Carnarvon	119,349	369,477	562,295	71,130	6,368	John Ernest Greaves. [M.P.
Denbigh	111,740	425,038	660,966	65,371	4,003	Col. Wm. Cornwallis West,
Flint	80,587	161,807	230,180	24,449	2,198	Hugh Robert Hughes.
Glamorgan	511,433	516,959	2,737,828	272,908	17,561	Chris. Rice M. Talbot, M.P.
Merioneth	52,038	384,717	369,500	42,047	2,999	Robert Davies Pryce.
Montgomery	65,718	495,089	495,394	52,318	3,139	Earl of Powis.
Pembroke	91,824	391,181	389,862	46,164	3,745	Lord Kensington. C. E. G. Philipps, *Haverfordwest.*
Radnor	23,528	276,552	126,872	13,153	819	Lord Ormathwaite.
Total	25,974,439	37,239,351	172,653,906	14,501,844	813,014	

The most northerly part of the island, divided from the south by the River Tweed, the Cheviot Hills, and the Solway Firth, is the ancient Caledonia or modern Scotland, a land naturally poor, and to a great extent bleak and barren, but inhabited by a race of men who have made the country productive, wealthy, and prosperous. It contains nearly 30,000 square miles, or 19,084,659 acres, of which not quite 4,500,000 are in a state of cultivation, with a population in 1871 of 3,360,018, increased to 3,735,573 in 1881.

After the Union with England in the year 1707, and the suppression of the Rebellion of 1745, the Scotch people generally awoke to the fact that the loss of their separate nationality was a gain; and being united to a wealthy neighbour, they with one accord determined to derive all possible benefit from the change. By means of an admirable banking system, capital was utilized. With wonderful ingenuity and perseverance a great commercial port, Glasgow, was opened in the west, Scottish citizens flocked south and into the British colonies, everywhere carrying with them their habits of industry and thrift. India especially became the scene of their operations, and notwithstanding any narrow feelings of national jealousy, it was seen that they were creators of commerce and producers of wealth. Education was widely diffused throughout the masses, while the Calvinistic religion, even if it did not in all instances produce piety, helped to promote thought and mental activity. At the Union the Scottish Church and Judiciary were left intact, and so, with slight modifications, have remained to the present day; both England and Scotland borrowing something from each other and gradually assimilating.

POPULATION, AREA, VALUATION OF COUNTIES, AND POOR, SCOTLAND.

*** The valuation of lands and heritages is only approximate: it is that furnished by the Inspectors of the Poor to the Board of Supervision. The number of paupers is that on the Roll May 14, 1886.

Counties.	Population, 1881.	Acres.	Acres Cultivated.	Valuation, 1886.	Registrd Paupers. and Dependents	Lords Lieutenants.
Aberdeen	267,990	1,251,451	573,189	£1,397,350	6,810	Earl of Aberdeen.
Argyll	76,468	2,056,400	120,522	527,430	2,505	Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T.
Ayr	217,519	722,229	293,859	1,347,532	5,766	Earl of Stair, K.T.
Banff	62,736	410,110	157,353	257,105	1,850	Duke of Richmond, K.G.
Berwick	35,392	294,805	184,211	365,801	780	Earl of Home.
Bute	17,657	139,440	22,966	120,636	400	Lt.-Col. J. F. D. C. Stuart.
Caithness	38,865	438,878	100,853	172,324	1,625	Earl of Caithness.
Clackmannan.	25,680	30,477	14,562	153,763	460	Earl of Mansfield, K.T.
Dumbarton	75,333	154,542	41,877	532,540	1,469	Humphrey E. Crum-Ewing.
Dumfries	76,140	680,217	213,784	656,080	1,814	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.
Edinburgh	389,164	231,724	127,669	2,941,407	8,510	Earl of Rosebery.
Elgin or Moray	43,788	304,606	104,149	238,350	1,450	Earl of Fife, K.T.
Fife	171,931	314,952	229,752	1,031,722	3,963	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
Forfar	266,360	560,087	235,613	1,508,963	4,242	Earl of Strathmore.
Haddington	38,502	173,298	107,420	334,312	906	Earl of Haddington.
Inverness	90,454	2,616,498	114,986	437,078	3,639	Lord Lovat.
Kincardine	34,464	245,346	116,912	273,304	718	Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart.
Kinross	6,697	46,485	33,874	57,237	123	Sir G. G. Montgomery Bart.
Kirkcudbright	42,127	574,587	164,221	409,082	1,225	Lord Herries.
Lanark	904,412	564,284	227,218	5,687,876	22,434	Sir Thos. E. Colebrooke, Bt.
Linlithgow	43,510	76,806	53,612	294,185	903	Earl of Rosebery.
Nairn	10,455	114,400	24,494	46,892	380	Hugh Fife Ashley Brodie.
Orkney and Shetland	61,749	592,352	84,328 51,884	129,230	2,038	Hon. John Charles Dundas.
Peebles	13,822	226,899	37,053	153,962	221	Colin James Mackenzie.
Perth	129,007	1,617,808	333,845	1,125,505	3,325	Duke of Athole, K.T.
Renfrew	263,374	156,785	90,224	1,279,125	4,635	Sir M. R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart.
Ross and Cromarty	78,547	2,003,065	122,248	318,789	3,691	Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, Bt. Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
Roxburgh	53,442	425,657	174,199	500,839	1,052	Duke of Roxburghe.
Selkirk	25,564	164,545	20,308	115,033	283	Lord Polwarth.
Stirling	112,443	286,338	104,228	631,222	2,436	Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Sutherland	23,370	1,297,846	23,126	101,143	994	Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
Wigtown	38,611	310,742	133,598	264,346	1,166	Earl of Stair, K.T.
	3,735,573	19,084,659	4,438,137	23,410,188	92,813	

Registered Paupers in 1879, 97,676; in 1880, 98,608; in 1881, 97,787; in 1882, 95,081; in 1883, 92,618; in 1884, 90,535; in 1885, 91,091; in 1886, 92,813.

Expenditure on relief and management of poor in 1879, £831,425; in 1880, £849,064; in 1881, £853,348; in 1882, £844,781; in 1883, £834,657; in 1884, £832,115; in 1885, £830,641; in 1886, 838,035.

Natives of Ireland relieved in 1879, 35,385; in 1880, 36,728; in 1881, 34,412; in 1882, 31,425; in 883, 28,010; in 1884, 24,429; in 1885, 25,936; in 1886, 27,841.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND JUDGES.

Officers of State.

Keeper of the Great Seal, & Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P.
Keeper of the Privy Seal, Marquis of Lothian, K.T.
Lord Clerk Register, Earl of Glasgow.
Ld. Advocate, Rt. Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., M.P.
Lord Justice Clerk, Baron Moncreiff, P.C.

Royal Household.

Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll.
Knight Marischal,
Hereditary Master of the Household, the Duke of Argyll, K.G.
Hereditary Standard Bearer, Earl of Lauderdale.
Hereditary Royal Standard Bearer, H. S. Wedderburn.
Hereditary Armour Bearer, Sir Alan Hen. Seton-Steuart, Bart.
Hereditary Carver, Sir Windham Charles James Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. A. Campbell.
Historiographer, Wm. F. Skene, D.C.L. £184
Geographer, Thomas B. Johnston, R.G.S.
Body Guard, The Royal Company of Archers.
Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, K.T.
Lord High Commissioner, Lord Thurlow.

General Register House.

Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet, Rt. Hon. Earl of Glasgow.
Dep. Clerk Reg., Stair Agnew, C.B. £1,200
Dep. Keeper of Records, Wm. Fraser, LL.D., C.B. £600
Curator Hist. Dept., Thomas Dickson..... £600
Dep. Keeper of Signet, J. C. Brodie, C.B., LL.D. £350
Director of Chancery, John Kirk £600
Keeper of Reg. of Sasines, J. C. Brodie, C.B., LL.D. £1,000
Keeper of Reg. of Deeds, Alexander Forbes.. £500
Accountant in Bankruptcy, G. A. Esson.... £850

JUDGES.

High Court of Justiciary.

Lord Justice General, Right Hon. John Inglis.
Lord Justice Clerk, Right Hon. Lord Moncreiff.
Lords Commissioners, Five other Judges.
Lord Adv., Rt. Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C. £3,238
Solicitor-General, J. P. B. Robertson, Q.C... £955

Court of Sessions, Inner House.

First Division.

Right Hon. John Inglis, *Lord President* ... £4,800
Lord Mure, David Mure £3,000
Lord Shand, Alexander Burns Shand.... £3,000
Lord Adam, James Adam..... £3,000

Second Division.

Rt. Hon. Lord Moncreiff, *Lord Just. Clerk*.. £4,500
Lord Young, Right Hon. George Young.. £3,000
Lord Craighill, John Millar..... £3,000
Lord Rutherfurd Clark, Andrew R. Clark.. £3,000

Outer House.

Lord Lee, Robert Lee..... £3,000
Lord Fraser, Patrick Fraser..... £3,000
Lord M'Laren, John M'Laren..... £3,000
Lord Kinnear, Alex. Smith Kinnear.... £3,000
Lord Trayner, John Trayner, LL.D..... £3,000

SCOTTISH CONSTABULARY, Etc.

Inspector-General of Constabulary, Capt. David Monro, 13, Blantyre Terrace, Edinburgh.

County.	Chief Constable.	Address.	Strength.	Clerk of the Peace.
Aberdeen	Major J. Ross	Aberdeen	88	J. A. Sinclair.
Argyllshire	C. Mackay	Lochgilphead	61	T. McTaggart.
Ayrshire	Capt. H. McHardy, R.N.	Ayr	126	C. J. Shaw.
Banffshire	D. Haig	Banff	25	J. Allan.
Berwick	G. H. List	Dunse	28	J. Melrose.
Buteshire	J. Mackay	Rothesay	8	D. Macbeth.
Caithness	T. Sinclair	Wick	19	J. M. Nimmo.
Clackmannan	J. White	Alloa	9	J. Wallace.
Cromarty	D. Munro	Dingwall	3	J. Williams.
Dumbarton	C. A. McHardy	Dumbarton	52	W. Craig.
Dumfries	J. Jones	Dumfries	49	J. H. McGowan.
Edinburgh, or Midlothian	Lt.-Col. A. Borthwick	Edinburgh	83	Sir John Gillespie.
Elgin or Morayshire	J. Pirie	Elgin	18	A. Cameron.
Fifeshire	J. T. Bremner	Cupar	74	J. Jamieson.
Forfarshire	W. Keith	Forfar	50	W. Kerr.
Haddington	G. H. List	Haddington	37	G. H. Stevenson.
Inverness	A. McHardy	Inverness	82	A. McDonald.
Kincardine	C. George	Stonehaven	18	R. Falconer.
Kinross	P. Clark	Kinross	5	R. B. Begg.
Kirkcudbright	A. Davidson	Kirkcudbright	22	W. Nicholson.
Lanark	Com. W. B. McHardy, R.N.	Hamilton	256	G. Gray.
Linlithgow	Lt.-Col. A. Borthwick	Linlithgow	40	J. Ferguson.
Nairnshire	J. Stirling	Nairn	8	J. Gordon.
Peebles	D. Watson	Peebles	11	T. W. Dickson.
Perth	J. Dodds	Perth	80	R. Mitchell.
Renfrew	R. Hunter	Paisley	95	
Ross	D. Munro	Dingwall	42	G. T. Munro.
Roxburgh	A. Porter	Jedburgh	41	J. Stedman.
Selkirkshire	J. Milne	Selkirk	13	A. Rutherford.
Stirlingshire	A. Campbell	Stirling	55	
Sutherlandshire	R. Maclean	Dornoch	15	D. Taylor.
Wigtownshire	C. Murphy	Wigtown	23	J. M. Adair.

Candlemas, Feb. 2nd | Whitsunday, May 15th | Lammas, Aug. 1st | Martinmas, Nov. 11th.
When a Scottish Term falls on a Sunday, the Monday after is held as Term Day.

LAW TERMS.—Sittings, 15th October to 20th March; 12th May to 20th July.

BANK HOLIDAYS (Fixed by 34 Vict., Cap. 17).

New Year's Day, Jan. 1st. Christmas Day.
If either of the preceding fall on a Sunday, the Monday following shall be the Bank Holiday.
Good Friday.
First Monday of May.
First Monday of August.

The above, with the addition of Her Majesty's Birthday, are also the holidays observed in Customs and Inland Revenue Offices in Scotland.

OLD SCOTTISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, WITH THEIR MODERN EQUIVALENTS.

OLD WINE MEASURE.

	Cub. In.	Imp. Gall.
1 pint =	28·875 =	·10414
2 pints = 1 quart =	57·75 =	·20828
4 quarts = 1 gallon =	231 =	·83311

To convert Old Measures into Imp., multiply by ·83311.
To convert Imp. into Old, multply by 1·20032.

OLD BEER AND ALE MEASURE.

	Cub. In.	Imp. Gall.
1 pint =	35¼ =	·12713
2 pints = 1 quart =	70½ =	·25426
4 quarts = 1 gallon =	282 =	1·01705

To convert Old into Imp., multiply by 1·01705.
To convert Imp. into Old, multiply by ·98324.

HEAPED MEASURE.

For lime, coals, culm, fish, potatoes, fruit, &c.
2 gallons = 1 peck.
4 pecks = 1 bushel.
3 bushels = 1 sack.
12 sacks = 1 chaldron, *chal.*

Cub. In.	Gall.			
351·936 =	1	Peck.		
703·872 =	2 =	1	Bush.	
2815·488 =	8 =	4 =	1	Sack.
8446·466 =	24 =	12 =	3 =	1

101357·593 = 288 = 144 = 36 = 12 = 1 Chaldron.
The goods mentioned above are likewise sold by weight.

OLD DRY MEASURE.

	Cub. In.	Imp. Gall.
1 pint =	33·6 =	·12118
2 pints = 1 quart =	67·2 =	·24236
4 quarts = 1 gallon =	268·8 =	·96945
8 gall. = 1 bush. =	2150·4 =	7·75557

To convert Old into Imp., multiply by ·96945.
To convert Imp. into Old, multiply by 1·03151.

SCOTCH DRY MEASURE.

4 lippies = 1 peck.
4 pecks = 1 firlot.
4 firlots = 1 boll.
2 bolls = 1 quarter, *qr.*

Lippies = Pecks.	Scotch.	Imp.
4 = 1 Firlot.	1 lip. =	½ gal.
16 = 4 = 1 Boll.	1 peck =	1 peck.
64 = 16 = 4 = 1	1 firlot =	1 bush.
128 = 32 = 8 = 2 = 1 Qr.	1 boll =	½ quart.

Grain may be said to be sold by the bushel, as the boll, and sometimes the lower divisions, differ in some places. On the Borders, the boll is equal to 6 bushels or firlots.

SCOTCH MONEY.

2 pennies = 1 bodle ..... = ⅙*d.* Stg.
4 pennies = 1 plack, or groat ..... = ⅓*d.* ,,
6 pennies = 1 bawbee, or halfpenny stg. = ½*d.* ,,
12 pennies = 1 shilling ..... = 1*d.* ,,
20 shillings = 1 pound ..... = 20*d.* ,,
13 shillings and 4 pennies = 1 mark .... = 13⅓*d.* ,,

To reduce Scotch money to Sterling, multiply by 12.

SCOTCH WEIGHTS.

These were the Tron and Troy weights thus divided:—

16 drops ..... = 1 oz.
16 oz. ..... = 1 lb.
16 lb. ..... = 1 stone.

The oz. Tron was equal 641·6337 Imp. Troy grains. The oz. Troy was equal 478·309 Imp. Troy grains.

SCOTCH LINEAL AND LAND MEASURE.

The Scotch ell was divided into 37 inches; and, though it has been found by accurate measurement to be equal to 37·0598 Imp. inches, yet it seems generally understood that it was meant to be equal to 37 Eng. or Imp. inches; 6 ells made a fall, and 4 falls, or 24 ells, made a chain. And in Land Measure, 36 sq. ells = 1 sq. fall, 40 falls = 1 rood, 4 roods = 1 acre. As the Scotch chain has long been made equal to 74 Imp. feet—

To convert Scotch into Imp. acres, multiply by 1·257116.

To convert Imp. into Scotch acres, multiply by ·795476.

Assuming the ell to be 37·0598 in., multiply by 1·26118, and by ·7929.

The Scotch mile = 80 chains = 80 × 74, or 74·1196 = 1973⅓ yards.

SCOTCH LIQUID MEASURE.

	Cub. In.	Imp. Gall.
1 gill =	6·5127 =	·0235
4 gills = 1 mutchkin =	26·0509 =	·0939
2 mutchkins = 1 chopin =	52·1017 =	·1879
2 chopins = 1 pint =	104·2034 =	·3758
2 pints = 1 quart =	208·4068 =	·7516
4 quarts = 1 gallon =	833·627 =	3·0065
8 gallons = 1 barrel.		

SCOTCH WHEAT MEASURE.

	Cub. In.	Imp. Gall.
1 lippie =	138·395 =	·49913
4 lippies = 1 peck =	553·581 =	1·99651
4 pecks = 1 firlot =	2214·322 =	7·98605
4 firlots = 1 boll =	8857·289 =	31·94419

16 bolls = 1 chalder.

The wheat firlot contained 21¼ Scotch pints, and was used for wheat, pease, beans, rye, and salt.

SCOTCH BARLEY MEASURE.

	Cub. In.	Imp. Gall.
1 lippie =	201·894 =	·72814
4 lippies = 1 peck =	807·576 =	2·91256
4 pecks = 1 firlot =	3230·305 =	11·65023
4 firlots = 1 boll =	12921·222 =	46·60094

16 bolls = 1 chalder.

The barley firlot contained 31 Scotch pints, and was used for barley, malt, and oats.

IRELAND is an island lying between 51° 26′ and 55° 23′ N. lat. and 5° 20′ and 10° 26′ W. long. It is about 60 miles to the west of England. On three sides it is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the east by the Irish Sea, or St. George's Channel. Its greatest length is, from north to south, 306 miles, and from east to west from 120 to 180, with an area of about 31,759 square miles, or 20,326,209 acres. The greater part of the surface is a plain, interspersed with low hills, the highest mountain being 3,414 feet above the sea-level. The rivers are numerous, the Shannon, 254 miles in length, being the principal; but the chief water feature of the country is the beautiful series of lakes or (as they are called) loughs, the largest, Lough Neagh, covering a surface of 98,255 acres. The harbours are among the finest in the world. The climate is temperate, and many plants which can only be grown in hothouses in England flourish in the open air in Ireland; while the great moisture which generally prevails is so favourable to vegetation that the country early received the name of the Green or Emerald Isle.

The population of Ireland on April 3, 1881, was 5,174,836. Unlike any other portion of the British dominions, it is on the decrease. In 1767 it was estimated at 2,544,276, in 1777 at 2,690,556, and in 1801 at 5,216,329. It was not till 1821 that the first complete census was taken, and the numbers were then found to be 6,801,827; in 1831 they had increased to 7,767,401, and in 1841 to 8,175,124. The highest point was reached in 1845, when the entire population was estimated at 8,295,061. The potato crop, upon which all the agricultural and many of the manufacturing poor depended for their subsistence, having failed for two successive years, produced famine and disease, which carried off large numbers, and gave a great impulse to emigration, so that from 1845 the population rapidly decreased. In 1851 there were 6,552,385 persons in the country; in 1861, 5,798,564; in 1871, 5,412,377; and in 1881 but 5,174,836. Since 1845 the decrease has been 3,120,225; equal to 37·6 per cent. From May, 1851, to the end of December, 1885, no fewer than 3,051,361 persons of both sexes and of all ages went abroad—as many as 105,743 left in 1883; the annual average for the past ten years has been about 62,000, of whom the greater part found their way to the United States, where they were warmly welcomed by the Americans. At first they readily found employment, and became absorbed in the general population, but at the present time their presence is not regarded with the same favour.

In many respects Ireland is far behind Great Britain, not only in manufactures, commerce, and agriculture, but also in those other sources by which a nation is enriched and her population made prosperous and happy. The coasts abound with fish, but this source of wealth is much neglected. The mineral riches of the country, such as coal, iron, &c., are undeveloped; and there can be little doubt that one-fourth more corn, cattle, and other agricultural produce might be raised and exported. The Irish people, unlike the Scotch, are too much in the habit of expecting assistance from this country in those matters in which they should help themselves. Had they the same persistent industry and self-reliance as the Scotch, the country would present a very different appearance from what it does.

The Government is semi-independent. A Lord-Lieutenant, appointed by each successive Ministry, exercises almost regal sway. He has a salary of £20,000, but being usually a nobleman of large private fortune, his expenditure is frequently much more than the amount received. The peerage consists of 177 members, who are represented in the Imperial Parliament by 28 of their number; and 103 members represent the country in the House of Commons.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, 78 per cent. of the population professing that form of faith. Until the year 1871 the Established Church was a branch of that of England, with two archbishops and ten bishops, although the members of this communion were but 11 per cent.—9 per cent. of the remaining Protestants being Presbyterians.

Ireland is well supplied with educational establishments, having three universities, a large number of endowed schools, and an admirable system of Mixed Schools where children of all denominations are taught.

The legal establishment is similar to that of England, and is presided over by a Lord Chancellor.

Although Ireland was annexed in 1170, it was not properly brought under English rule till the time of William III., and even then was permitted to retain a certain amount of apparent independence, one of the most cherished forms of which was the Native Parliament which existed for more than 300 years, and was extinguished at the time of the Union in 1801. For many years it met at irregular intervals, but in 1781 it received an increase of privilege, and during the last eighteen years of its existence made itself heard, although few of its acts appear to have been beneficial to the country. Still its very existence flattered the national sentiment, and its extinction was bitterly resented; the cry for home rule and for the repeal of the Union was persistent, although it is only of late years that the demand has been made with sufficient vigour to be listened to by leading statesmen.

It is on all sides admitted that for many years the Irish people were badly governed and had much to complain of; and in point of fact they have never been without a grievance, real or imaginary. For centuries the Roman Catholics, who form the chief part of the inhabitants, were subject to many disabilities; these were greatly alleviated by the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill of 1829, and entirely relieved by the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1870. British statesmen, both Liberal and Conservative, have for the past fifty years done their best to remove all real causes of complaint. It is possible as years roll on the past will be forgotten, and that the Irish people, as the Scotch have already done, will find that their connection with a rich country like England is of incalculable benefit to themselves.

At the time of the Union, Ireland was a very important national factor, much more important than at the present time. The population of England and Wales was then but 9,060,993, while the population of Ireland was 5,216,329, considerably more than half that of this country; while the population of Scotland was only 1,625,000, and of the entire Island, 10,689,933. And as the entire population of the United Kingdom was but 15,808,322, that of Ireland formed a proportion of no less than 33 per cent. of the whole.

In 1886 the relative proportions had completely changed, for of the 36,707,418 inhabitants of the United Kingdom there were but 4,887,439 in Ireland, so that instead of 33 per cent. the proportion was but 13·317. Scotland, which in 1801 was but 1,625,000, had in the mean time sprung up to 3,949,393, and apparently its population will soon be larger than that of Ireland.

Tried by another test it will be seen that Ireland's place in the national economy is not high: its contribution to the Imperial exchequer being much below those of England and Scotland, and, but for its manufacture of whiskey, would be very low indeed. This is largely accounted for by the poverty of the great mass of the people, of whom no fewer than 442,289 were last year in a state of actual pauperism. There must be something radically wrong in this, for if the country could, as it did in 1845, support more than eight millions of people, there should not be any great difficulty for the five millions remaining in 1887. The following table will show the amounts contributed by the three countries in the year 1884–85:—

AMOUNT OF REVENUE CONTRIBUTED BY IRELAND, SCOTLAND, ENGLAND AND WALES TO THE INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1884–85, THE ASSUMED POPULATIONS, AND THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED PER HEAD.

——	IRELAND.	SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	UNITED KINGDOM.
Customs	£2,038,303	£1,782,619	£16,847,743	£20,668,665
Spirits, Home made	3,625,323	4,053,683	6,308,466	13,987,472
Income Tax	571,678	1,137,001	10,214,091	11,922,770
Other Items	1,519,697	1,852,638	23,957,386	27,329,721
	£7,755,001	£8,825,941	£57,327,686	£73,908,628
Population, July, 1885	4,962,693	3,866,521	27,132,449	35,961,663
Amount per Head	£1 11 3	£2 5 7·8	£2 2 3·1	£2 1 1·2

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency the Most Honourable Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest Stewart, Marquis of Londonderry, *born* 16th July, 1852; succeeded his father 5th November, 1884; *married*, 2nd October, 1875, Lady Theresa Susey Helen Talbot, eldest daughter of the 19th Earl of Shrewsbury; appointed Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, 3rd August, 1886; sworn in 6th September, 1886 ..... £20,000

Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal—Rt. Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt., M.P. .. £4,425

Private Secretary, T. Browning.

Under Secretary—Major-General Sir Redvers Henry Buller, K.C.B., V.C. £2,500

Private Secretary, T. Lefanu.

LORD LIEUTENANT'S HOUSEHOLD.—£7,516.

Private Secretary, John Mulhall £829
Assist. Private Sec., Newton Wyer Apperley
Assist. do., Finance, James McCraw .....
Military Private Sec., Major C. E. Swaine
State Steward, Lord Langford 506
Comptroller, Colonel J. A. Caulfeild 414
Gentleman Usher, Charles Purdon Coote .. 200
Chamberlain, Colonel Gerald Richard Dease 200
Master of the Horse, Lt.-Col. F. R. Forster 200
Ulster King of Arms, Sir Bernard Burke, Knt., C.B., LL.D. 920
Gentlemen in Waiting, John Olphert, Lieut.-Col. Donaldson, Lord Crofton ..... each 128
Aides-de-Camp, Major Charles E. Swaine, 11th Hussars; Lieut. the Hon. Henry F. White, Grenadier Guards; Capt. the Hon. Charles Lambton, Northumberland Fusiliers; Viscount Feilding, R.A. ..... each £200
Extra Aides-de-Camp, Major Lord Herbert L. H. Vane-Tempest; Major Archibald C. Little; Capt. Wm. FitzGerald O'Shaughnessy; Lieut. James Alex. Orr-Ewing; and Lieut. L. W. Mathews .....
Physician in Ordinary, George William Hatchell, M.D., F.R.C.S.I. .....
Surgeons in Ordinary, Philip Crampton Smyly, M.D.; Edward Hamilton, M.D. ..
Surgeon to Household, Thomas Nedley, M.D. 100
Surgeon-Dentist in Ordinary, R. H. Moore..
Surgeon-Oculist, Archibald H. Jacob, M.D..
First Chaplain, Very Rev. Hercules H. Dickinson, D.D. (Dean of Chapel Royal) 335
Sub-Dean, Rev. Robert P. Graves, M.A. ....

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

HER MAJESTY'S COURT OF APPEAL.

Ex-Officio Judges.—The Lord Chancellor, The Lord Chief Justice, The Master of the Rolls, The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, The Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Lords Justices of Appeal.—Right Hon. Gerald Fitzgibbon, Right Hon. Charles R. Barry, Right Hon. John Naish, each £4,000.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Ashbourne £8,000
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. A. M. Porter £4,000
Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hon. H. E. Chatterton £4,000
Land Judge, Right Hon. John Monroe £3,500

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. G. A. C. May .. £5,000
Judges, Rt. Hon. James Anthony Lawson; Rt. Hon. William Moore Johnson; Hon. William O'Brien ..... each £3,800
Att.-Gen., Rt. Hn. Hugh Holmes, Q.C., M.P. £2,579

COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.

Chief Just., Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Morris, Bt. £4,600
Judges, Hon. Michael Harrison; Hon. Jas. Murphy ..... each £3,800

EXCHEQUER DIVISION.

Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. Christopher Palles £4,600
Barons, Rt. Hon. Richd. Dowse; Hon. Wm. Drennan Andrews ..... each £3,800

PROBATE AND MATRIMONIAL DIVISION.

Judge, Rt. Hon. Robert Richard Warren.. £3,500
Solicitor-Gen., John G. Gibson, Q.C., M.P. £1,774

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Judge, Hon. John F. Townsend, LL.D..... £1,200
Queen's Advocate, Wm. H. Kisbey, Q.C.'.. £178
Registrar and Examiner, C. C. Macnamara £500
Queen's Proctor, John Taylor Hamerton..

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Judges, Stearne Ball Miller, and Walter Boyd, LL.D..... each £2,000
Chief Registrar, William Perrin £962
Registrs., A. F. Loyd & Hugh Doyle.. each £600
Chief Clerk, W. H. S. Monck, A.M. £720
Official Assignees, Lucius H. Deering, J. Arthur Maconchy.

LAND COMMISSION COURT.

Chief Judge, Hon. Justice O'Hagan.
Second Commissioner, E. Falconer Litton, Q.C. .
Third Commissioner, John E. Vernon.
Commissioners under Purchase of Land Act (Ireland) 1885, Stanislaus J. Lynch; John George MacCarthy.

STATISTICS OF IRISH COUNTIES, WITH NAMES OF LIEUTENANTS.

THE following table, which gives the emigration from each county in Ireland in 1885, shows the number of Emigrants to have been 62,034, being 13,829 fewer than in 1884. The total number of Emigrants who left Ireland from 1st May, 1851, to 31st December, 1885, was 3,051,361.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Population.	Extent in Acres.	Valuation of Houses and Land.	Emigrants.	Poor Rates.	No. of Paupers.	LIEUTENANTS AND CUSTODES ROTULORUM.
LEINSTER.	1881.	1881.	1886.	1885.	1885.	1885.	[Kavanagh.
Carlow	46,568	221,295	£165,060	728	13,046	6,054	Right Hon. Arthur M.
Dublin	418,910	226,895	1,456,714	1,854	127,395	35,683	Visct. Monck, G.C.M.G.
Kildare	75,804	418,496	339,016	624	24,380	14,197	Marq. of Drogheda, K.P.
Kilkenny	99,531	507,254	375,828	981	30,516	17,295	Marquis of Ormonde.
King's	72,852	493,019	244,026	836	17,570	8,728	F. T. D. Longworth, Q.C.
Longford	61,009	257,222	153,502	1,128	17,739	6,275	Earl of Longford, G.C.B.
Louth.....	77,684	201,618	232,528	593	23,926	16,479	Viscount Massereene.
Meath	87,469	578,247	546,787	683	34,932	20,042	Marq. of Headfort, K.P.
Queen's.....	73,124	424,854	260,343	938	18,391	5,712	Viscount de Vesci.
Westmeath	71,798	434,017	316,179	725	20,329	11,025	Sir B. J. Chapman, Bt.
Wexford	123,854	573,200	356,753	736	34,621	14,551	Ld. Maurice Fitzgerald.
Wicklow	70,386	499,894	273,490	326	19,087	6,279	Earl of Meath.
	1,278,989	4,836,011	4,720,226	10,152	381,932	162,320	
MUNSTER.							
Clare	141,457	768,265	317,184	2,726	37,055	13,635	Lord Inchiquin.
Cork	495,607	1,838,921	1,233,601	6,907	130,450	57,173	Earl of Bandon.
Kerry	201,039	1,159,356	289,600	4,008	51,637	14,175	Earl of Kenmare, K.P.
Limerick	180,632	662,972	532,737	2,769	66,265	27,099	Lord Emly.
Tipperary.....	199,612	1,048,969	680,776	2,693	60,799	23,406	Earl de Montalt.
Waterford	112,768	456,198	317,427	1,333	31,888	16,879	Marq. of Waterford, K.P.
	1,331,115	5,934,681	3,371,325	20,436	378,094	152,367	
ULSTER.							
Antrim	421,943	711,276	1,223,326	3,855	79,154	33,618	Sir Edwd. Porter Cowan.
Armagh	163,177	313,036	421,929	1,812	12,680	4,436	Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Cavan	129,476	467,011	274,354	1,981	16,110	6,918	Earl of Lanesborough.
Donegal	206,035	1,190,260	296,666	2,719	20,263	4,479	Duke of Abercorn, C.B.
Down.....	272,107	611,926	829,634	2,130	29,130	11,755	Earl of Dufferin, K.P.
Fermanagh.....	84,879	417,665	235,991	895	10,984	2,930	Earl Erne.
Londonderry ..	164,991	513,388	385,692	2,361	17,749	6,227	Sir Henry H. Bruce, Bt.
Monaghan	102,748	318,806	265,282	1,177	10,480	5,456	Earl of Dartrey, K.P.
Tyrone	197,719	778,943	437,075	2,568	28,678	9,411	Earl of Charlemont, K.P.
	1,743,075	5,322,320	4,369,949	19,498	224,628	85,230	
CONNAUGHT.							
Galway	242,005	1,502,362	475,494	3,621	45,371	16,779	Lord Clonbrock.
Leitrim	90,372	376,212	136,351	1,674	12,577	4,141	Lord Harlech.
Mayo	245,212	1,318,130	414,775	2,668	28,785	10,059	Earl of Lucan, G.C.B. [M.P.
Roscommon....	132,490	585,407	295,300	1,980	20,821	6,649	Rt. Hn. E. R. K.-Harman,
Sligo	111,578	451,086	213,697	2,005	12,594	4,744	Lt.-Col. E. H. Cooper.
	821,657	4,233,197	1,435,617	11,948	120,148	42,372	
Total, IRELAND	5,174,836	20,326,209	13,897,117	62,034	1,104,802	442,289	

LORDS LIEUTENANTS, LORDS DEPUTIES, AND LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

The following list gives the names of those eminent persons who have held one or other of these high offices; but it must be understood that until comparatively recent times the title "Lord Lieutenant" was often honorary, being bestowed on young princes or others who never visited the country. The actual rulers were the "Deputies," or "Lords Justices," when the government was intrusted to a committee (as is now done on the occasional absence of the Lord Lieutenant). Of these honorary governors may be mentioned: Edward, son of Henry III., 1252; George, Duke of Clarence, 1461; Richard, son of Edward IV., 1479; Edward, son of Richard III., 1483; the Earl of Lincoln, 1484; Henry, son of Henry VII., 1494; the Duke of Richmond, 1530; and the Duke of Albemarle, 1660.

When the Irish kings made their formal submission to Henry II., in 1171, he took the title of Lord of Ireland, and appointed Hugh Lacy its Custos, or Governor, with a military colleague, Richard de Clare (better known as Strongbow), who was called the Warden. In 1181 John Lacy and Richard Peche had the government committed to them under the name of Lords Justices. In 1185 they were superseded by Prince John, who was styled, by grant from his father, Lord of Ireland; he, however, retired in a few months, leaving the government in the hands of Hugh Lacy, the younger, as his Lieutenant, the first mention of that title. In 1194 we find a Deputy first named Peter Pipard. King John exercised the government of Ireland in person in 1210, as did Richard II. in 1393 and 1399. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, also acted in person in 1361 and 1366; as did Roger, Earl of March, in 1395; Thomas of Lancaster, afterwards Duke of Clarence, in 1401 and 1408; Edmund, Earl of March, in 1423; and Richard, Duke of York, in 1449. In 1700 the title "Lord Lieutenant" was given to the Earl of Rochester, and there has been but one Lord Deputy since his time. The Deputies have the letters "L.D." added to their names:—

1194 Peter Pipard, L.D.
1227 Richard de Burgh, L.D.
1277 Stephen de Fulburn, L.D.
1293 William de la Haye, L.D.
1308 Piers Gaveston.
1320 Thomas of Kildare, L.D.
1329 James, Earl of Ormond.
1331 Sir Anthony Lacy.
1357 Maurice of Kildare, L.D.
1361, 1366 Duke of Clarence.
1373 Sir W. Windsor.
1381 Roger, Earl of March.
1389, 1399 Sir John Stanley.
1395 Roger, Earl of March.
1398 Thomas, Earl of Surrey.
1401, 1408 Thomas of Lancaster.
1414, 1446 Earl of Shrewsbury.
1419, 1424 Earl of Ormond.
1428 Lord Dudley.
1438 Lord Wells.
1449 Richard, Duke of York.
1450 James, Earl of Ormonde.
1490 Duke of Bedford.
1496 Earl of Kildare, L.D.
1520 Earl of Surrey.
1530 Duke of Richmond.
1540 Sir Anth. Seyntleger, L.D.
1543 William Brabazon, L.J.
1544 Sir A. St. Leger.
1545 William Brabazon.
1546–7 Sir A. St. Leger.
1548 Sir Edw. Bellingham, L.D.
1549 Sir Francis Bryan, L.J.
1551 Sir James Croftes, L.D.
1552 Sir Thomas Cusake. } —— Sir Gerald Aylmer, L.J. }
1553 Sir A. St. Leger.
1556 Radcliff, Earl of Sussex, L.D.
1557 Archbp. H. Curwen, L.J. } —— Sir Henry Sidney, L.J. }
1558 Earl of Sussex.
—— Sir Henry Sidney.
—— Earl of Sussex.
1559 Earl of Sussex.
—— Sir Wm. Fitzwilliams, L.J.
1560–1 Earl of Sussex.
1560 Sir Wm. Fitzwilliams.
1562 Earl of Sussex.
1564 Sir Wm. Fitzwilliams.
—— Sir Nicholas Arnold, L.J.
1565 Sir H. Sidney.
1567 Robert Weston, L.D. } —— Sir W. Fitzwilliams, L.J. }
1568 Sir H. Sidney.
1571 Sir W. Fitzwilliams.
1575 Sir H. Sidney.
1578 Sir Wm. Drury, L.J.
1579 Sir William Pelham, L.J.
1580 Lord Grey of Wilton, L.D.
1582 Adam Loftus, Achbp., L.D. } —— Sir H. Wallop, Knt., L.J. }
1583 Sir John Perrott, L.D.
1587 Sir Wm. Fitzwilliams.
1594 Sir William Russell, L.D.
1596 Lord Gainsborough, L.D.
1597 Sir Thomas Norries, L.J.
—— Adam Loftus. } —— Sir Robert Gardiner, L.J. }
1598 Earl of Essex.
1600 Lord Mountjoy.
1604 Sir Arthur Chichester.
1633 Earl of Strafford, L.D.
1640 Earl of Strafford, L.D.
1643 Marquis of Ormonde.
1649 Oliver Cromwell.
1658 Henry Cromwell, L.D.
1660 Duke of Albemarle.
1662 Duke of Ormonde.
1669 Lord Robartes.
1670 Lord Berkeley.
1672 Earl of Essex.
1677 Duke of Ormonde.
1685 Earl of Clarendon.
1686 Earl of Tyrconnell, L.D.
1690 Lord Sydney.
1695 Lord Capel.
1700 Earl of Rochester.
1703 Duke of Ormonde.
1707 Earl of Pembroke.
1708 Earl of Wharton.
1711 Duke of Ormonde.
1714 Duke of Shrewsbury.
1715 Duke of Grafton. } —— Earl of Galway, L.D. }
1717 Duke of Bolton.
1720 Duke of Grafton.
1724 Baron Carteret.
1730 Duke of Dorset.
1737 Duke of Devonshire.
1745 Earl of Chesterfield.
1746 Earl of Harrington.
1751 Duke of Dorset.
1755 Marquis of Hartington.
1757 Duke of Bedford.
1761 Earl of Halifax.
1763 Earl of Northumberland.
1765 Earl of Hertford.
1767 Viscount Townshend.
1772 Earl Harcourt.
1776 Earl of Buckinghamshire.
1780 Earl of Carlisle.
1782 Duke of Portland.
—— Earl Temple.
1783 Earl of Northington.
1784 Duke of Rutland.
1787 Marquis of Buckingham.
1790 Earl of Westmoreland.
1795 Earl Fitzwilliam.
—— Earl Camden.
1798 Marquis Cornwallis.
1801 Earl of Hardwicke.
1806 Duke of Bedford.
1807 Duke of Richmond.
1813 Earl Whitworth.
1817 Earl Talbot.
1821 Marquis Wellesley.
1828 Marquis of Anglesey.
1829 Duke of Northumberland.
1830 Marquis of Anglesey.
1833 Marquis Wellesley.
1834 Earl of Haddington.
1835 E. of Mulgrave (Normanby)
1839 V. Ebrington (Fortescue).
1841 Earl De Grey.
1844 Lord Heytesbury.
1846 Earl of Bessborough.
1847 Earl of Clarendon.
1852 Earl of Eglinton.
—— Earl of St. Germans.
1855 Earl of Carlisle.
1858 Earl of Eglinton.
1859 Earl of Carlisle.
1864 Earl of Kimberley.
1866 Duke of Abercorn.
1868 Earl Spencer.
1874 Duke of Abercorn.
1876 Duke of Marlborough.
1880 Earl Cowper.
1882 Earl Spencer.
1885 Earl of Carnarvon.
1886 Earl of Aberdeen.
—— Marquis of Londonderry.

LONDON was a place of importance under the Romans, and was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them; and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (*i.e.*, possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1189, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John, in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1409); and modern cases occur with Alderman Wood, 1815, 1816; Sir John Key, 1830, 1831; Alderman Cubitt, 1861, 1862; and Alderman Sir R. N. Fowler, 1883, 1885. The title of Lord Mayor was first bestowed in 1354 on Sir Thomas Legge by Edward III.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually until 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The Common Council was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 14 members, and none less than 4. Sheriffs (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but it is commonly placed in A.D. 1189. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but Edward IV., whose cause was favoured by the citizens of London, gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs, as is now done. The Sheriffs are chosen on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas, on which day the Lord Mayor is elected, who is sworn into office on November 8, and is on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, Westminster, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the Lord Mayor's Show. The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is mentioned as a royal officer in 1195: when he became a civic official is not known; but the Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Sergeant are mentioned as "ancient" officers in the Charter of Edward II. (A.D. 1319).

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Principal Officers of the City of London.

Lord Mayor. £10,000.			*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor.*
The Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald Hanson, Knt., F.S.A.,		*Billingsgate*, The Mansion House	1880	1881	1886
Priv.Sec., Wm. Jameson Soulsby.					
Aldermen.	*Ward.*	*Address.*			
Sir Robert Walter Carden, Knt.	*Bridge Without*	3, Threadneedle Street	1849	1850	1857
William Lawrence	*Bread Street*	75, Lancaster Gate, W.	1855	1857	1863
Sir Benj. Samuel Phillips, Knt.	*Farringd. Within*	40, Newgate Street	1857	1859	1865
Sir Thomas Gabriel, Bart.	*Vintry*	Commercial Road, Lambeth	1857	1859	1866
Sir James C. Lawrence, Bart.	*Walbrook*	75, Lancaster Gate, W.	1860	1862	1868
Sir Thomas Dakin, Knt.	*Candlewick*	3, Creechurch Lane	1861	1864	1870
Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart.	*Aldgate*	62, Fenchurch Street	1863	1860	1873
David Henry Stone	*Bassishaw*	St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.	1864	1867	1874
Wm. Jas. Richmond Cotton	*Lime Street*	47, St. Mary Axe	1866	1868	1875
Sir Thos. Scambler Owden, Kt.	*Bishopsgate*	Mulgrave House, Sutton	1868	1870	1877
Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Kt.	*Dowgate*	5, Park Crescent, Portland Pl.	1871	1871	1879
Sir Wm. McArthur, K.C.M.G.	*Coleman Street*	18, Silk Street, Cripplegate	1872	1867	1880
Sir Jno. Whittaker Ellis, Bt., M.P.	*Broad Street*	21, Hertford Street, W.	1872	1874	1881
Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Kt.	*Cripplegate*	6, Stratford Place, W.	1874	1875	1882
Sir Rt. Nicholas Fowler, Bt., M.P.	*Cornhill*	50, Cornhill	1878	1880	1883, '85
Sir John Staples, F.S.A.	*Aldersgate*	87, Avenue Road	1877	1877	1885
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.					
Polydore De Keyser	*Farringd. Witht.*	Bridge Street, Blackfriars	1882	1882	....
Herbert Jameson Waterlow	*Queenhithe*	24, Birchin Lane	1882	1880	....
James Whitehead	*Cheap*	34, Gresham Street	1882	1884	....
Henry Aaron Isaacs	*Portsoken*	27, Belsize Park	1883	1886	....
Joseph Savory	*Langbourn*	11, Cornhill	1883	1882	....
Edward James Gray	*Tower*	37A, Mincing Lane	1883	....	....
David Evans	*Castle Baynard*	26, Watling Street	1884	1885	....
Phineas Cowan	*Cordwainer*	15, Lancaster Gate	1885	1884	....
Stuart Knill	*Bridge Within*	Fresh Wharf	1885	....	....

Sheriffs, Alderman Henry A. Isaacs; and Lt.-Col. Alfred Kirby, Fairlawn, New Cross £736 6 8

Under-Sheriffs, G. Rose-Innes, jun., Billiter House; Algernon E. Sydney, 46, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, Rev. William Baker, D.D. £100 0 0

Chaplains to the Sheriffs, Rev. J. H. Smith, M.A., and Rev. W. G. Martin, M.A.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Appointed by the Court of Aldermen.

	Elect.
RECORDER—Sir Thomas Chambers, Knt., Q.C. £3,500	1878
Steward of Southwark, Sir T. Chambers £57	1884
Clerk to Lord Mayor, J. H. Gresham £1,000	1874
Assistant, H. G. Savill £375	1883
Cashier, Francis George Marshall £250	1869
Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Cecil Douglas £600	1883
Assistant, J. G. Trotter £300	1884
Cashier and Account., G. H. Griffin £350	1864

Appointed by the Court of Common Council.

TOWN CLERK—Sir J. Braddick Monckton, Knt., F.S.A. £3,000	1873
Common Serjeant, Sir William T. Charley, Knt., Q.C., D.C.L. £2,000	1878
Judge of the City of London Court, Robert Malcolm Kerr, LL.D. £2,400	1859
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court, Woodthorpe Brandon £2,000	1874
Commis. Police, Col. Sir J. Fraser, K.C.B. £2,000	1863
Secondary, Thomas Roderick £700	1884
Comptroller, John Alex. Brand £1,500	1879
Remembrancer, Gabriel P. Goldney .. £2,000	1882
Solicitor, H. Homewood Crawford .. £1,500	1885
Coroner, Samuel Fred. Langham £935	1884
Clerk of the Peace, Edw. Jas. Read £200	1865
Archit. & Surv. Sir Horace Jones, Knt. £2,000	1864
Head Master of City of London School, Rev. Edwin Abbott Abbott, D.D. £1,250	1865
2nd Master, Fras. Cuthbertson, LL.D. .. £700	1855
Head Master of Freeman's Orphan School, Marcus Tulloch Cormack, M.A. £500	1867
High Bailiff, Southwark, T. Roderick .. £105	1885
Registrar of Mayor's Ct., R. J. Pawley .. £700	1875
Deputy Registrar, F. S. Jackson £500	1880
Sword Bearer, George J. W. Winzar ... £450	1874
Common Crier, William R. Baggallay £250	1885
Marshal, Major Eustace B. Burnaby £350	1886
Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, William Payne £1,200	1854
Registrar City of London Court, Thomas Speechly £1,600	1872
High Bailiff of do., W. J. Grant £600	1884
Prothonotary, John Alexander Brand .. £100	1879
Librarian, W. H. Overall, F.S.A. £800	1865
Clerk and Registrar of Coal Market, Jas. B. Scott £800	1883
Clerk and Collector of Coal Duties, Robert H. Russell £400	1883
Keeper of Guildhall, James Gannon .. £350	1880
Collector of Wine Dues, W. Lawley £300	1882
Medic. Officer and Food Analyst, William Sedgwick Saunders, M.D., F.S.A. .. £1,200	1874
Medical Officer Port of London, Wm. Collingridge, M.D., M.R.C.S. £700	1880
Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, H. Weist Hill £800	1883

Elected by the Livery.

CHAMBERLAIN—Benjamin Scott, F.R.A.S., £2,500. Elected 1858.

Bridge Masters	William Henry Kemm	1877
	John Beckwith Towse	1881

Auditors of City Accounts.—H. L. Bedford, 1882; A. Norris, 1882; G. Singer, 1883; W. Westcott, 1883.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

Dr. INCOME.	£
Balance in hand 31st Dec., 1884	4,151
Rents and Quit-rents	136,195
Renewing Fines, &c.	1,686
Premium for granting a Lease	3,000
Interest on Government Securities	3,291
Markets, viz.:—	
Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington	32,997
London Central Markets, Smithfield .	85,657
Leadenhall	7,648
Farringdon	2,035
Smithfield Hay Market	197
Billingsgate	27,040
Central Fish Market	6,298
Metage of Corn, Fruit, &c.	1,739
Brokers' Rents	9,405
Mayor's Court Fees (Gross)	8,547
Judiciary Fees	1,383
Grant in aid of Pauper Lunatics, &c. ..	2,449
Officers' Surplus Fees and Profits	9,527
Wages to Workmen (Jobbing Work) and Materials	8,372
Casual, Sundry, and Incidental Receipts	4,171
Transfers, Expenses of Bills in Parliament, Remembrancer's Office Suspense Account	19,635
Sale of Premises and Securities	220
To Loans raised	75,832
Reimbursement, London Central Fish Market	1,772
Cash from Reserve Fund	32,000
(*Sundry Small sums omitted on both sides are included in the totals.*)	
Total ..	£485,362

Cr. EXPENDITURE.	£
Expenses of Civil Government	69,536
Donations, Pensions, &c.	18,554
Educational expenses	15,531
Administration of Justice (Criminal) ..	7,945
Office of Coroner	2,568
Expenses in relation to Gas and Water	1,411
City Library and Museum	6,076
Erection of New Council Chamber	5,144
Collection and Management, Rates, &c.	13,608
Charges on Markets, viz.:—	
Billingsgate	21,630
Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islingtn.	40,112
Meat and Poultry Markets, Smithfield	71,104
London Central Fish Market	17,196
Other Markets, &c.	8,475
Charges: Metage and Brokers' Rents ..	3,140
Expenses of Magistracy and Police	37,138
Sanitary Expenses, Port of London	5,862
London Central Fish Market	4,072
Enlargement of Leadenhall Market	15,168
Loans Discharged	61,000
Remembrancer's Office Suspense Acct.	15,561
Parliamentary Expenses	4,683
Enlargement of Pauper Lunatic Asylum	5,227
Erection of New School of Music	3,064
Erection of New London Almshouses ..	10,584
Reception of H.R.H. Pr. Albert Victor	1,757
Expenses of West Ham Park	1,830
Investment in Purchase of Property and Stock	3,520
Miscellaneous expenditure	8,124
Balance in hand, on 31st Dec., 1885	5,742
Total ..	£485,362

Company.	Fees for taking up Freedom. Servitude. £	s.	d.	Purchase. £	s.	d.	Cost of Admission to the Livery. £	s.	d.
Apothecaries	2	3	6	105	0	0	22	0	0
Armourers	4	7	6	113	18	0	33	2	6
Bakers	0	18	6	17	17	6	19	10	0
Barbers	2	6	6				40	2	6
Basketmakers	Freedom and Livery						20	0	0
**Blacksmiths*	4	0	0	6	10	0	10	0	0
**Bowyers*	3	0	0	6	0	0	25	0	0
Brewers	3	0	0	19	11	6	23	0	0
**Broderers*	10	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0
Butchers	3	4	2	9	17	6	31	10	0
**Carmen*	7	15	0	9	15	0	21	0	0
Carpenters	3	0	0	15	15	0	35	0	0
**Clockmakers*	6	3	0	20	0	0	21	0	0
Clothworkers	2	0	0	110	11	6	108	17	0
Coach Hr. Mks.	5	1	6	17	3	6	20	15	0
**Cooks*	3	1	4	9	13	0	36	2	6
Coopers	4	16	0	15	13	6	22	3	6
Cordwainers	5	0	0	60	0	0	40	0	0
Curriers	3	12	0	10	12	0	31	10	0
Cutlers	5	10	0	35	0	0	22	0	0
**Distillers*	3	11	6	7	15	6	15	0	0
Drapers (Var.)	0	13	0	108	0	0	26	5	0
Dyers	3	17	6	36	17	0	56	14	0
**Fanmakers*	3	3	0	10	10	0	21	0	0
**Farriers*	3	8	4	5	8	4	5	15	0
**Feltmakers*	3	10	0	5	10	0	15	0	0
Fishmongers	1	13	0	113	10	6	31	15	0
Fletchers	3	7	0	12	7	6	10	12	6
Founders	2	17	6	6	7	6	15	7	6
**Framewk. Knt.*	4	16	6	6	16	6	4	16	6
**Fruiterers*	4	10	0	7	7	0	25	0	0
Girdlers	5	0	0	15	0	0	35	0	0
**Glass Sellers*	2	2	0	5	5	0	21	0	0
**Glaziers*	3	5	2	15	15	0	8	7	6
**Glovers*	3	0	0	6	6	6	10	10	0
**Gold Wiredrw.*	1	10	0	3	0	0	15	0	0
Goldsmiths	Free.			1	19	0	63	7	0
Grocers	3	16	6	4	11	0	23	10	0
Gunmakers	2	2	0	3	3	0	15	10	0
Haberdashers	5	5	0	105	0	0	42	0	0
**Horners*	1	2	6	6	17	6	15	15	0
Innholders	7	7	0	6	16	6	11	0	6
Ironmongers	3	5	0	110	1	6	45	5	0
Joiners	5	0	0	12	0	0	80	0	0
Leathersellers	2	1	0	24	0	0	100	0	0
**Loriners*	2	5	0	5	11	0	12	14	6
Mks. of Pl. Cds.	2	12	0	5	12	0	15	15	0
**Masons*	5	5	0	7	7	0	15	15	0
‡Mercers									
Merchant Tayl.	1	3	4	84	0	0	80	8	0
**Musicians*	3	17	6	5	17	6	5	17	6
**Needlemakers*	1	12	6	5	10	0	26	5	0
Painters	4	0	0	5	5	0	16	16	0
**Pattenmakers.* (*Variable.*)	2	17	0	12	8	6	15	0	0
Pewterers	2	0	0	105	0	0	20	0	0
**Plasterers*	1	16	6	5	5	0	34	11	6
**Plumbers*									
Poulters	2	14	6	5	18	6	20	8	0
Saddlers	1	3	4	63	0	0	20	5	0
Salters	3	7	4				20	0	0
**Scriveners*	6	16	6	14	14	0	15	15	0
**Shipwrights*	3	3	0	10	10	0	21	0	0
‡Skinners	4	0	0				52	10	0
**Spectaclemkrs.*	2	10	0	5	17	6	22	0	0
Stationers	1	0	0	33	0	0	70	0	0
Tallowchandlers	4	16	0	19	11	0	27	5	0
**Tilers & Bricks.*	3	13	6	6	11	6	15	10	6
**Tinplate Work.*	3	13	6	5	13	6	15	15	0
**Turners*	Freedom and Livery						17	15	0
**Upholders*	(No City address)								
Vintners	Freedom and Livery						126	0	0
Waxchandlers. (*Variable.*)	1	10	0	2	6	4	15	6	4
**Weavers*	3	7	0	23	16	0	25	0	0
**Wheelwrights*	2	12	0	6	1	0	21	0	0
**Woolmen*	3	7	8	5	7	8	21	0	0

* These Companies have no Hall. ‡ Do not admit by purchase.

The total income of the several Companies arising from Endowments was in 1869 stated at £99,027. This sum, however, by no means represents the entire Revenue of the Companies. The Comb-makers', Gardeners', Longbow Stringmakers', Paviors', Tobacco-pipe Makers', Silk Throwsters' Companies, and some others have ceased to exist. The Fellowship Porters, Parish Clerks, and Watermen have no Livery.

NUMBER OF PAUPERS (exclusive of Vagrants) in RECEIPT OF RELIEF in the several Unions and Parishes in ENGLAND and WALES on the 1st of January in each Year.

Jan. 1st.	Adult Able-bodied. Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	All other Paupers. Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Total. Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
1873	22,053	105,644	127,697	132,118	630,557	762,675	154,171	736,201	890,372
1874	20,593	93,731	114,324	128,965	585,992	714,957	149,558	679,723	829,281
1875	21,196	94,013	115,209	132,515	567,863	700,378	153,711	661,876	815,587
1876	18,055	79,010	97,065	130,876	521,652	652,528	148,931	600,662	749,593
1877	18,993	73,813	92,806	138,198	497,346	635,544	157,191	571,159	728,350
1878	21,407	76,520	97,927	145,468	499,308	644,776	166,875	575,828	742,703
1879	22,650	96,283	118,933	152,695	528,798	681,493	175,345	625,081	800,426
1880	26,991	99,237	126,228	162,313	549,399	711,712	189,304	648,636	837,940
1881	26,357	84,812	111,169	163,081	528,876	691,957	189,438	613,688	803,126
1882	25,462	80,818	106,280	162,971	528,363	691,334	188,433	609,181	797,614
1883	24,867	80,490	105,357	165,519	528,420	693,939	190,386	608,910	799,296
1884	23,381	74,690	98,071	164,212	512,027	676,239	187,593	586,717	774,310
1885	23,909	78,518	102,427	166,275	515,453	681,728	190,184	593,971	784,155
1886	26,016	83,901	109,917	168,430	529,292	697,722	194,446	613,193	807,639

From this it will be seen that on Jan. 1st, 1886, out of every 100 persons in England and Wales. 2·995 were in receipt of workhouse relief (assumed population 26,961,596), an increase of ·087 per cent. on the year preceding.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Name.	Area in sq. m.	Obtained by.	Date.	Population.
In Europe:				
Gibraltar	2	Conquest	1704	25,000
Malta, &c.	122	Treaty cession	1814	163,000
Heligoland	¾	Treaty cession	1814	2,000
In Asia:				
India (incl. Burmah)	1,569,540	Conquest / Transfer from East India Co.	Begun 1757 / 1858	260,000,000
Ceylon	24,702	Treaty cession	1801	2,760,000
Cyprus	3,584	Convention with Turkey	1878	187,000
Aden and Socotra	3,070	(Aden) Conquest	1839	40,000
Straits Settlements	*circ.* 1,500	Treaty cession	1785–1824	500,000
Kong Kong	32	Treaty cession	1841	160,000
Labuan	31	Treaty cession	1847	6,000
British North Borneo	31,000	Cession to Company	1877	150,000
In Africa:				
Cape Colony	212,000	Treaty cession	(Finally) 1815	1,122,000
Natal	24,000	Annexation	1843	425,000
St. Helena	47	Conquest	1673	5,000
Ascension	38	Annexation	1815	200
Sierra Leone	3,000	Transfer from Company	1807	62,000
Gold Coast	16,620	Conquest and cession	1663–1871	520,000
Mauritius, &c.	1,063	Conquest and cession	1810, 1814	372,000
In America:				
Canada Proper	370,488	Conquest / Treaty cession	1759–60 / 1763	3,345,000
New Brunswick	27,174	Treaty cession	1763	322,000
Nova Scotia	20,907	Conquest / Treaty cession	1627 / (Final.) 1713	442,000
Manitoba	123,200	Settlement	1813	*circ.* 135,000
British Columbia, &c.	341,305	Transfer to Crown	1858	60,000
North-West Territories	2,585,000	Charter to Company	1670	58,000
Prince Edward Island	2,133	Conquest	1745, 1756–63	110,000
Newfoundland	40,200	Settlement / Treaty cession	*circ.* 1550 / 1713	162,000
British Guiana	76,000	Conquest and cession	1803–1814	260,000
British Honduras	7,562	Conquest	1798	28,000
Jamaica	4,193	Conquest	1655	581,000
Trinidad	1,754	Conquest	1797	155,000
Barbados	166	Settlement	1605	171,860
Grenada, &c.	125	Treaty cession	1763	42,403
St. Vincent	140	Cession	1763	40,548
Tobago, St. Lucia, &c.	465	Cession and conquest	1763–1803	94,000
St. Christopher, Nevis, and Anguilla	153	Settlement	1623, '25, '59	57,000
Dominica	292	Cession	1763	30,000
Montserrat, &c.	85	Settlement	1632	17,000
Bahamas	5,794	Settlement	1629	45,000
Bermuda	41	Settlement	1612	15,000
Falkland I., & S. Georgia	6,870	Treaty cession	1770	1,543
In Australasia:				
New South Wales	310,938	Settlement	1787	930,000
Victoria	87,884	Settlement	1834	970,000
South Australia	903,690	Settlement	1836	320,000
Queensland	670,000	Settlement	1824	315,000
Western Australia	978,300	Settlement	1826	35,000
Tasmania	26,215	Settlement	1803	140,000
New Zealand	104,000	Purchase	1840	580,000
Fiji	7,423	Cession from the Natives	1874	140,000
New Guinea (British)	88,457	Annexation	1884	137,500

NOTE.—These figures are approximate only; fuller particulars of the Area, Population, Income, Expenditure, Productions, and Trade of each of the Foreign Possessions will be found in the Appendix.

The Metropolitan Board of Works was constituted by the Metropolis Management Act of 1855. Under this and subsequent Acts it has carried out several special works, such as the Main Drainage of London, the construction of the Victoria, Albert, and Chelsea Embankments on the Thames, the formation of Queen Victoria Street and Northumberland and Shaftesbury Avenues, the freeing of the Thames bridges in the Metropolitan area, the clearance of many sites for Artizans' Dwellings, &c. It has opened up or widened leading thoroughfares, such as Garrick Street, Southwark Street, Burdett Road, Holborn (Middle Row), Park Lane, Shoreditch, Great Eastern Street, Harrow Road, Coventry Street, Tooley Street, the improved thoroughfare from Piccadilly to Hart Street, Bloomsbury, and thence to Shoreditch, &c.; formed Finsbury and Southwark Parks; and preserved open spaces, such as Hampstead Heath, Blackheath, Shepherd's Bush, Hackney Downs, Clapham Common, &c. Among the works now proceeding are the widening of Upper Street, Islington; the continuation of Fitzjohn Avenue, Hampstead, to the Heath; and other widenings in Bethnal Green, Tower Hill, Bermondsey, and Walworth; further clearance of sites for Artizans' Dwellings, a new bridge at Battersea, and an alteration of Hammersmith Bridge. Its principal general duties comprise the control over the formation of streets and the line of buildings therein, the testing of gas and gas-meters, the maintenance of the Fire Brigade (a force of 669 officers and men), the maintenance of the Main Drainage system, the Victoria, Albert, and Chelsea Embankments, the bridges over the Thames above Blackfriars (excluding Westminster), and various parks and commons. It is the "Metropolitan Authority" under the Water, Tramways, Petroleum, Artizans' Dwellings, Contagious Diseases (Animals), Slaughter-houses, Explosive Substances, and other Acts, and regulates the construction of theatres and music-halls for the protection of persons from fire. The Board borrows money and levies an annual rate. It borrows by the issue of "Metropolitan Consolidated Stock" for its own capital purposes, and also to provide loans to the School Board for London and other metropolitan bodies within the limits laid down by Parliament in the Board's Annual Money Act. The rate of interest on stock created up to the end of 1880 is 3½ per cent. per annum; on stock raised since, 3 per cent. per annum; dividends are payable quarterly. The fund for paying the dividends and redeeming the principal is under the control of Her Majesty's Treasury. The total money borrowed up to the 1st of January, 1886, was £35,282,373, of which £6,375,092 was advanced to other bodies. The balance of debt owing at the same date was £25,699,167, and the assets in loans owing to the Board and in surplus land were £9,324,586, less liability in redeeming stock at par £571,359, leaving the net debt £16,945,940. A portion amounting to not less than 1-60th is redeemed annually. The annual rate levied by the Board covers current expenses. It is relieved by the Coal and Wine duties which Parliament has allocated to its use up to July, 1888. The entire coal duty charged within the metropolitan police district and upon the river from Staines to Gravesend is 13*d.* per ton, of which 9*d.* is received by the Board and 4*d.* by the City. Members of the Board are elected by the respective Vestries and District Boards in the Metropolis. The Corporation of the City of London elects three members. Parliament increased the number of Representatives in 1885 from 45 to 57.

An important subject which has occupied the attention of the Board during the year is the treatment of the Metropolitan sewage at the outfalls into the River Thames, with a view to its purification. Experiments have been conducted at the Crossness outfall, and the opinions of independent chemists of the highest standing have been taken. It is now believed that by chemical treatment the sewage can be deodorized and purified to such an extent as to render its discharge into the river unobjectionable at all states of the tide. The Royal Commission which reported on the subject had recommended filtration through earth as the best mode of purifying the liquid after precipitation; but the acquisition of sufficient land to enable the vast quantity of London sewage to be effectually filtered through the soil, without nuisance, was found an insurmountable difficulty, irrespective of the question of cost. The deposit, after precipitation, is estimated to amount to 3,000 tons daily. When pressed, it will be reduced to 850 tons daily. The disposal of this enormous quantity is not easy. Burning has been tried, but the expense, to prevent nuisance, is prohibitory. The sludge will probably have to be carried away and cast into the sea, unless it can be applied for agricultural purposes. Deodorization is successfully performed, and will be continued until the establishment of a permanent method of treatment by precipitation.

The Board has continued to require wharf walls and banks of the River Thames, in the Metropolis, to be raised to prevent overflow. The height required is 5 ft. 6 in. above Trinity high-water mark. The preparations of plans necessitated the survey and taking levels of 41 miles of river frontage. Owners of 935 riverside properties have been served with notices: 873 have complied with the requirements, and works are in progress in other places.

The new Putney Bridge was opened in 1886. It is a broad and substantial structure of granite. It cost about £240,000. A new bridge to replace the old Battersea bridge, now removed, is about to be begun. Hammersmith Bridge is in course of reconstruction. A ferry across the river at Woolwich is being proceeded with. The Board has resolved to apply to Parliament in 1887 for power to form a subway, or tunnel, under the river, from Blackwall to Greenwich, at an estimated cost of £1,250,000.

The new thoroughfare from Piccadilly to Oxford Street is now opened, and named Shaftesbury Avenue. The street from Tottenham Court Road to Charing Cross is fast approaching completion. The old block of houses on Tower Hill, between Postern Row and George Street, is removed. The total length of new streets sanctioned throughout the Metropolis during the year 1885-86 is about 17 miles.

No new Theatre or Music Hall containing an area exceeding 500 square feet, can be opened without a certificate from the Board. Ten certificates were issued last year. There is a limited jurisdiction over the older theatres and music-halls. The whole of the theatres existing

in 1878 have now been put in what is considered a satisfactory structural condition.

The question of the continuance of the Coal and Wine Duties, which produce an income to the Board of about £325,000, is now before the public. They cease in 1889, and the Board will derive no benefit from the proceeds of the last year, which have been appropriated to the freeing from toll of Thames bridges outside London. If the duties are not renewed the Board's rate must increase by at least 2½*d.* in the pound. The duties are easily collected, have continued many years, and produce no irritation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Lord Randolph Churchill) received a Deputation of the Board and the Corporation on the 18th November, 1886, with reference to the renewal of the duties.

The rates levied by the Board during the last 5 years were:—1882, 6·24*d.*; 1883, 6·23*d.*; 1884, 6·50*d.*; 1885, 7·34*d.*; 1886, 6·89*d.*

(Office, Spring Gardens.—Hours 9 to 4; Saturdays 9 to 2.)

Chairman, Lieut.-Col. Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, Bart., K.C.B., M.P. [1870].

Deputy-Chairman, George Edwards..... St. Marylebone..... 119, Maida Vale, W. [1873.]

Members of the Board.

Name.	*Parish or District.*	*Residence.*	*Elected.*
Abbott, John	*Limehouse*	Braemar House, Lancaster Gate, W.	1880
Andrews, William	*Greenwich*	117, Lewisham High Road, S.E.	1885
Baker, Fred. George	*St. Pancras*	7, Hampstead Road, N.W.	1885
Bonthron, John	*St. James, Westminster*	Pitlochry, Putney Hill, S.W.	1886
Boutcher, William	*Kensington*	128a, Lancaster Road, Notting Hill, W.	1885
Bradfield, John Edwin	*Islington*	Westfield Villa, 263, Camden Rd., Holloway, N.	1882
Brown, George	*Hammersmith*	1, Rivercourt Road, Hammersmith, W.	1881
Cook, Edward Rider	*Poplar*	Woodford, Essex	1865
Cox, Frederick	*Hackney*	218, Dalston Lane, E.	1885
Debenham, William	*St. Marylebone*	Woodlea, 41, Grove End Road, N.W.	1883
Egerton, Hn. Alan de Tatton, M.P.	*St. George, Hanover Sq.*	9, Seamore Place, Curzon Street, W.	1882
Ewin, Alfred	*Bethnal Green*	Norlington House, Leytonstone, Essex	1879
Fairclough, Thomas M.	*St. George-in-the-East*	Pittarrow, Bramley Hill, Croydon	1876
Fardell, Thomas George	*Paddington*	30, Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.	1884
Fowler, F. H.	*Lambeth*	The Lodge, Brixton Oval, S.W.	1868
Freeman, Robert	*Kensington*	25, Earl's Terrace, Kensington, W.	1858
Funnell, Peter William	*Lambeth*	80, Loughborough Park, Brixton, S.W.	1885
Furniss, Robert	*St. Pancras*	22, Grove Terrace, Highgate Road, N.W.	1871
Garrett, Wm. Burnham	*City of London*	16, Water Lane, E.C.	1883
Harben, Henry	*Hampstead*	Seaford Lodge, Fellowes Rd., Hampstd., N.W.	1880
Hewitt, William Henry	*St. Giles*	68, Lancaster Gate, W.	1885
Hill, George	*Lambeth*	4, East Hill Terrace, Wandsworth, S.W.	1881
Hughes, Colonel E., M.P.	*Plumstead*	6, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.	1884
Ingoldby, Frederick	*St. Luke, Middlesex*	Cromer House, Brandram Road, Lee, S.E.	1880
James, George	*St. Martin-in-the-Fields*	1, Trafalgar Square, W.C.	1884
Jolly, John Robert	*Woolwich*	The Oaks, Plumstead Common	1881
Jones, John	*Strand*	338, Strand, W.C.	1879
Lammin, W. H.	*Fulham*	18, Buckingham Street, W.C.	1886
Lawrence, Edwin	*Shoreditch*	10, Kensington Palace Gardens	1886
Lenanton, John	*Poplar*	56, East India Dock Road, E.	1885
Lindsay, Wm. Alexander	*Kensington*	17, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.	1885
Meaden, George Pitney	*Wandsworth*	408, Clapham Road, S.W.	1867
Middlemass, Andrew	*Camberwell*	29, Brunswick Square, Camberwell, S.E.	1885
Mossop, Charles	*Chelsea*	9, Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.	1885
Munro, Colonel	*Whitechapel*	White Hall, Chigwell Row, Essex	1875
Phillips, George	*Holborn*	Earlsmead, Beckenham	1880
Pocock, Alfred	*St. Geo. the Mrtyr, Sthwrk*	Charisholme, Palace Rd., Streatham, S.W.	1879
Price, Samuel	*Islington*	85, St. Paul's Road, Highbury, N.	1885
Reddish, John	*Islington*	9, Highbury New Park, N.	1879
Richardson, Guildford B.	*Greenwich*	61, Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E.	1862
Rider, T. F.	*St. Saviour, Southwark*	Stanstead House, The Grove, Clapham Rd.	1886
Robson, William	*Clerkenwell*	19, Holford Square, Pentonville, W.C.	1883
Rogers, E. Dresser	*Camberwell*	Rockley, Champion Park, Denmark Hill, S.E.	1868
Runtz, John	*Hackney*	Lordship Road, Stoke Newington, N.	1867
Saunders, Jas. E. (Deputy)	*City of London*	9, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	1863
Selway, William R.	*Newington*	337, Strand, W.C.	1873
Shepherd, William	*Bermondsey*	101, Bermondsey New Road, S.E.	1881
Staples, Sir John, K.C.M.G.	*City of London*	87, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.	1886
Tolhurst, John	*Rotherh. with St. Olave*	Glenbrook, Beckenham, Kent	1876
Urquhart, William	*Paddington*	327, Edgware Road, W.	1885
Webster, Robt. Grant, M.P.	*St. George, Hanover Sq.*	83, Belgrave Road, Pimlico, S.W.	1885
Weir, Benjamin	*Wandsworth*	Rothsay House, Balham, S.W.	1885
Wenborn, Capt. F. M.	*Shoreditch*	81, New North Road, N.	1885
Wetenhall, Wm. James	*St. Pancras*	2, Southampton Rd. Haverstock Hill, N.W.	1882
White, Thomas John	*Westminster*	14, Parliament Street, S.W.	1863
Williams, Theoph. W.	*Lewisham*	Borrowdale, Lauric Prk. Grdns. Sydnhm, S.E.	1885

Wood, Edward	*Wandsworth*	9, Kingsdown Villas, Wands. Com., S.W.	1886
Wood, F. J.	*Mile-end Old Town*	1, Nicholas Street, Mile End, E.	1886

Engineer, Sir Joseph Wm. Bazalgette, C.B. £2,200
Suptg. Architect, (*vacant.*)
Solicitor, Reginald Ward £1,750

Clerk of the Board, J. E. Wakefield £1,000
Accountant, Arthur Gun £1,000
Chief of Fire Brig., Capt. Eyre M. Shaw, C.B. £1,350

ACCOUNT SHOWING THE TOTAL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS BY THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

Receipts.	£
Balance on 1st January, 1885	367,588
Rates	837,595
Coal and Wine Duties	325,702
Contribution for Fire Brigade—from H.M. Government	10,000
For Fire Brigade—from Insurance Offices	25,420
Contribution towards improvements:	
City	563
Hampstead	20,000
Wandsworth	750
Contributions from Counties, &c., for Bridges	3,875
Interest on Loans and Balances	263,953
Rents	104,393
Fees under various Acts	8,319
Costs of Works, recovered	202
Miscellaneous Income	8,232
Sales of Ground Rents, &c.	196,299
Firemen's Savings Fund	656
Loans raised by the Board	1,692,543
Temporary Loans	200,000
Loans repaid to the Board	250,824
Deposits by the Board, returned	30,755
Deposits with the Board, returnable	405
Peabody Donation Fund Trustees:—Refund of amount paid on their behalf *re* Dwelling House Improvement Fund	225
Investments (Treasury Bills) realized	1,297,234
	£5,644,713

Payments.	£
Interest of Debt	847,893
Sewerage, Drainage, and Working Expenses of Pumping Stations and Deodorizing at Outfalls	123,028
Thames Embankmnts., &c. (Maintnce.)	8,749
Fire Brigade (Maintenance)	117,878
Parks and Open Spaces (Maintenance)	24,242
Bridges (Maintenance)	8,762
Expenses under Acts of Parliament—Dangerous Structures, Theatres, Gas and Gas Meter Testing, Subway Inspection, Petroleum, Contagious Diseases (Animals), Slaughter-houses, Explosives, and Infant Life Protection	18,516
Establishment, Law, & Parliamentary Expenses, Printing, &c.	57,475
Hydrants	3,194
Main Drainage & Main Sewers (Con.)	164,034
Queen Victoria Street (Construction)	213
Street Improvements	816,645
Bridges (Capital Outlay)	173,537
Ferry at Woolwich	27
Thames Floods Prevention	4,923
District Railway Ventilators	8,273
Contributions towards Local & Minor Improvements	38,581
Fire Brigade Stations and Plant	34,943
Commutation of Stamp Duty, &c., on Loan of 1884	15,105
Firemen's Savings Fund	362
Dwelling House Improvement Fund	65,473
Expenses on Properties taken and relet or sold	16,470
Loans repaid	225,533
Loans to School and Asylum Boards, Vestries, &c.	1,486,552
Parks and Commons (Capital outlay)	83,113
Investment in Treasury Bills	1,197,892
Deposits returned	1,768
Balance on 31st December, 1885	101,532
	£5,644,713

Total Net Debt of the Board on 31st December, 1885 ..... £16,945,940.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population, 1881.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality	75,334	3,816,483
Within the limits of Metropolis Local Management Act	75,462	3,834,354
London School Board District	75,462	3,834,354
City of London within the Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	668	50,652
Metropolitan Police District (not including the City of London)	440,891	4,716,009
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	441,559	4,766,661
Central Criminal Court District	268,391	4,457,102
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs (exclusive of the City of London)	45,173	3,403,973
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs (including the City of London)	45,841	3,454,625

London School Board.

(Elected 2 November, 1885, for three years.)

Offices—Victoria Embankment. Hours, 10 to 5 (Sat. 10—2). Board Meetings Thursday, at 3 p.m.

MEMBERS.

Chairman, Rev. J. R. Diggle, *Unpaid.*

Priv. Sec. to Chairman, T. A. Spalding, LL.B. £300

Vice-Chairman, Sir Rich. Temple, Bt., G.C.S.I., M.P.

City of London.—Henry Spicer; Miss Rosamond Davenport-Hill; *Alderman Savory; *Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P.

Chelsea.—*Geo. White; *Rev. R. Eyton; Wm. Bousfield; Prof. Gladstone; *Mrs. Webster.

Finsbury.—Mark Wilks; W. R. Bourke; Benj. Lucraft; *Rev. W. Panckridge; *J. Wilson Sharp; *T. F. Stonelake.

Greenwich.—Col. E. Hughes, M.P.; *William Philips; Henry Gover; *Rev. R. R. Bristow.

Hackney.—John Lobb; *Chas. Deacon; *Jas. Hart; *Rev. C. G. Gull; B. S. Olding.

Lambeth (East).—Rev. A. A. W. Drew; Rev. C. E. Brooke; T. E. Heller; G. Crispe Whiteley.

Lambeth (West).—*H. Lynn; *Hy. Seymour Foster; *Rev. A. W. Jephson; Rev. G. M. Murphy; *F. W. Lucas; *J. T. Helby.

Marylebone.—*E. Barnes; *J. R. Endean; *Rev. J. J. Coxhead; *General Moberly; Rev. J. R. Diggle; Canon Barker; Mrs. Westlake.

Southwark.—*Sir John Bennett; *Edric Bayley; Rev. C. D. Lawrence; *Rev. W. L. Bell.

Tower Hamlets.—E. North Buxton; *Rev. W. P. Jay; Col. L. Prendergast; *Rev. J. F. Porter; *F. J. W. Dellow.

Westminster.—*H. N. Bowman Spink; *Rev. William Sinclair; *Capt. Clifford Probyn; Jas. S. Burroughes; Sir Wm. Guyer Hunter, M.P.

* Elected for the first time.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Clerk of the Board—George H. Croad, B.A. £1,200
Statistical Clerk—C. W. Isitt £500
Financial Clerk—G. Attenborough £500
Minuting & Endowment Clerk—E. H. Bramley £595
School Management—F. Wiles..... £315
Industrial Schools, &c.—J. C. Whiddington.. £400
Works Clerk—G. C. Harcourt..... £400
Store Superintendent—G. Frater..... £500
Architect—T. J. Bailey £700
Surveyor—A. Young £500
Inspectors of Schools—G. Ricks, £450; R. McWilliam, £450; F. G. Landon, £450; W. L. Clague, £450; and T. Nickal, £450.
Singing Instructor—J. Evans £300
Drill Instructor—W. Sheffield £170
Deaf and Dumb Instr.—Rev. W. Stainer.... £300
Exams. of Needlework—Miss Heath, £185; Miss Lock..... £150
Kindergarten Instructress—Miss Lyschinska £250
Superintendent of the Blind—Miss Greene .. £155
Supt. of Physical Education—Mrs. Bergman-Osterberg £210
Superintendent of Cookery, Miss Matthews.. £150
Superintendent of Drawing, T. R. Ablett £300
Science Demonstrator, W. H. Grieve..... £180

Solicitors—Messrs. Gedge, Kirby & Millet, 1, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25TH MARCH, 1886.

INCOME.	£
Balance in hand 25th March, 1885	154,120
Grants from Committee of Council on Education.....	265,435
Do. Science and Art Department	7,555
Amounts paid by Rating Authorities ..	1,043,376
School Fees	111,080
Contributions from H.M. Treasury in aid of Industrial Schools	4,633
Loans raised	700,000
Miscellaneous Income	3,648
Total.....	£2,289,847

EXPENDITURE.	£
Salaries of Officers of the Staff	16,767
,, of do. for enforcing Bye Laws....	30,527
,, of Teachers, &c.....	752,312
Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.....	46,662
Printing, Postage, Advertising, &c.	7,405
Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	59,316
Furniture, Fittings, Cleaning, &c.....	64,218
Fuel and Light	20,947
Purchase of Land	229,119
Erection and additions, &c., of Schools..	407,188
Repairs to Buildings.....	37,611
Industrial Schools' Expenses	37,282
Interest on Loans	222,635
Legal Expenses and Miscellaneous Exp.	26,925
Repayment of Loans	95,371
Balance in hand 25th March, 1886	235,562
Total.....	£2,289,847

From the establishment of the Board in November, 1870, up to the 15th November, 1886, accommodation in permanent schools had been provided for 374,006 children. In addition to this, schools with accommodation for 21,714 are in process of erection, or will be provided in the course of the next two years. At Lady Day last there were upon the rolls of the Board Schools (including certain schools transferred, and temporary schools), 379,525 children. The staff of teachers comprised 6,141 adult teachers, and 1,643 pupil-teachers and candidates. The fees charged by the Board range from 1*d.* to 6*d.*, and in one school 9*d.*; the number of school-places provided at 1*d.* being, according to a recent return, 79,621; 173,966 at 2*d.*; 92,708 at 3*d.*; 21,864 at 4*d.*; 5,647 at 6*d.*; and 600 at 9*d.* The charges are determined solely by what is believed to be the ability of the parents, and to avoid needless class distinctions they are made uniform in each school. When the census of all the schools in London was taken in 1871, whether efficient or non-efficient, the total number of children on the roll was 320,143. The number of children now upon the roll of efficient schools *alone* is 616,543; in other words, the roll of efficient schools *alone* is greater by 296,400 than the total roll of all schools whatever in the beginning of 1871. The number of children sent to industrial schools at the instance of the Board, up to Midsummer, 1886, was 10,884. In addition, 10,456 other cases had been inquired into by the Industrial Schools Committee, and referred to various voluntary agencies, &c., to be dealt with. The precepts for the year 1886-87 amount to £1,128,046 10*s.* 3*d.*, which is at the rate of 8⅞*d.* in the pound.

THE following list of Insurance Offices, with two or three unimportant exceptions, contains the names of all the British offices and of two companies founded in New York—but doing business in this country—with the premiums charged at various ages to secure the payment of £100 at death. Those offices having an asterisk prefixed transact Annuity as well as Life business. After the names are the figures (1) (2) (3) or (4). Those offices marked No. 1 are Proprietary or Joint Stock *Life* Companies; No. 2 are Proprietary *Life* and *Fire* Companies, and in three instances—those of the *Commercial Union*, the *London Assurance Corporation*, and the *Royal Exchange*, the business of *Marine* Insurance is included; No. 3 are Societies established on the principle of *Mutual* Insurance: that is, there is no proprietors' paid-up capital, the contributions of members being regarded as amply sufficient to meet all claims and contingencies; No. 4 are what are termed *Industrial* Life Offices, *i.e.*, the Life Insurances transacted are wholly or for the most part for sums *under* £100, the premiums being usually payable by weekly or monthly instalments.

Persons wishing to insure their own lives—or, where legally or financially interested—the lives of others, are furnished with a paper containing questions respecting their age, habits, state of health, and other matters, all which questions must be answered truthfully; for if any wilful misstatement be made the policy may be vitiated, and the office can refuse to pay when a claim is made; thus all the sums contributed will have been thrown away. If the application for insurance be rejected on account of ill-health, or a tendency to hereditary disease, offices are to be found which will insure unsound lives, of course at a charge proportioned to the nature of the risk. Some tradesmen, *e.g.*, publicans and butchers, are usually charged a higher rate than most others; a man in such business, aged say 35, may have to pay as though he were 40 or 45.

It should be impressed upon intending insurers that they cannot be too careful in the selection of an office. *Safety should be the first consideration*, economy second—although really first, for there is no economy in insuring in an unsound office, however low its premium may be. The rates differ, but in some offices where the premium appears high corresponding advantages are offered, and they may in the end prove quite as economical as other offices where lower rates are charged, for with the high rates of premium there are commonly some contingent advantages.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR LIFE ASSURANCES,

In the following Offices, at the ages of 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, and 55, to secure the payment of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS at death; the assured participating in the profits in all named, except the Post Office and certain of the Industrial Life Offices. The first column of figures gives the amounts returned as Life "Assets" by the various Offices, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 58; and the last column shows the number of years the Office has been established for the transaction of Life Insurance.

OFFICES.	Life and Annuity Assets.	Age, 25.			Age, 30.			Age, 35.			Age, 40.			Age, 45.			Age, 50.			Age, 55.			Estab-lished.
	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Yrs.
Alliance ..... (2)	1,900,271	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	19	11	63
Atlas..... (2)	1,546,482	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	8	8	79
Blue Ribbon ..... (4)	24,907	1	16	2	2	0	11	2	7	3	2	15	10	3	7	4	4	2	3	5	2	11	4
British Empire .... (3)	1,060,850	2	2	4	2	8	3	2	15	4	3	4	2	3	15	7	4	11	1	5	13	7	40
British Equitable.... (1)	1,083,415	2	3	0	2	9	0	2	16	6	3	6	0	3	18	2	4	14	3	5	16	4	33
British Legal ..... (4)	56,283	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			23
British Workman's.. (4)	68,705	2	2	0	2	7	11	2	15	2	3	4	6	3	16	5	4	12	3	5	13	11	20
*Caledonian ..... (2)	863,842	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	6	3	4	6	3	14	6	4	8	6	5	9	6	53
Church of England.. (2)	724,436	2	1	6	2	6	10	2	13	11	3	3	6	3	15	10	4	11	11	5	13	2	46
*City of Glasgow .... (1)	1,434,995	2	2	3	2	8	5	2	15	5	3	4	6	3	14	10	4	9	10	5	12	9	48
Clergy Mutual ..... (3)	3,377,500	2	0	2	2	6	4	2	13	0	3	2	2	3	12	4	4	7	4	5	10	4	58
Clerical, Med. & Gen. (1)	2,765,759	2	2	6	2	8	9	2	15	9	3	5	0	3	15	6	4	10	9	5	13	9	63
*Commercial Union (2)	1,171,930	2	3	8	2	9	5	2	15	9	3	4	2	3	13	10	4	7	8	5	9	2	26
*Crown ..... (1)	1,824,904	2	3	8	2	9	3	2	16	3	3	5	1	3	16	10	4	12	5	5	13	3	62
Eagle ..... (1)	2,930,098	2	5	7	2	10	8	2	17	1	3	5	5	3	16	6	4	11	4	5	10	11	80
Economic ..... (3)	3,550,863	1	19	0	2	4	3	2	10	11	2	19	9	3	11	9	4	7	6	5	4	8	64
*Edinburgh ..... (1)	2,066,573	2	2	0	2	7	7	2	14	6	3	3	2	3	14	2	4	9	0	5	9	1	63
*English & Scot. Law (1)	1,385,577	2	2	9	2	8	8	2	15	6	3	4	6	3	15	6	4	10	0	5	10	8	48
Equitable ..... (3)	4,289,041	2	8	1	2	13	4	2	19	10	3	7	11	3	17	11	4	10	8	5	6	4	125
*Equity and Law.... (1)	2,062,597	2	3	2	2	8	10	2	15	10	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	5	12	6	43
*Friends' Provident (3)	1,736,543	2	1	3	2	5	9	2	11	2	2	18	1	3	7	0	3	19	3	4	16	8	55
*General..... (2)	896,510	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	16	6	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	12	8	5	11	8	50
*Gresham ..... (1)	3,571,300	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	16	3	3	5	8	3	18	0	4	14	3	5	16	3	39
Guardian ..... (2)	3,177,348	2	5	4	2	10	4	2	16	7	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	5	8	4	66
*Hand-in-Hand .... (3)	2,166,346	2	4	2	2	10	8	2	18	9	3	8	10	4	2	2	4	19	3	6	1	6	50
Imperial ..... (1)	1,277,550	2	5	0	2	10	3	2	16	8	3	4	11	3	15	11	4	10	2	5	9	1	67
Lancashire..... (2)	951,853	2	3	0	2	8	6	2	15	0	3	3	6	3	15	0	4	10	6	5	9	6	35
Law Life..... (1)	5,177,091	2	3	8	2	9	4	2	16	2	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	0	5	10	9	64
*Law Union ..... (2)	777,959	2	3	7	2	9	4	2	16	7	3	5	3	3	17	0	4	12	0	5	12	8	33

* Industrial rates of premium without profits.

In the Assets of Proprietary Offices (those numbered 1, 2, and 4), the Paid-up Capital is included.

OFFICES.	Assets.	Age, 25.			Age, 30.			Age, 35.			Age, 40.			Age, 45.			Age, 50.			Age, 55.			Est.
	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Yrs.
Legal and General .. (1)	2,141,375	2	5	1	2	10	9	2	17	7	3	5	11	3	16	7	4	10	9	5	11	6	51
*Life Assoc. of Scot. (1)	3,081,189	2	4	0	2	10	0	2	17	0	3	5	4	3	17	4	4	13	4	5	14	8	49
*L'pool & Lond. & Gl. (2)	3,944,252	2	2	11	2	9	3	2	16	3	3	5	6	3	16	0	4	11	3	5	14	8	51
London & Lancashire (1)	422,539	2	0	10	2	6	10	2	13	7	3	2	4	3	12	5	4	6	10	5	9	1	24
Lond. & Manchester (4)	14,635	—			—			—			—			—			—			—			17
London Assce. Corp. (2)	2,318,834	2	4	0	2	9	6	2	16	3	3	4	11	3	16	5	4	11	5	5	11	5	165
*Lond., Edin., & Glas. (4)	87,990	2	3	4	2	8	11	2	15	10	3	4	7	3	16	5	4	12	0	5	13	0	6
London Life Assoc... (3)	3,870,100	2	13	6	2	19	3	3	7	0	3	17	0	4	9	9	5	7	6	6	9	6	81
Marine and General (3)	448,974	2	3	1	2	8	10	2	16	4	3	5	11	3	17	7	4	13	1	5	15	9	34
Metropolitan ..... (3)	1,795,274	2	4	0	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	6	4	3	18	11	4	12	0	5	14	0	52
*Midland Counties .. (2)	74,534	2	4	10	2	9	11	2	16	2	3	4	8	3	15	0	4	9	6	5	7	11	35
Mutual..... (3)	1,139,601	2	2	7	2	8	10	2	16	8	3	6	8	4	0	2	4	17	11	6	2	1	53
*Nat. Ass. (of Ireland) (2)	351,549	2	3	1	2	8	7	2	15	5	3	4	3	3	16	0	4	11	7	5	12	9	65
*National Life Assur. (3)	812,782	2	5	0	2	10	4	2	17	1	3	5	9	3	17	2	4	12	8	5	13	8	57
*National Provident (3)	4,252,870	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	8	8	52
*Nth. Brit. & Mercan. (2)	4,804,072	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	17	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	5	11	2	63
*Northern ..... (2)	2,260,708	2	2	10	2	8	8	2	15	10	3	4	10	3	16	9	4	12	4	5	13	2	51
Norwich Union .... (3)	1,906,168	2	3	8	2	8	10	2	14	10	3	2	0	3	11	0	4	6	0	5	5	3	79
Patriotic ..... (2)	228,522	2	2	11	2	8	8	2	15	9	3	4	5	3	15	10	4	10	4	5	9	10	63
Pearl..... (4)	124,071	2	3	11	2	10	0	2	17	8	3	7	5	4	0	0	4	16	6	5	18	2	22
Pelican..... (1)	1,347,228	2	2	10	2	8	9	2	16	0	3	5	2	3	17	5	4	13	6	5	15	0	90
Positive ..... (1)	376,971	2	5	7	2	12	0	2	19	11	3	9	9	4	1	9	4	16	4	5	17	2	16
*Post Office (Industrial	....	2	0	10	2	6	7	2	13	8	3	2	9	3	14	5	4	9	10	5	10	0	22
Provident ..... (1)	2,455,791	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	8	8	81
*Provident Clerks .. (3)	1,320,813	2	0	1	2	6	4	2	13	5	3	2	8	3	16	1	4	12	2	5	17	4	47
*Provincial..... (1)	312,322	2	3	5	2	9	1	2	16	0	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	11	1	5	11	1	35
*Prudential (Ordny.) (1)	1,445,697	2	3	2	2	9	6	2	16	8	3	5	11	3	16	6	4	11	11	5	15	4	39
Prudential (Indus.) (4)	4,234,473																						
*Queen..... (2)	719,860	2	3	9	2	9	4	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	14	3	4	9	0	5	10	0	30
Refuge ..... (4)	112,891	2	0	6	2	5	10	2	12	9	3	1	6	3	13	0	4	8	5	5	6	6	22
*Reliance ..... (3)	629,195	2	2	11	2	9	4	2	16	9	3	5	10	3	18	0	4	14	2	5	13	8	47
Rock..... (1)	3,000,283	2	8	1	2	13	5	2	19	10	3	7	11	3	17	11	4	10	8	5	6	4	81
*Royal..... (2)	3,438,430	2	4	2	2	9	9	2	16	2	3	4	1	3	14	6	4	8	3	5	10	6	42
*Royal Exchange .. (2)	2,701,988	2	5	11	2	11	7	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	17	0	4	11	3	5	8	6	165
Royal Farmers..... (2)	182,787	2	1	2	2	7	5	2	14	6	3	3	4	3	15	0	4	10	7	5	10	2	47
Sceptre ..... (1)	254,211	2	2	4	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	8	3	15	4	4	10	6	5	13	4	22
*Scottish Amicable.. (3)	2,661,968	2	6	5	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	3	4	9	1	5	5	1	61
Scottish Economic .. (1)		1	16	2	2	0	8	2	6	10	2	14	11	3	5	9	3	19	8	4	18	10	1
Scottish Equitable .. (3)	2,858,384	2	5	3	2	10	3	2	16	10	3	5	5	3	16	7	4	10	9	5	9	10	56
Scottish Imperial .. (1)	266,934	2	0	6	2	6	7	2	14	1	3	3	5	3	15	8	4	11	7	5	12	10	21
*Scottish Life ..... (1)	97,298	2	3	6	2	9	5	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	15	10	4	10	5	5	10	6	6
*Scottish Metropoltn. (1)	84,915	1	16	10	2	0	8	2	6	7	2	14	7	3	5	4	3	19	7	4	19	0	10
*Scottish Provident (3)	5,386,915	1	18	0	2	1	6	2	6	10	2	14	9	3	5	9	4	1	7	5	1	11	50
Scottish Provincial.. (2)	1,403,772	2	2	0	2	7	11	2	15	4	3	4	8	3	16	5	4	11	8	5	12	2	62
*Scottish Temperance (4)	29,754	2	3	0	2	8	6	2	15	3	3	3	9	3	15	0	4	9	10	5	9	8	3
*Scottish Union & Nat. (2)	2,938,298	2	3	3	2	10	0	2	17	0	3	5	0	3	15	0	4	10	0	5	11	0	63
*Scot. Widows' Fund. (3)	8,919,334	2	6	6	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	4	4	10	7	5	13	8	72
*Standard ..... (1)	6,325,468	2	6	11	2	8	11	2	15	8	3	4	5	3	14	6	4	9	0	5	11	2	62
*Star..... (1)	2,315,429	2	2	7	2	8	9	2	15	11	3	4	11	3	15	5	4	10	6	5	13	7	44
Sun ..... (1)	2,107,096	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	19	11	77
Union ..... (2)	1,697,606	2	3	5	2	9	3	2	16	4	3	5	3	3	16	11	4	12	0	5	12	0	173
*United Kent ..... (1)	500,233	2	4	3	2	9	8	2	16	3	3	4	3	3	15	11	4	10	5	5	9	6	62
U. K. Assur. Corp... (4)	22,257	2	4	6	2	10	8	2	18	0	3	7	4	3	19	3	4	15	6	5	19	0	20
*United King. Temp. (3)	3,817,337	2	2	7	2	8	10	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	15	5	4	10	6	5	13	8	47
Universal ..... (1)	1,054,070	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	14	11	3	3	0	3	12	2	4	5	6	5	5	10	53
University ..... (1)	999,126	2	5	9	2	10	9	2	16	11	3	4	7	3	14	1	4	7	6	5	5	4	61
Victoria Mutual .... (4)	39,447	2	3	4	2	9	3	2	16	6	3	5	7	3	17	2	4	13	0	5	16	0	26
Wesleyan & General (4)	184,125	2	2	10	2	8	9	2	16	6	3	6	6	3	19	5	4	16	3	5	18	3	45
West. Counties & Lon. (3)	53,824	2	1	9	2	7	11	2	14	9	3	3	9	3	14	0	4	8	9	5	11	5	25
West of England .... (2)	1,121,856	2	5	8	2	11	3	2	17	11	3	6	1	3	16	2	4	9	1	5	5	6	80
*Westminster & Gen. (1)	507,884	2	2	7	2	8	10	2	15	10	3	5	0	3	15	5	4	10	6	5	13	8	51
*Whittington .. ... (1)	156,612	2	3	4	2	9	0	2	15	8	3	5	2	3	16	0	4	11	8	5	13	0	61
*Yorkshire..... (2)	616,406	2	3	7	2	9	7	2	16	3	3	5	0	3	14	10	4	9	1	5	10	10	63
*Equitable, United St. (1)	13,792,391	1	19	9	2	5	5	2	12	9	3	2	7	3	15	11	4	14	4	5	19	10	27
*New York..... (3)	13,666,466	1	19	9	2	5	5	2	12	9	3	2	7	3	15	11	4	14	4	5	19	10	43

* Industrial rates of premium without profits.

The information now conveyed through the medium of the "Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870," which renders it imperative that every Life Office must furnish yearly to the Board of Trade a true state of its financial position, places within the power of every one of ordinary mental ability the means of ascertaining whether a Life Office is or is not financially if not actua-

rially sound. Without going into further detail, and to meet ordinary popular requirements, a test as to solvency may be ascertained in answer to three questions:—1. Is the management and other expenditure within the sum set apart for that purpose? 2. Are the funds safely invested, and does the interest receivable thereon *realize* the percentage on which the premium tables are framed? 3. Are the death claims which arise within, in amount, the "Expectancy" table of mortality adopted by the Company? Where the experience of the Company shows that these three questions can be *truthfully* answered in the affirmative, then the business may fairly be regarded as conducted on a perfectly secure basis. And just in proportion as by a careful selection the death-rate is reduced below the expectancy, the rate of interest realized is beyond the assumed percentage, and the expenditure is less than the sum allotted—in the same ratio will the office be able to show profits fairly and legitimately realized.

The aggregate amount of Life and Annuity assets pertaining to the 32 Proprietary *Life* Offices named as above, *exclusive* of capital paid up, is £49,962,645, the capital amounting to £4,749,808, and the Life Insurances in force amounting, approximately, to £106,650,000. In the 25 Proprietary Life, Fire, &c. Companies, the aggregate amount of assets exclusive of capital is £34,177,456; capital £6,154,450. Insurances in force approximated £100,920,000. The Life and Annuity assets of the 22 *Mutual* Societies amount to £56,024,329; approximate amount of Insurances in force, £143,350,000. Of the 10 Industrial Life Companies (wholly or in part) the assets, exclusive of capital, are £4,608,842, capital £206,375; approximate amount of Insurances in force, £92,500,000.

The following is a summary of the foregoing figures:—

Class of Office.	No.	Premium Income.	Life & Annuity Funds.*	Capital Paid-up.	Amount of Policies in Force (approximate).
(1) Proprietary Life	32	£4,999,394	£49,692,645	£4,749,808	£166,650,000
(2) Proprietary Life, Fire, &c.	25	3,027,556	34,177,456	6,154,450	100,920,000
(3) Mutual Life	22	4,300,438	56,024,329	Nil	143,350,000
(4) Industrial Life (wholly or in part)	10	3,702,242	4,608,842	206,375	92,500,000
Total	89	16,029,630	144,503,272	11,110,633	503,420,000

* Exclusive of capital.

Fire Insurance.

Rates.—For merchandise at the principal ports, and for mills and manufactories and other leading industries throughout the United Kingdom all the offices charge the same, whilst for minor risks each office makes its own estimate, and charges the premium in its judgment applicable. The following is a digest of the scale put forward by some of the oldest companies, and the rates and classification are those which are generally adopted.

Common Insurances.—At 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per cent. per annum, with certain exceptions.

1. Buildings covered with slates, tiles, or metals, and built on all sides with brick or stone, or separated by party-walls of brick or stone which are carried through the roof, and used for residence, or non-hazardous purposes.

2. Goods in buildings as above, such as household goods, plate, wearing apparel, and printed books, liquors in private use, and personal effects not comprised in the following categories:—

Hazardous Insurances.—At 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per cent. per annum, with certain exceptions.

1. Buildings of timber and plaster, or not separated by partition walls of brick or stone, or not covered with slates, tiles, or metals, and thatched barns and outhouses, having no chimney, nor adjoining to any building having a chimney; and buildings falling under the description of common insurances, but in which hazardous goods are deposited, or hazardous trades are carried on.

2. Goods.—The stock and goods of bread-bakers, tallowchandlers (not melters), chemists, innholders, grocers, drapers, stationers, &c.

Doubly Hazardous Insurances.—At 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per cent. per annum, with certain exceptions.

1. Buildings.—All thatched buildings having chimneys, or communicating with or adjoining to buildings having one, although no hazardous trade shall be carried on, nor hazardous goods deposited therein, and all hazardous buildings in which hazardous goods are deposited, or hazardous trades carried on.

2. Goods.—All hazardous goods deposited in hazardous buildings, and in thatched buildings having no chimney; also china, glass, mathematical and musical instruments, pictures, and jewels in private use.

Much depends upon the surroundings of the building insured; for a printer's or bookbinder's workshop, in a narrow lane, with old wooden houses near it, the premium would possibly be from 10*s.* to 15*s.*

CHIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Alliance, 1, Bartholomew Lane, Bank.
Atlas, 92, Cheapside.
Caledonian, *Edinburgh*,* 82, King William St.
Church of England, 9, King Street, Cheapside.
City of London, 101, Cheapside.
Commercial Union, 19, Cornhill.
County, 50, Regent Street, and 14, Cornhill.
Fire Insurance Association, 66 & 67, Cornhill.
Equitable, *Manchester*, 69, Lombard Street.
General, 103, Cannon Street.
Glasgow & London, 16, George St., Mansion Ho.
Guardian, 11, Lombard Street, and 21, Fleet St.
Hand-in-Hand, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.
Imperial, 1, Old Broad Street, and 16, Pall Mall.
Kent, *Maidstone*, and 124, Cannon Street.
Lancashire, *Manchester*, 14, King William St.
Law, 114, Chancery Lane.
Law Union, 126, Chancery Lane.

* In the case of the Scottish or the Provincial Fire Companies, the location of the head office is in *italics*

LION, 84, Queen Street, Cheapside.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE, *Liverpool*, 1, Cornhill, and Charing Cross.
LONDON ASSURANCE, 7, Royal Exchange.
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE, *Liverpool*, 73, King William Street.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL, Abchurch Lane, King William Street.
MANCHESTER, *Manchester*, and 96, Cheapside.
MIDLAND COUNTIES, *Lincoln*, and Gresham Bldgs.
MUTUAL, *Manchester*, 10, King William Street.
NATIONAL, 72, King William Street.
NATIONAL OF IRELAND, *Dublin*, 33, Nicholas Lane.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE, *Edinburgh*, 61, Threadneedle Street, and 8, Waterloo Place.
NORTHERN ASSURANCE, *Aberdeen*, 1, Moorgate St.
NORWICH UNION, *Norwich*, 50, Fleet Street.
PATRIOTIC, *Dublin*, 49, Cornhill, E.C.
PHŒNIX, 19, Lombard Street, and Charing Cross.
QUEEN, *Liverpool*, 60, Gracechurch Street.
ROYAL, *Liverpool*, Royal Buildings, Lombard St.
ROYAL EXCHANGE, and at 20, Pall Mall.
ROYAL FARMERS, 3, Norfolk Street, Strand.
SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL, *Aberdeen*, 92, Cannon St.
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL, *Edinburgh*, 3, King William Street.
SOUTH BRITISH, NATIONAL, AND ADELAIDE, 12, Nicholas Lane.
SUN, 63, Threadneedle Street, and Charing Cross.
UNION, 81, Cornhill, and 70, Baker Street.
WEST OF ENGLAND, *Exeter*, 26, New Bridge St.
WESTMINSTER, 27, King Street, Covent Garden.
YORKSHIRE, *York*, 82, Old Broad Street.

CHIEF MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES.

	Established
Alliance, Capel Court	1824
British and Foreign, 26, Cornhill	1863
City of London, Royal Exchange Bldgs.	1881
Commercial Union, Cornhill	1861
Globe, Royal Exchange Buildings	1870
Home and Colonial, 52, Threadneedle St.	1864
Imperial, Royal Exchange Buildings	1872
Indemnity, Great Winchester Street	1824
London and Provincial, Roy. Exch. Bldgs.	1860
London Assurance, Royal Exchange	1720
Marine, 20, Old Broad Street	1836
Merchants', Royal Exchange Buildings	1871
National, 2, Threadneedle Street	1882
Ocean, 2, Old Broad Street	1859
Royal Exchange, Royal Exchange	1720
South British (1872), National (1873), and Adelaide, Cornhill	1864
Thames & Mersey, 1, Royal Exchange Bldgs.	1860
Union, Liverpool	1863
Universal, 35, Cornhill	1859

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Accident, 10, St. Swithin's Lane	1866
Atlas, 92, Cheapside	1882
Builders', 27, King Street, W.C.	1881
Equitable, 69, Lombard Street	1884
Employers' Liability, 84, King William St.	1881
Imperial Union, 32, Finsbury Pavement	1875
Lancashire & Yorkshire, Manchester	1877
London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, Bridge Street, Blackfriars	1881
London Guarantee and Accident, 10, Moorgate Street	1869
Mutual, Manchester, 10, King William St.	1881
Northern, 37, Queen Victoria Street, and 224, Piccadilly	1882
Norwich & London, 30, Moorgate Street	1856
Ocean, Railway, and General, 4, Queen Victoria Street	1871
Provident Clerks', 61, Coleman Street	1876
Railway Passengers', 64, Cornhill	1849
Scottish Accident, 10, King William Street	1877
Scottish Employers' Liability, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.	1881
Scottish Life, 20, King William Street	1881
Scottish Temperance, 30, Finsbury Pavement	1883

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

Bankers' Guarantee & Trust Fund, 86, King William Street	
Employers' Liability, 84, King William St.	1880
Guarantee Society, 19, Birchin Lane	1840
London Guarantee and Accident, 10, Moorgate Street	1869
Northern Accident, 37, Queen Victoria St.	1882
Ocean & General Guarantee, 42, Victoria St.	1877
Provident Clerks, 61, Coleman Street	1867

BOILER INSURANCE.

Boiler Insurance and Steam Power, Manchester	1859
Engine, Boiler, & Employers' Liability, Manchester	1879
English and Scottish, Manchester and Glasgow	1879
London Mutual, 17, Queen Victoria Street	1877
Manchester Steam Users'	1854
Midland Steam Boiler, Wolverhampton	1852
Mutual Boiler, Manchester	1876
National Boiler, St. Ann's Square, Manchester	1864
Newcastle-on-Tyne Boiler	1878
Scottish Boiler, Glasgow	1881
Yorkshire Boiler, Bradford	1873

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE.

Equitable, 171, Queen Victoria Street	1881
Guardian, 71, Fleet Street	1863
London and County, 16, Holborn Viaduct	1873
London and General, 2, Ludgate Hill	1861
National and Provincial, 66, Ludgate Hill	1854
Northern, 2, Finsbury Square	1858
Northern Accident, 37, Queen Victoria St.	1882
Plate Glass, 53, Lime Street	1852
Scottish Plate Glass, 10, King William St.	1870

CATTLE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Imperial Live Stock, 446, West Strand	1878
Guardian Horse and Vehicle, 31, Lombard Street	1880
London and Provincial Horse and Cattle, 17, Queen Victoria Street	1874

STATISTICS OF LIFE INSURANCE.—During the year 1884 the number of new Insurances effected in fifty-six offices was 61,134; the amount insured was £24,295,471, the average of each being about £397, and the amount of new premiums paid £849,279. The total amount insured in all the offices was about £500,000,000; the annual charge to policy-holders for premiums about £15,826,527; and the total income of the offices from premiums, interest on investments, and other sources, £22,783,554. The amount paid for claims in 1884 was £11,426,169. The total life and annuity assets of all the offices is about £149,000,000, and the expense of management varies from 5 per cent. to about 25 per cent.; in conducting what is termed *ordinary* Life Insurance, the average being 13½ per cent. The expense of conducting Industrial Insurance varies from 40 to 60 per cent.—the average being 43¾ per cent.

INTESTATES' ESTATES—Rules by which the Personal Estates of Persons Dying Intestate are Distributed.

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportion following :—*
Wife and child, or children	One-third to wife, rest to child or children; and if children are dead, then to the representatives (that is, their lineal descendants), except such child or children, not heirs-at-law, who had estate by settlement of intestate, or were advanced by him in his lifetime, equal to other shares.
Wife only, no blood relations	Half to wife, other half to the Crown.
Wife, no near relations	Half to wife, rest to next-of-kin in equal degree to intestate, or their legal representatives.
No wife or child	All to next-of-kin and their legal representatives.
No wife, but child, children, or representatives of them, whether such child or children by one or more wives	All to him, her, or them.
Children by two wives	Equally to all.
If no child, children, or representatives of them	All to next-of-kin in equal degree to intestate.
Child and grandchild by deceased child	Half to child, half to grandchild, who takes by representation.
Husband	Whole to him.
Father, and brother or sister	Whole to father.
Mother, and brother or sister	Whole to them equally.
Wife, mother, brothers, sisters, and nieces	Half to wife, residue to mother, brothers, sisters, and nieces.
Wife and father	Half to wife, and half to father.
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	Half to wife, one-fourth to mother, and other fourth to nephews and nieces.
Wife, brothers or sisters, and mother	Half to wife, half to brothers or sisters, and mother
Mother, but no wife, child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece	The whole to mother.
Wife, and mother	Half to wife, and half to mother.
Brother or sister of whole blood, and brother or sister of half blood	Equally to both.
Posthumous brother or sister, and mother	Equally to both.
Posthumous brother or sister, and brother or sister born in lifetime of father	Equally to both.
Father's father, and mother's mother	Equally to both.
Uncle's or aunt's children, and brother's or sister's grandchildren	Equally to all.
Grandmother, uncle, or aunt	All to grandmother.
Two aunts, nephew, and niece	Equally to all.
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	All to uncle.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Equally to *per capita*.*
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	Each in equal shares *per capita*, and not *per stirpes*.
Brother and grandfather	Whole to brother.
Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to daughter.
Brother and two aunts	All to brother.
Brother and wife	Half to brother, half to wife.
Mother and brother	Equally.
Wife, mother, and children of a deceased brother (or sister)	Half to wife, a fourth to mother, and a fourth *per stirpes* to deceased brother's or sister's children.
Wife, brother, or sister and children of a deceased brother or sister	Half to wife, one-fourth to brother or sister *per capita*, one-fourth to deceased brother's or sister's children *per stirpes*.
Brother or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	Half to brother or sister *per capita*, half to children of deceased brother or sister *per stirpes*.
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather.

* That is, taking individually, and not by representation. Thus, if A. die, leaving three brothers or sisters, they each take an equal part of his effects in his or her own right. But if either of them die, leaving children, his children would take his share *per stirpes*, that is *through him*, and not in their own rights.

By the Act 19 & 20 Vict. all special *local* customs relating to the estates of intestates are abolished.

Expectation of Life.

In previous Almanacks tables were given showing the Expectation of Life, and the numbers of survivors out of a given number of births at each successive year of life. Those tables were constructed by the late Dr. Farr, of the General Register Office, and were calculated on the death-rates of 1838–54; but since that time very important changes have occurred in the death-rates at different ages, and consequently new tables have been constructed by Dr. W. Ogle, who succeeded Dr. Farr, on the basis of the death-rates of 1871–80. The following table gives the results both of the older and the later calculations; the first two columns in the male and female parts, respectively, giving the survivors at each year of life out of a million born of the corresponding sex, by the older and the newer calculation; and the two other columns giving similarly the expectation of life at each year:—

AGE.	MALES.				FEMALES.				AGE.
	Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life).		Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life).		
	1838–54.	1871–80.	1838–54.	1871–80.	1838–54.	1871–80.	1838–54.	1871–80.	
Col'mn	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	Col'mn
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	39·91	41·35	1,000,000	1,000,000	41·85	44·62	0
1	836,405	841,417	46·65	48·05	865,288	871,266	47·31	50·14	1
2	782,626	790,201	48·83	50·14	811,711	820,480	49·40	52·22	2
3	754,849	763,737	49·61	50·86	782,990	793,359	50·20	52·99	3
4	736,845	746,587	49·81	51·01	764,060	775,427	50·43	53·20	4
5	723,716	734,068	49·71	50·87	750,550	762,622	50·33	53·08	5
6	713,881	726,815	49·39	50·38	740,584	755,713	50·00	52·56	6
7	706,156	721,103	48·92	49·77	732,771	750,276	49·53	51·94	7
8	699,688	716,309	48·37	49·10	726,116	745,631	48·98	51·26	8
9	694,346	712,337	47·74	48·37	720,537	741,727	48·35	50·53	9
10	689,857	708,990	47·05	47·60	715,769	738,382	47·67	49·76	10
11	685,982	706,146	46·31	46·79	711,581	735,405	46·95	48·96	11
12	682,512	703,595	45·54	45·96	707,770	732,697	46·20	48·13	12
13	679,256	701,200	44·76	45·11	704,155	730,122	45·44	47·30	13
14	676,057	698,840	43·97	44·26	700,581	727,571	44·46	46·47	14
15	672,776	696,419	43·18	43·41	696,917	724,956	43·90	45·63	15
16	669,296	693,695	42·40	42·58	693,050	722,084	43·14	44·81	16
17	665,529	690,746	41·64	41·76	688,894	718,993	42·40	44·00	17
18	661,402	687,507	40·90	40·96	684,378	715,622	41·67	43·21	18
19	656,868	683,941	40·17	40·17	679,463	711,946	40·97	42·43	19
20	651,903	680,033	39·48	39·40	674,119	707,949	40·29	41·66	20
21	646,502	675,769	38·80	38·64	668,345	703,616	39·63	40·92	21
22	641,028	671,344	38·13	37·89	662,474	699,141	38·98	40·18	22
23	635,486	666,754	37·46	37·15	656,509	694,521	38·33	39·44	23
24	629,882	661,997	36·79	36·41	650,463	689,759	37·68	38·71	24
25	624,221	657,077	36·12	35·68	644,342	684,858	37·04	37·98	25
26	618,503	651,998	35·44	34·96	638,148	679,822	36·39	37·26	26
27	612,731	646,757	34·77	34·24	631,891	674,661	35·75	36·54	27
28	606,906	641,353	34·10	33·52	625,575	669,372	35·10	35·83	28
29	601,026	635,778	33·43	32·81	619,201	663,959	34·46	35·11	29
30	595,089	630,038	32·76	32·10	612,774	658,418	33·81	34·41	30
31	589,094	624,124	32·09	31·40	606,296	652,747	33·17	33·70	31
32	583,036	618,056	31·42	30·71	599,769	646,957	32·53	33·00	32
33	576,912	611,827	30·74	30·01	593,196	641,045	31·88	32·30	33
34	570,716	605,430	30·07	29·33	586,575	635,003	31·23	31·60	34
35	564,441	598,860	29·40	28·64	579,908	628,842	30·59	30·90	35
36	558,083	592,107	28·73	27·96	573,192	622,554	29·94	30·21	36
37	551,634	585,167	28·06	27·29	566,431	616,144	29·29	29·52	37
38	545,034	578,019	27·39	26·62	559,619	609,599	28·64	28·83	38
39	538,428	570,656	26·72	25·96	552,758	602,924	27·99	28·15	39
40	531,657	563,077	26·06	25·30	545,844	596,113	27·34	27·46	40
41	524,761	555,254	25·39	24·65	538,876	589,167	26·69	26·78	41
42	517,734	547,288	24·73	24·00	531,849	582,104	26·03	26·10	42
43	510,567	539,161	24·07	23·35	524,765	574,919	25·38	25·42	43
44	503,247	530,858	23·41	22·71	517,617	567,612	24·72	24·74	44

AGE.	MALES. Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		MALES. Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life).		FEMALES. Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		FEMALES. Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life).		AGE.
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1838-54.	1871-80.	1838-54.	1871-80.	1838-54.	1871-80.	
Col'mn	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	Col'mn
45	495,770	522,374	22·76	22·07	510,403	560,174	24·06	24·06	45
46	488,126	513,702	22·11	21·44	503,122	552,602	23·40	23·38	46
47	480,308	504,836	21·46	20·80	495,768	544,892	22·74	22·71	47
48	472,306	495,761	20·82	20·18	488,339	537,043	22·08	22·03	48
49	464,114	486,479	20·17	19·55	480,833	529,048	21·42	21·36	49
50	455,727	476,980	19·54	18·93	473,245	520,901	20·75	20·68	50
51	447,139	467,254	18·90	18·31	465,572	512,607	20·09	20·01	51
52	438,099	457,022	18·28	17·71	457,814	504,188	19·42	19·34	52
53	428,801	446,510	17·67	17·12	449,966	495,645	18·75	18·66	53
54	419,256	435,729	17·06	16·53	442,027	486,973	18·08	17·98	54
55	409,460	424,677	16·45	15·95	433,331	477,440	17·43	17·33	55
56	399,408	413,351	15·86	15·37	424,239	467,443	16·79	16·69	56
57	389,088	401,740	15·26	14·80	414,761	456,992	16·17	16·06	57
58	378,481	389,827	14·68	14·24	404,895	446,079	15·55	15·45	58
59	367,570	377,591	14·10	13·68	394,636	434,695	14·94	14·84	59
60	356,330	365,011	13·53	13·14	383,974	422,835	14·34	14·24	60
61	344,744	352,071	12·96	12·60	372,895	410,477	13·75	13·65	61
62	332,789	338,820	12·41	12·07	361,387	397,644	13·17	13·08	62
63	320,451	325,256	11·87	11·56	349,436	384,319	12·60	12·51	63
64	307,720	311,368	11·34	11·05	337,031	370,495	12·05	11·96	64
65	294,588	297,156	10·82	10·55	324,165	356,165	11·51	11·42	65
66	281,064	282,638	10·32	10·07	310,833	341,326	10·98	10·90	66
67	267,160	267,829	9·83	9·60	297,048	325,988	10·47	10·39	67
68	252,901	252,763	9·36	9·14	282,819	310,170	9·97	9·89	68
69	238,328	237,487	8·90	8·70	268,177	293,899	9·48	9·41	69
70	223,490	222,056	8·45	8·27	253,161	277,225	9·02	8·95	70
71	208,453	206,539	8·03	7·85	237,822	260,207	8·57	8·50	71
72	193,297	190,971	7·62	7·45	222,230	242,934	8·13	8·07	72
73	178,114	175,449	7·22	7·07	206,464	225,497	7·71	7·65	73
74	163,003	160,074	6·85	6·70	190,620	208,003	7·31	7·25	74
75	148,076	144,960	6·49	6·34	174,800	190,566	6·93	6·87	75
76	133,453	130,227	6·15	6·00	159,126	173,316	6·56	6·51	76
77	119,251	115,986	5·82	5·68	143,722	156,392	6·21	6·16	77
78	105,592	102,359	5·51	5·37	128,711	139,927	5·88	5·82	78
79	92,587	89,449	5·21	5·07	114,229	124,065	5·56	5·50	79
80	80,343	77,354	4·93	4·79	100,394	108,935	5·26	5·20	80
81	68,946	66,153	4·66	4·51	87,323	94,662	4·98	4·90	81
82	58,471	55,842	4·41	4·26	75,119	81,305	4·71	4·63	82
83	48,970	46,489	4·17	4·01	63,862	68,966	4·45	4·37	83
84	40,471	38,132	3·95	3·58	53,615	57,723	4·21	4·12	84
85	32,979	30,785	3·73	3·56	44,419	47,631	3·98	3·88	85
86	26,476	24,436	3·53	3·36	36,284	38,710	3·76	3·66	86
87	20,926	19,054	3·34	3·17	29,202	30,958	3·56	3·46	87
88	16,268	14,576	3·16	2·99	23,135	24,338	3·36	3·26	88
89	12,428	10,926	3·00	2·82	18,027	18,788	3·18	3·08	89
90	9,321	8,015	2·84	2·66	13,802	14,225	3·01	2·90	90
91	6,859	5,748	2·69	2·51	10,376	10,553	2·85	2·74	91
92	4,946	4,025	2·55	2·37	7,650	7,658	2·70	2·58	92
93	3,492	2,749	2·41	2·24	5,526	5,429	2·55	2·44	93
94	2,411	1,828	2·29	2·12	3,908	3,756	2·42	2·30	94
95	1,628	1,183	2·17	2·01	2,704	2,533	2·29	2·17	95
96	1,071	742	2·06	1·90	1,827	1,661	2·17	2·11	96
97	688	452	1·95	1·81	1,204	1,057	2·06	2·03	97
98	430	266	1·85	1·72	774	653	1·96	1·83	98
99	262	151	1·76	1·65	483	389	1·86	1·73	99
100	154	82	1·68	1·61	295	225	1·76	1·62	100

The Eleventh Parliament of Queen Victoria elected on the new franchise proved, beyond doubt, the most sensational session of her Majesty's reign. On Jan. 12 Parliament formally opened, when the swearing-in of members and the election of Speaker were proceeded with. On the 21st of the same month her Majesty opened Parliament in person, when the speech from the throne was delivered. During the swearing-in of members the controversy with regard to Mr. Bradlaugh taking the oath was settled by that gentleman going through the ceremony in the usual manner, and the Speaker refusing to allow Sir M. Hicks-Beach—the then leader of the House of Commons—to raise any question with respect to the past conduct of Mr. Bradlaugh in the House. Although the Liberals had a majority over the Conservatives, the latter continued to keep their seats on the Treasury bench, Mr. Parnell's followers being silently acknowledged the arbiters of ministerial destinies. No sooner had the House of Commons been formed than it was apparent that the Irish question must be raised, and would be the feature of the session. Moreover, the rumours which were rife with regard to an alliance between Mr. Gladstone and the Irish Nationalists became more and more confirmed as the debate on the Address proceeded.

The Queen's speech did not contain anything of a definite character with regard to Ireland beyond referring to the attacks on the Legislative Union, which would be opposed, and stating that, if "the existing provisions of the law should prove inadequate to cope with the growing evils of organized intimidation," Parliament would be asked to grant further powers to the executive. Allusion, of course, was also made to foreign affairs. An inquiry into the Government of India was promised, and Bills were foreshadowed on the following subjects:—County Government for Great Britain and Ireland, the Sale of Glebe Lands, Land Transfer, Crofters' Grievances, Mines Regulation, Railway Rates, and Criminal Code, as well as a Royal Commission on the Education Acts, and an Inquiry into Parliamentary Procedure.

On January 25 Mr. Hunter moved an amendment to the Address with regard to expenses of the military operations in Burmah, which was negatived by 211 votes to 183. The following day saw the downfall of the Conservative Ministry. Previous to questions, Sir M. Hicks-Beach moved for leave to introduce a Bill to Suppress the National League. This resulted in the Nationalists supporting Mr. Jesse Collings's amendment on Small Allotments, which was carried by a majority of 79 against the Government. Mr. Gladstone was then called upon to form a Government. Both Houses reassembled on February 18, when Mr. Gladstone made a statement with regard to the business of the session, and ultimately the Address was agreed to. Just previous to Mr. Gladstone unfolding his Irish scheme to the House, the political excitement was intensified by the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan, whose places in the Government were filled by Mr. Stansfeld and Lord Dalhousie. Soon afterwards Lord Morley and Mr. Heneage retired from office. To a crowded House on April 8, amidst almost unparalleled excitement, Mr. Gladstone introduced his Bill "to Amend the provision for the future government of Ireland." His speech lasted nearly three hours and a half, and was considered a wonderful achievement. It was listened to by all sides with rapt attention. The debate which followed plainly indicated that the Premier would require all his strength to carry his new scheme to a successful issue, notwithstanding the support he received from the Nationalist members. The arguments advanced by Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Hartington, Mr. Trevelyan, and others of his old colleagues, daily gained fresh recruits to the "Unionist" cause. The introduction of the Land Purchase Bill, five days later, had the effect of further alienating followers from Mr. Gladstone's banner; and when the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill was moved, on May 10, the downfall of the Gladstone Ministry was thought inevitable. The division was taken on June 7, or rather in the early hours of the following morning, in one of the most crowded houses ever known. At the end, however, the result was considered doubtful, owing to the waverers, and the wonderful influence which Mr. Gladstone exercised over the majority of his followers. The result of the division was announced amidst indescribable excitement, and the second reading of the Bill was rejected by a majority of 30; the figures being, for the second reading 311, and against, 341.

The other business of the session was quite eclipsed by the Irish question, which engaged the principal attention of members. One conspicuous and much-respected member passed away during the session, to the great regret of the whole House. Mr. Forster, who did great service to the Liberal party, died in the early part of April. Among the officials long connected with Parliament who died during the session were Lord Redesdale, Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords; Sir William Rose, Clerk of Parliaments; and Lord Farnborough. The latter, better known as Sir Thomas Erskine May, retired from the Clerkship of the House of Commons and was elevated to the peerage, but unfortunately died before taking his seat in the Upper House.

January 12. — Lords. Parliament opened by Royal Commission. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Iddesleigh, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Coventry, and Lord Barrington.

Commons. Mr. Peel re-elected Speaker.

January 13.—The Speaker read a letter from Sir M. Hicks-Beach, submitting that Mr. Bradlaugh should not be allowed to take the oath. Sir M. Hicks-Beach attempted to make a speech, but was ruled out of order. Some three hundred members, including Mr. Bradlaugh, were sworn, and inscribed their names on the roll of Parliament.

January 15.—House adjourned till 20th inst.

January 20.—Swearing-in continued.

January 21.—Lords. The session opened by the Queen in person. The address in answer to the speech from the throne moved by the Duke of Abercorn, and seconded by the Earl of Scarbrough. The Marquis of Salisbury, in reply to the criticisms of Earl Granville, defended the policy of the Government, and after some discussion the address was agreed to.

Commons. The address was moved by Viscount Curzon, and seconded by Mr. Houldsworth. Mr. Gladstone in the course of his

speech alluded to Ireland, and urged that the question should be dealt with promptly. Sir M. Hicks-Beach said that the Government had not altered their views respecting the condition of Ireland. Mr. Parnell promised to state at the proper time the demands of the Irish party for the government of the country. Lord R. Churchill and Mr. Healy also spoke.

January 22.—Mr. Sexton continued debate on the address, and taunted the Conservatives with deliberately exciting certain hopes in the breasts of the Irish people in order to secure a majority at the polls. The Attorney-General for Ireland defended the passage in the Queen's speech relating to Ireland. The debate was adjourned. Ninety new Bills were introduced.

January 25.—Mr. Hunter moved an amendment to the address with regard to the military operations in Burmah, which, after some discussion, was withdrawn. Mr. Barclay moved an amendment, calling for reform in the system of land tenure, which was negatived by 211 votes to 183.

LORDS. Lord Kilmorey's resolution in favour of the abolition of the post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland discussed, and subsequently withdrawn.

January 26.—The Land Registry Bill was read a second time, and, after the standing orders had been suspended, was passed through the remaining stage.

COMMONS. Sir M. Hicks-Beach gave notice to move for leave to introduce a Bill for the suppression of the National League. Mr. Jesse Collings moved his amendment to the address with regard to small allotments to labourers. After a long debate the amendment was carried by 329 votes to 250, the Government being defeated by 79 votes.

January 28.—Statements made in both Houses that Ministers had deemed it their duty to address a communication to Her Majesty.

February 1.—The resignation of the Ministry announced to Parliament, also that Mr. Gladstone had undertaken to form a Government. Both Houses adjourned to the 4th inst.

February 4.—Writs moved for the re-election of the new Ministers. Mr. Gladstone issued his election address.

February 9.—LORDS. Lord Herschell (late Sir Farrer Herschell) sworn in as a peer on his appointment as Lord Chancellor.

February 18.—Both Houses reassembled.

LORDS. Earl Granville announced that certain Bills would shortly be introduced. He refrained from making any statement as to the policy of the Government with regard to Ireland. His speech was criticised by the Marquis of Salisbury.

COMMONS. Mr. Gladstone made a statement, and said he hoped by the 22nd of March he would be in a position to state the policy of the Government with regard to Ireland. An amendment to the address, moved by Mr. Macfarlane, referring to the condition of the Highland Crofters, was rejected by 234 votes to 104. The address was then agreed to, and the Shop Hours Regulation Bill read a second time.

February 19.—Committee of Supply.

February 22.—Mr. Childers laid on the table the report of the Committee on the riots at the West-end. Mr. Gladstone moved the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into and amend the rules of procedure in the House. Discussion on Burmah. The Report of Supply agreed to.

February 23.—The Employers' Liability Act (1880) Amendment Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

LORDS. Discussion as to the constitution and condition of the Metropolitan Police.

February 24.—COMMONS. Debate on the Tenure of Town Houses (Ireland) Bill, which was withdrawn. The Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill read a second time.

February 25.—Mr. Trevelyan's Crofters' Bill read a first time.

March 1.—LORDS. The Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill and the Lunacy Bill were read a second time.

COMMONS. Committee of Supply. The Land Registry Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and was read a third time.

March 2.—Debate on the collection of labour statistics.

March 3.—Several private Bills were advanced a stage.

March 4.—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, a discussion on Irish affairs arose, during which the policy of the Government was challenged by the Opposition.

March 5.—On the motion for going into Supply, Mr. Labouchere moved an amendment for the Abolition of Hereditary Peers, which was negatived by 36 votes; 166 voted for, and 202 against.

March 8.—After a long debate the Crofters' (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

LORDS. Earl Granville stated that the Government had requested a Committee to resume consideration of certain proposals for the establishment of a line of British Mail Steamers from the City of Vancouver to Japan and Hong Kong.

March 9.—The Arbitration Bill, the Justices' Jurisdiction Bill, and the Law of Evidence Amendment Bill were read a second time.

COMMONS. The Manchester Ship Canal Bill was read a second time. Mr. Dillwyn moved a resolution in favour of Disestablishing the Church of England in Wales; to which an amendment was proposed by Mr. Albert Grey, in favour of the Church being reformed. The amendment was carried by 241 votes to 229.

March 10.—The Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Sir Joseph Pease, was talked out.

March 11.—Committee of Supply. On the vote for the Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens, Mr. Labouchere moved to reduce the vote by £50,403, the amount charged to the Imperial treasury for the maintenance of the London parks, which, he contended, should be kept up by Londoners. After some discussion, the amendment was carried by 131 votes against 114.

LORDS. The House agreed to the appointment of a Select Committee to join with a Committee of the Commons to inquire into the working of various Acts relating to India.

March 12.—COMMONS. On going into Supply a discussion arose on Trade depression, and the existing distress of the unemployed.

March 15.—On going into Supply, Lord C. Beresford proposed the expenditure of £5,577,000, to be provided out of the Sinking Fund, for the construction of a number of ships, thereby putting the Navy in a state of efficiency, and giving employment to skilled artizans and others in the ship-building ports. After a long discussion, the proposition was rejected by 206 votes against 98.

March 16.—Mr. Stansfeld's resolution for the

repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts, 1866–69, was agreed to without a division.

LORDS. The Parish Churches Bill read a second time.

March 17.—COMMONS. The second reading of the Church of Scotland Bill, moved by Mr. Finlay, was rejected by 202 votes to 177.

March 18.—Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates.

March 19. — Committee on the Labourers (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill.

LORDS. Lord Thurlow moved his resolution in favour of the Sunday opening of Museums. Viscount Midleton proposed an amendment declaring such opening to be undesirable. The resolution was carried by 76 votes to 62.

March 22. — The Justices' Jurisdiction Bill passed through Committee.

COMMONS. Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates. Previously Mr. Howard Vincent moved an amendment in favour of an immediate increase in the volunteer capitation grant, which was rejected by 187 votes to 166.

March 23. — A resolution condemning the present system of local taxation was, after an adverse amendment had been rejected, adopted by 216 votes to 176.

March 24. — Three Bills, dealing with the Tithe question, were read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee. The Durham Sunday Closing Bill read a second time.

March 25.—Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates. The second reading of the Contagious Diseases Act Repeal (No. 2) Bill agreed to without a division.

LORDS. Lord Denman's resolution in favour of opening Museums on Sunday, except during Divine service, negatived without a division.

March 26.—Two Bills to amend the Electric Lighting Act of 1882 were read a second time.

COMMONS. Mr. Gladstone informed Sir M. Hicks-Beach that his statement to be made on April 8 with regard to the Irish policy of the Government would be made with a view to admit of debate, and to procure the introduction of a Bill for the future Government of Ireland.

March 29.—LORDS. Discussion with regard to the cultivation of tobacco in the United Kingdom.

COMMONS. The resignation of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan officially confirmed. Committee on the Crofters' Bill.

March 30.—Mr. Henniker Heaton proposed a resolution in favour of an International Penny Postage, which was rejected by a majority of 131. Dr. Cameron's motion for the Disestablishment of the Church of Scotland defeated by 237 votes to 125.

LORDS. The Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill passed through Committee. The Idiots Bill read a second time.

March 31.—COMMONS. Sir H. Selwin Ibbetson's Police Forces Enfranchisement Bill was read a second time. The Allotments and Small Holdings Bill was talked out.

April 1.—Committee on the Crofters Bill resumed.

April 2.—The Contagious Diseases Acts Repeal (No. 2) Bill passed through Committee, and was read a third time.

April 5. — LORDS. The Compensation for Damage Bill read a second time.

April 6.—The Bill for extending the hours during which marriages may be solemnized was read a second time.

COMMONS. Mr. Gladstone paid a tribute to the memory of Mr. Forster.

April 7. — The Church Patronage Bill — a measure to prevent the sale of advowsons and next presentations—was read a second time.

April 8.—Mr. Gladstone moved for leave to introduce his Bill to amend the provision for the future government of Ireland, which proposed to establish a legislative body to sit in Dublin for the conduct of Irish business. The greatest excitement and interest prevailed in the House, which was crowded in every corner, Chairs were placed across the gangway from the bar to the table, and it was stated that such a scene had not been witnessed at Westminster since the famous "No Popery" riots led by Lord George Gordon. The debate which followed Mr. Gladstone's speech was continued by Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Parnell.

LORDS. The Compensation for Damage Bill was read a third time.

April 9.—During a debate on the motion for the second reading of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, the loss sustained by the death of Mr. Forster was referred to by Earl Spencer, the Earl of Iddesleigh, and Earl Cowper.

COMMONS. Mr. Chamberlain resumed the debate on the Government of Ireland Bill, and indicated many of the reasons which induced him to leave the Cabinet. He also described the leading principles of an alternative scheme. Lord Hartington and Mr. Morley were among the subsequent speakers.

April 12.—Lord R. Churchill opened the adjourned debate on the Government of Ireland Bill. After criticising the scheme, he characterized it as involving "a complicated, inextricable, and multitudinous mass of contradictions and absurdities." Sir Chas. Russell, Mr. Burt, Mr. Bradlaugh, and Mr. Whitbread also spoke.

April 13.—Mr. Goschen resumed the debate on the Government of Ireland Bill, and was followed by Mr. Arch, Mr. De Cobain, Mr. E. R. Russell, Lord E. Hamilton, Mr. Bickersteth, Mr. E. Robertson, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and Mr. Gladstone, who wound up the debate. Leave was given to introduce the Bill.

LORDS. Lord Rosebery made a statement with regard to Prince Alexander and the Roumelian question.

April 14.—COMMONS. Mr. Bradlaugh's Land Cultivation Bill was, after some discussion, withdrawn, as also was the Police Constables' Pensions Bill.

April 15.—The Speaker read a letter from Sir Thomas Erskine May, resigning the office of Clerk to the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the Budget. The revenue for the past year was less than the estimate by £1,208,699; the actual expenditure was £1,393,327 less than the estimate; and there was a deficit upon the year of £2,642,543. With regard to the ensuing year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipated a deficit of rather more than £500,000. He also proposed to exempt cottage brewers from the tax of 4*s.* for licences, at a loss of £16,000. To meet the deficit, he proposed to take £818,000 from the Sinking Fund, which would give a surplus of rather more than £250,000, after providing for an estimated expenditure of £89,610,321.

April 16.—Mr. Gladstone moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make amended provision for the sale and purchase of land in Ireland, which would give the Irish landlords the option of

being bought out. The measure authorized the issue of stock for that purpose to the amount of £50,000,000. Mr. Chamberlain made a further explanation of the reasons which led him to resign his position in the Cabinet. The Bill was read a first time.

April 19.—Committee on the Crofters' Bill.

May 3.—House reassembled after Easter recess. Committee of Supply: Civil Service Estimates.

May 4.—Discussions on Tobacco Duties, and Sir J. Pease's motion with regard to the Opium trade.

May 5.—Municipal Franchise (Ireland) Bill read a second time.

May 6.—Mr. Gladstone made statements as to the Greek question and the reorganization of the Egyptian army. The Railway and Canal Traffic Bill read a second time.

May 7.—The Charterhouse Bill, after short debate, withdrawn.

LORDS. The Marquis of Ripon answered question with regard to naval volunteers.

May 10.—Lord Rosebery announced that a commercial treaty had been signed with Spain. The Duke of Buckingham elected Chairman of Committees by 122 votes, against 103 for Lord Morley.

COMMONS. Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Irish Home Rule Bill. He detailed the modifications he was prepared to make. With regard to the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, he favoured the appointment of a joint Commission, representing members of Parliament on both sides of the St. George's Channel. Lord Hartington moved the rejection of the Bill. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Jordan, Lord Ebrington, and Mr. C. Lewis also spoke. The Crofters (Scotland) Bill read a third time.

May 11.—Sir J. Pease's resolution against capital punishment, after a debate, rejected by 117 votes to 62. Mr. Bartley's motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the levying of Income-tax negatived by 174 votes to 63.

LORDS. The Durham Sunday Closing Bill was read a second time by 47 votes to 41, after Lord Salisbury and Lord Bramwell had spoken against it.

May 12.—COMMONS. Returning Officers' Expenses (Ireland) Bill, Compulsory Purchase of Land Compensation Bill, and Beer Adulteration Bill read a second time.

May 13.—Debate on the Government of Ireland Bill continued by Sir Henry James, who argued that the measure would destroy the unity of the Empire. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, on behalf of the Government, pointed out that the main principle of the Bill was the establishment of a representative body in Ireland, and said that any arrangement as to Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament must be consistent with the principle. Mr. E. Clarke, Mr. J. Redmond, Mr. Boyd-Kinnear, Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Leatham, and Mr. B. Coleridge also contributed to the debate.

LORDS. On the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury the Church Patronage Bill was read a second time.

May 14.—COMMONS. Discussions on Trade Depression and Mining Royalties.

May 17.—Debate on the Government of Ireland Bill resumed by Sir R. Cross. Mr. Stansfeld contended that the Bill, if passed, would not destroy the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, and that it would be a step in the direction of federation. Mr. Bryce replied to Constitutional questions that had been raised.

LORDS. Custody of Infants Bill read a second time.

May 18.—COMMONS. Debate on the Government of Ireland Bill continued; speeches by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Labouchere, and others.

LORDS. The Labourers (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

May 19.—COMMONS. Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) Bill and the Railway Regulation Bill (Mr. Channing's) read a second time.

May 20.—Mr. John Morley moved the second reading of the Irish Arms Bill; Mr. Parnell, Major Saunderson, Lord R. Churchill, Sir Hy. James, Mr. Healy, Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and Mr. Gladstone were amongst those who took part in the debate. The second reading was carried by 303 votes to 89.

LORDS. The Crofters (Scotland) Bill read a second time.

May 21.—The Durham Sunday Closing Bill passed through Committee, with an amendment, proposed by the Bishop of Durham, providing that the Act should come into operation in October, 1886, and expire in July, 1890.

COMMONS. Several questions were put to Mr. Gladstone as to the duration of the debate on the Irish Government Bill. Lord Hartington was ruled out of order by the Speaker, and Mr. Chamberlain ineffectually attempted to speak. Mr. Gladstone promised to make a statement later on. The debate was resumed by Mr. Justin McCarthy in a moderate and conciliatory speech, and Mr. Finlay continued with an adverse criticism of the measure. Amongst others who spoke were Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. J. F. O'Brien, Mr. McIver, Mr. Rathbone, Major Saunderson, and Mr. Childers.

May 24.—LORDS. The Duke of St. Albans moved the second reading of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. The Duke of Argyll moved its rejection. The Archbishop of Canterbury spoke against the measure, which was rejected by 149 votes to 127.

COMMONS. Supply: Proposal by Mr. Rylands to omit £5,000 for Secret Service rejected by 319 votes to 44.

May 25.—Mr. Labouchere's motion to adjourn over Derby Day carried by 251 votes to 150. Lord Lymington resumed debate on the Government of Ireland Bill, and was followed by the Attorney-General (Sir C. Russell), Mr. Westlake, Mr. Trevelyan, and Mr. Healy.

LORDS. The Durham Sunday Closing Bill rejected on the motion for the third reading by 97 votes to 70.

May 27.—COMMONS. The Arms (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee, after an amendment had been introduced by Mr. John Morley, providing that the Act should expire on December 31st, 1887.

LORDS. The Crofters (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee with amendments.

May 28.—COMMONS. Mr. Gladstone on being asked, if the Government of Ireland Bill was read a second time, what the intentions of the Government were with regard to an Autumn Session, and his reply being unsatisfactory to Sir M. Hicks-Beach, that gentleman moved the adjournment of the House. An animated discussion ensued, during which it was elicited that an early prorogation would be adopted. The Irish members insisted on a division on the

motion, when *one*—Mr. Crilly—voted for the adjournment and 405 against. Debate on the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill resumed; speeches by Mr. Rigby, Mr. Atherley-Jones, Mr. Fisher, Sir T. D. Acland, and Sir R. Webster.

May 31.—LORDS. The Arms (Ireland) Bill read a first time.

COMMONS. A meeting of Liberal dissidents held in a Committee-room under the presidency of Mr. Chamberlain. A letter was read from Mr. Bright, who stated that he would vote against the second reading of the Irish Government Bill. A resolution was passed by 45 to 3 against the second reading of the Bill.

In the House Mr. Sexton initiated a discussion on the Belfast Main Drainage Bill. Mr. H. H. Fowler resumed the debate on the Home Rule Bill. It was continued by Lord J. Manners, Mr. F. Stevenson, Col. Hughes Hallett, Mr. Storey, Mr. Macnaghten, and Mr. D. Gray.

June 1.—Lord Hartington presided over a meeting of his followers held in a Committee-room. It was decided to oppose the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill.

In the House the debate on the Bill was resumed by Mr. Chamberlain, who announced that the amendments suggested by the Prime Minister did not meet his objections, therefore he felt it his duty to vote against the second reading. During his speech he was much interrupted. Mr. Sexton followed, and severely criticised the speech. Mr. Craig Sellar, Mr. Ince, and Mr. Magniac having spoken, Sir William Harcourt defended the principles of the Bill.

LORDS. The Arms (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and subsequently, the Standing Orders having been suspended, it passed through Committee, and was read a third time.

June 2.—COMMONS. Debate on the second reading of the Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill.

June 3.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor resumed the debate on the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill. Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. McArthur, Mr. Wodehouse, Col. Nolan, and Sir J. Goldsmid also spoke. Mr. J. Morley, appealing to the dissentient Liberals, said the Government were anxious to consider any amendment, provided that it did not introduce anarchy on the working of the measure, or interfere with the real and substantial liberty and power of the legislative body in Dublin.

June 4.—Mr. Illingworth continued the debate, and was followed by Mr. Osborne Morgan, Sir J. Pease, Mr. Trotter, Col. King-Harman, Mr. Pickersgill, and Mr. Moulton.

LORDS. The Marquis of Salisbury took exception to Mr. J. Morley's interpretation of his recent reference to coercion for Ireland, and also to certain remarks by Mr. Blaine in the United States.

June 7.—COMMONS. Debate on the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill concluded. Mr. Gladstone stated that the vote would be taken on the principle of establishing an Irish Parliament for the management of Irish affairs. Those who voted for the second reading would not pledge themselves to details. Amidst a scene of intense excitement the House divided, and the Government were defeated by 30 votes; 311 voting for the second reading and 341 against. This was the largest number of members that ever voted in the House. The House adjourned till Thursday the 10th.

June 8.—LORDS. International and Colonial Copyright Bill read a second time.

June 10.—Dissolution of Parliament announced in both Houses.

LORDS. The Earl of Carnarvon denied that he, as member of the late Conservative Government, had conveyed to Mr. Parnell "the intention of the Government to offer a statutory Parliament with power to protect Irish industries."

COMMONS. Supply: Navy Estimates.

June 11.—Army Estimates discussed. House adjourned for Whitsun recess.

June 12.—Mr. Gladstone issued his election manifesto.

June 16.—Returning Officers' Charges Bill read a third time.

June 17.—Sir Lyon Playfair made the annual statement with regard to education. Appropriation Bill read a second time.

June 18.—Statement with regard to French action in the New Hebrides.

LORDS. Several measures, including the Losses by Riot Compensation Bill, were advanced a stage.

June 21.—The Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act (1875) Amendment Bill read a second time, after the clause introduced by Mr. Labouchere in the House of Commons, charging the returning officer's expenses upon the rates, had been expunged.

COMMONS. The Appropriation Bill read a third time. The Indian Budget introduced.

June 22.—LORDS. The Shop Hours Regulation Bill passed through Committee, and the Appropriation Bill was read a second time.

June 23.—The Shop Hours Regulation Bill and several other Bills passed.

June 24.—A number of Bills passed through their final stages.

COMMONS. The Lords' amendments to the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers' Expenses) Bill and other Bills agreed to.

June 26.—Dissolution of Parliament.

The Twelfth Parliament of her Majesty's reign brought the Conservatives back to office, who, aided by the alliance of the "Unionist" Liberals, were for the short session masters of the situation. Owing to the excitement of the previous session, together with the lateness of the season—August 5—when Parliament first assembled, legislation, strictly speaking, was excluded from the Government's programme; and beyond passing a Bill appointing a Commission to inquire into the Belfast riots, and another repealing the Secret Service Money Act, no measure of importance was passed. The debate on the Address and Supply chiefly occupied the time of the House. Mr. Parnell's Bill for the relief of Irish tenants was debated for two nights, and then rejected by a majority of 95 votes.

August 5.—Parliament opened by Royal Commission.

COMMONS. Mr. A. Peel re-elected Speaker.

August 6.—Writs ordered to be issued for the re-election of Ministers.

LORDS. Her Majesty's approval given by commission to the election of Mr. Peel as Speaker.

August 10.—Parliament adjourned till 19th inst.

August 19.—LORDS. The Queen's Speech read

by commission. The Address was moved by Lord De Ros, and seconded by the Earl of Onslow. Earl Granville inquired as to the Irish policy of the Government. The Marquis of Salisbury replied that time was necessary for inquiry and consideration. It was proposed to issue a Commission on the Irish Land Question. The Address agreed to, and the House adjourned to 30th inst.

COMMONS. Debate on Mr. Bradlaugh's motion that the Sessional Order against the intervention of peers in Parliamentary elections should not be renewed. Order confirmed by 294 votes to 126. The Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was moved by Col. King-Harman, and seconded by Mr. J. Maclean. Mr. Gladstone spoke at some length on the Irish Question, and was followed by Lord R. Churchill, who explained the future policy of the Government.

August 29.—The debate on the Address continued by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Conybeare, and others.

August 23.—Mr. W. H. Smith made a statement with regard to alleged Ordnance scandals. Mr. Labouchere resumed the debate on the Address, and was followed by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Illingworth, Lord Hartington, and Mr. J. Morley.

August 24.—Mr. Parnell moved an amendment to the Address in favour of stopping evictions in Ireland. After a speech from Mr. Plunket, Mr. Gladstone criticised at some length the Irish policy of the Government.

August 25.—The debate on the Address resumed by Sir T. Esmonde. Among the subsequent speakers were Mr. W. Redmond, Mr. Addison, Mr. Crilly, Mr. G. W. Balfour, Mr. Stewart, and Col. Saunderson, whose speech was frequently interrupted by the Nationalist members, the Speaker several times intervening.

August 26.—Mr. E. Russell moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the appointment of General Buller to a post in the South of Ireland. After a long discussion the motion was defeated by a majority of 95. Mr. Flynn resumed the debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir C. Russell also spoke.

August 27.—Mr. Sexton continued the debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment, and was followed by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Sir W. Hart Dyke, Sir W. Harcourt, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach. On a division the amendment was rejected by 304 votes to 181.

August 30.—Two amendments respecting the annexation of Burmah were negatived by majorities of 76 and 73.

LORDS. The Queen's reply to the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne brought up by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.

August 31.—COMMONS. Discussion on the crofters' grievances. Mr. Esslemont moved an amendment, which was rejected by 203 to 121.

September 1.—Mr. Sexton moved his amendment to the Address, insisting that the most imperative and urgent measures were necessary for the maintenance of social order in Belfast. He quoted extracts from a speech made by Lord R. Churchill at Belfast in order to show that the noble lord was in some way responsible for incitement to disorder. This was denied by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and the discussion was carried on till the adjournment of the House at 6 o'clock.

September 2.—The debate on Mr. Sexton's amendment was resumed, during which Col. Saunderson was twice called to order by the Speaker. Speeches were delivered by Mr. J. Morley, Col. Waring, Mr. H. Campbell, Mr. Macartney, Mr. W. Redmond (who was required by the Speaker to withdraw and apologize for an expression), Mr. W. A. Macdonald, Mr. Biggar, and Sir W. Harcourt. The amendment was ultimately rejected by 225 to 128, and the Address was agreed to.

LORDS. Earl Cadogan stated that the Government had a return of 28 deaths in connection with the Belfast riots.

September 3.—COMMONS. Report on Address finally disposed of.

September 6.—Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates.

LORDS. The Secret Service Money Repeal Bill read a first time.

September 7.—COMMONS. Army Estimates discussed and remaining votes agreed to.

September 8.—Navy Estimates considered in Committee of Supply.

September 9.—Supply: Civil Service and Revenue Votes discussed.

September 10.—Mr. Parnell formally introduced the Irish Tenants' Relief Bill.

September 13.—Lord R. Churchill announced the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Civil Service.

LORDS. The Secret Service Money Repeal Bill read a second time.

September 14.—COMMONS. Sir J. Fergusson made a statement with regard to the abdication of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria.

September 15.—Belfast Disturbances Inquiry Bill read a third time.

September 16.—Civil Service Estimates further discussed in Committee of Supply.

September 17.—Supply: Irish Constabulary Votes obtained, and the Estimates finished.

September 18.—The Appropriation Bill introduced.

September 20.—Mr. Parnell moved the second reading of the Tenants' Relief (Ireland) Bill. Mr. P. Fitzgerald moved an adverse amendment. Mr. Gladstone spoke on the Bill, and was followed by Mr. Matthews.

September 21.—The Appropriation Bill passed through Committee. Mr. J. Morley resumed the debate on the Tenants' Relief Bill, which he supported. He was followed by Mr. Chaplin, the Marquis of Hartington, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and Mr. Dillon. The second reading was rejected by 297 votes to 202. The amendment was agreed to without a division.

September 22.—The Appropriation Bill read a third time.

LORDS. The Appropriation Bill read a first time.

September 23.—The Appropriation Bill passed through remaining stages.

September 24.—Parliament formally prorogued by Commission to November 11th, and subsequently to January 13, 1887, when it is to meet for the despatch of business.

TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

Passed in the First Session of the Twenty-third Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (49 & 50 Vict. A.D. 1886).

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

1. An Act to make temporary provision for the conduct of the business of the Office of Land Registry.
2. To declare the meaning of Section Eleven of the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, so far as regards Eels.
3. To remove doubts as to the Validity of certain Marriages.
4. To apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending 31st March, 1885 and 1886.
5. For extending, with amendments, to grounds for drill and other military purposes, the enactments relating to the Acquisition and Regulation of Rifle Ranges.
6. To continue the Glebe Loans (Ireland) Acts.
7. To apply the sum of £12,713,318 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending 31st March, 1887.
8. To provide, during twelve months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.
9. To amend the Prisons Act of 1877, so far as regards the Superannuation of Prison Officers.
10. To repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts, 1866 to 1869.
11. To provide for the Payment of Compensation for Damage done during a certain Riot in the Metropolitan District.
12. To amend the Bankruptcy (Office Accommodation) Act, 1885.
13. To provide for the transfer to the Dominion of Canada of the Lighthouse at Cape Race, Newfoundland, and its appurtenances, and for other purposes connected therewith.
14. For extending the hours within which Marriages may be lawfully solemnized.
15. To amend the Law as to the Rating of Lands occupied for Sporting purposes in Scotland.
16. To amend the Law in regard to the Vacating of Seats in the House of Commons.
17. To make temporary provision for the better Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland.
18. To grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, and to amend the laws relating to Inland Revenue.
19. To suspend for a period certain payments under the National Debt Act, 1881; and to reduce for a like period the Permanent Annual Charge of the National Debt.
20. To amend the Law in respect to the Discovery and Interment of Persons drowned.
21. To amend the Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act, 1855.
22. To amend the Enactments relating to Offices, Stations, and Buildings for the Metropolitan Police Force.
23. To amend the Companies Acts of 1862, 1867, 1870, 1877, 1879, 1880, and 1883.
24. To continue and amend for a further limited period the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1881.
25. For giving facilities for the care, education, and training of Idiots and Imbeciles.
26. To apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service ending 31st March, 1887, and to appropriate the Supplies.
27. To amend the Law relating to the Guardianship and Custody of Infants.
28. To amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy so far as relates to Agricultural Labourers' Wages.
29. To amend the Law relating to the Tenure of land by Crofters in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and for other purposes relating thereto.
30. To amend the Patriotic Fund Acts, 1867 and 1881.
31. To remove doubts respecting the sitting and acting of the Chancellor and other officers of the University of Oxford as Justices of the Peace.
32. To amend the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.
33. To amend the Law respecting International and Colonial Copyright.
34. To extend the time for the Repayment of Loans granted by the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy to Incumbents of Benefices.
35. For the Representation in the Parliament of Canada of Territories which for the time being form part of the Dominion, but are not included in any Province.
36. To provide for the determination of the Acts respecting the Sale and Transfer of incumbered Estates in the West Indies.
37. To remove certain doubts respecting the construction of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883, so far as respects the drawings by which specifications are required to be accompanied, and as respects exhibitions.
38. To provide Compensation for Losses by Riots.
39. To amend the Law relating to Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries.
40. To amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1872.
41. To alter certain duties of Customs and to amend the laws relating to the Customs, and for other purposes.
42. For amending the Law as to the appointment of Revising Barristers in England.
43. To amend the Law relating to the appointment of Revising Barristers and the attendance of County Officers at Revision Courts in Ireland.
44. Further to amend the Acts relating to the raising of Money by the Metropolitan Board of Works; and for other purposes.

45. To grant Money for the purpose of loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners, the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, the Irish Land Commissioners, and the Fishery Board for Scotland, and to amend the Acts and make other provisions relating to the above-mentioned Commissioners and Board.

46. To amend the Act 6 & 7 William IV. c. 108.

47. To appoint additional Commissioners for executing the Acts for granting a Land Tax and other Rates and Taxes.

48. To amend the Medical Acts.

49. To empower the Admiralty to form a Harbour of Refuge at Peterhead, in the county of Aberdeen, and to execute and maintain breakwater piers and other works and conveniences in connection therewith; and for other purposes.

50. To amend the Law relating to the Terms of Removal from Houses in Scotland.

51. To make provision for the borrowing of money by Parochial Boards, and for other purposes relating to the Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

52. To amend the Law relating to the Maintenance of Married Women who shall have been deserted by their Husbands.

53. To amend the Law relating to Sea Fishing Boats in Scotland.

54. To amend the Tithe Commutation Acts as to Extraordinary Tithe Rentcharge on hop grounds, orchards, fruit plantations, and market gardens, and to provide for fixing the capital value thereof and the redemption of the same.

55. To limit the Hours of Labour of Children and Young Persons in Shops.

56. For the Protection of Children against the Sale to them of Intoxicating Liquors.

57. To amend the provisions of the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, 1875.

58. To regulate the Expenses and to control the Charges of Returning Officers at Parliamentary Elections in Scotland.

59. To amend the Labourers (Ireland) Acts.

TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

Passed in the First Session of the Twenty-fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (50 Vict. A.D. 1886).

1. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31st, 1887, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

2. To repeal the enactments authorizing the issue out of the Consolidated Fund of Money for Secret Service within the United Kingdom.

3. To amend the Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885.

4. For facilitating the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to hold a Court of Inquiry respecting Riots and Disturbances at Belfast.

5. To continue various expiring Laws.

PARLIAMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Assembled.	Dissolved.	Duration.			
			Yrs.	m.	d.
	GEORGE III.				
1	Sept. 27, 1796*	June 29, 1802	5	9	2
2	Oct. 29, 1802	Oct. 25, 1806	3	11	26
3	Dec. 15, 1806	April 29, 1807	0	4	14
4	June 22, 1807	Sept. 29, 1812	5	3	7
5	Nov. 24, 1812	June 10, 1818	5	6	16
6	Jan. 14, 1819	Feb. 29, 1820	1	1	15
	GEORGE IV.				
7	April 23, 1820	June 2, 1826	6	1	10
8	Nov. 14, 1826	July 24, 1830	3	8	10
	WILLIAM IV.				
9	Oct. 26, 1830	April 22, 1831	0	5	27
10	June 14, 1831	Dec. 3, 1832	1	5	19
11	Jan. 29, 1833	Dec. 30, 1834	1	11	1
12	Feb. 19, 1835	July 17, 1837	2	4	28
	VICTORIA.				
13	Nov. 15, 1837	June 23, 1841	3	7	8
14	Aug. 19, 1841	July 23, 1847	5	11	4
15	Nov. 18, 1847	July 1, 1852	4	7	13
16	Nov. 4, 1852	Mar. 21, 1857	4	4	17
17	April 30, 1857	April 23, 1859	1	11	23
18	May 31, 1859	July 6, 1865	6	1	6
19	Feb. 1, 1866	Nov. 11, 1868	2	9	10
20	Dec. 10, 1868	Jan. 26, 1874	5	1	16
21	Mar. 5, 1874	Mar. 25, 1880	6	0	20
22	April 29, 1880	Nov. 18, 1885	5	6	20
23	Jan. 12, 1886	June 26, 1886	0	5	14
24	Aug. 5, 1886	*The Present Parliament, elected* July, 1886.			

* Parliament first met after the Union with Ireland, January 22, 1801.

DECEMBER, 1885.

2. Fight between Boers and Massouw's Natives. Boers are said to have shot all who attempted to escape, without regard to age or sex.

3. Violent earthquake shocks in Algeria. In the village of Msila 32 killed and 14 wounded. The residence of the French Administrator fell in, burying several Europeans in the ruins.

7. Opening of the 88th annual show of the Smithfield Cattle Club at the Agricultural Hall.

—. The new Turkish minister, Rustem Pasha, introduced to the Queen at Windsor.

8. Treasure sunk in the Spanish mail steamer *Alphonso XII.*, off Grand Canary, and amounting to £100,000, nearly all recovered.

—. The session of the United States Congress opened.

9. A new water reservoir, said to contain 45,000,000 gallons, for the supply of Tunbridge Wells, formally opened at Pembury.

10. Mr. Charles Pulman, Clerk of the Works at British Museum, fined for feeding the pigeons with seeds steeped in spirits of wine. No legal offence having been committed, fine was made nominal.

11. Funeral of Wm. Henry Vanderbilt at New York.

12. Grand funeral service at Madrid for late King Alfonso; thirty-four Bishops were present at the altar.

—. James Lambourne, formerly a private in the 14th Regiment of Foot, and one of the few survivors of the Battle of Waterloo, was buried at Nunhead.

13. Twelve persons burnt to death in Looe Street, Plymouth.

14. In consequence of the new regulations respecting care of dogs, 7,000 dogs had been taken into custody up to this date.

—. Gold in considerable quantities has been found in Saramaca.

—. Requiem mass for the soul of the late King of Spain celebrated before the Pope in the Sistine Chapel.

—. King Theebaw arrived in Madras.

15. The Crown recovered in the Court of Queen's Bench £1,986 penalties for smuggling against a Leeds tobacconist. The tobacco was brought to Hull in coffins and hollow balks of timber.

17. One of the piers of the Pont Neuf, over the Seine at Paris, sunk as if into mud, and the other piers fell out of plumb, breaking the gas mains, &c. The foundation was laid by Henri III. in 1578.

—. Bank rate raised from 3 to 4 per cent.

18. Last day of polling in the General Election.

19. Annual football match played at Bradford between North and South, when the latter won by two goals and three tries to one try.

21. The 90th birthday of the historian, Leopold von Ranke, celebrated in Berlin.

—. An armistice till March 1st, 1886, signed between Servia and Bulgaria.

—. Funeral of King Ferdinand of Portugal at Lisbon.

22. Suicide from Clifton Suspension Bridge, making the 19th since the opening of the bridge.

—. A treaty of peace between the Hova representatives and the French agents announced in the French Chambers.

—. Annual dinner at Freemasons' Tavern of subscribers to Commercial Travellers' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children. Subscriptions of over £4,000 were announced.

24. A shark, over 6 feet long, caught in the basin at Kirkwall Harbour.

—. Highbury Fields, 27 acres in extent, thrown open as a public recreation ground. The land was purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works and Islington Vestry for £60,000.

25. A decree promulgated in St. Petersburg establishing a political agency in Bokhara.

28. M. Grévy re-elected President of the French Republic for seven years by 457 votes out of 589.

30. Queen Christina of Spain took the oath before Congress to be faithful to the heir to the crown during "his or her" minority.

—. General Stephenson inflicted a severe defeat on the Soudan Arabs encamped at Giniss, near Kosheh.

31. Rupture of diplomatic relations between Italy and the United States of Columbia.

Consols, highest price, 100⅞; lowest, 99.

JANUARY, 1886.

1. The annexation of Upper Burmah to the British Empire formally proclaimed.

—. Reported capture and murder of Bishop Hannington in Central Africa, on October 31, 1885.

4. A company formed at Amsterdam for draining the Zuyder Zee.

5. Severe shock of earthquake in the valley of the Dart, in Devonshire.

7. Mr. J. C. Humphreys was fined £150 for non-compliance with the Board of Trade regulations at the Japanese Village, Knightsbridge.

9. First mineral train passed through the Severn Tunnel.

10. Col. Gordon carried a Dacoit entrenched position near Sagaing, at point of bayonet.

11. Suspension of the Jersey Banking Company.

—. An attempt made by insurgents to seize the fortress of Cartagena.

12. Meeting of the new Parliament for the election of a Speaker and the swearing-in of members.

13. Mr. Bradlaugh took the oath and subscribed the roll of Parliament.

—. The Prefect of the Eure assassinated on the railway while travelling from Paris to Evreux.

—. A violent gale and thunderstorm visited the western and midland counties, the roof of the railway station at Stratford-on-Avon being blown off.

14. At a meeting of the Submarine Continental Railway Co. it was resolved to proceed with a bill for maintenance and continuance of the tunnel under the Straits of Dover.

17. The Emperor of Russia performed the ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva.

18. Burmese defeated with heavy loss: six guns taken.

26. The tunnel under the Mersey, from Liverpool to Birkenhead, opened by the Prince of Wales.

—. Lock-out of cigar manufacturers in New York: 9,000 men thrown out of employ.

—. The Queen opened Parliament in person.

21. Bank rate lowered from 4 to 3 per cent.

25. Mr. R. S. Ball, Astronomer Royal for Ireland, knighted by Lord Carnarvon at Dublin Castle.

26. Duke of Seville sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment and forfeiture of rank as Colonel for disrespectful language to the Queen Regent of Spain.

27. Messrs. Richard and Walter Belt were committed for trial on a charge of defrauding Sir W. Abdy of £4,500.

30. Five persons killed by the fall of some houses at Holloway.

—. A young man killed at Keighley while playing in a football match.

—. Bank of Ireland Stock fell £7.

31. Sixteen men drowned by the foundering of the steamer *Fulmer* off Kilkee Bay.

—. Ironclads *Téméraire, Superb, Neptune*, and despatch vessel *Iris* left Malta for Suda Bay, Crete.

Consols, highest price, 100⅜; lowest, 99⅜.

FEBRUARY.

1. Mutiny in the Mersey on board the Roman Catholic reformatory ship *Clarence*.

2. Kennel Club exhibition of dogs opened at Crystal Palace: 1,700 dogs exhibited.

—. Miss Mary Gladstone, daughter of the Premier, married to Rev. H. Drew, curate of Hawarden.

—. In St. Paul's Cathedral the Rev. Lord Alywne Compton consecrated Bishop of Ely, and the Rev. E. Bickersteth, Bishop of Japan.

3. Lord Dufferin left Calcutta for Burmah.

4. New Mission Hall opened at Mile End, arranged to contain 4,300 persons.

—. The French Chamber resolve to comply with a petition to sell the Crown jewels to provide a superannuation fund for aged workmen.

5. While excavating at the Acropolis, 3 colossal statues of women, completely coloured, belonging to the period before Phidias, were discovered.

6. 18th annual dinner of the French Hospital and Dispensary; M. Waddington presided: collection amounted to £2,400.

8. Danish Parliament closed by the King owing to conflict between the Folkething and Government.

—. Serious rioting in London; the mob doing much damage to houses and property on their way from Trafalgar Square to Hyde Park, and afterwards to Oxford Street.

—. News received in Lerwick that the *Columbine* smack, which, with a sick woman on board, had been missing for eight days, had been picked up all safe off Norway.

10. Serious accident on Great Northern Railway at Finsbury Park Station, injuring 30 people.

11. Rioting in Leicester; the mob attacking the hosiery factories.

12. A decree *nisi* granted in the Crawford divorce case.

13. Russians made formal entry into Penjdeh.

15. Four men sentenced at Middlesex Sessions to various terms of imprisonment for rioting in London on the 8th inst.

16. Prize fight in the Forest of St. Germain between two English pugilists.

—. The Archbishop of Canterbury formally opened the new House of Laymen.

17. The members of Mr. Gladstone's third administration kissed hands on their appointment.

18. Bank rate reduced from 3 to 2 per cent.

—. A fund raised at the Mansion House for the relief of the unemployed reached £48,000.

20. The Duke of Edinburgh left for Portsmouth to take command-in-chief of the Mediterranean Squadron.

—. The new Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Aberdeen, and his Countess, make their state entry into Dublin.

22. An attachment applied for against "Punch," for contempt in publishing cartoon "Sneaking Sedition," refused on the ground of no jurisdiction.

—. Sir E. Henderson tendered his resignation as Chief Commissioner of Police.

23. The Queen decorated officers and men of the Soudan campaign.

24. The Commercial Bank of South Australia suspended payment.

25. A great snowstorm in the north of Scotland caused a serious interruption to road and railway traffic.

—. Two men drowned when attempting to cross the ice on the Serpentine in Hyde Park.

—. Equestrian entertainment by Hengler, attended by the Queen; first time since the death of the Prince Consort.

27. The Malagasy-French Treaty ratified in the French Chamber by a large majority.

—. First stone of a chapel at Cannes, in memory of the Duke of Albany laid by Prince of Wales.

Consols, highest price, 101½; lowest, 100⅛.

MARCH.

1. Heavy snowstorm with high wind throughout the kingdom.

2. The Lord Chancellor unveiled a statue of the late Mr. G. E. Street in the Central Hall of the Royal Courts of Justice.

3. Treaty of peace between Servia and Bulgaria signed at Bucharest.

—. Capt. Childe's Standard won the United Kingdom Steeplechase.

5. Some men connected with the riots in the West End on Feb. 8th sentenced to terms of imprisonment, varying from five years' penal servitude to three months' hard labour.

5–6. Heavy falls of snow in the northern counties and Wales.

7. Marriage of the Infanta Eulalie of Spain, with Prince Antonio of Orleans.

—. Three men drowned by the foundering of a fishing-boat near Flamborough Head.

8. Seven persons killed by the bursting of a boiler in Cardiff Docks.

10. The fort of Gwalior restored to the Maharaja Scindia.

—. Preliminary meeting of foreign ambassadors at Constantinople on the Bulgarian question.

—. Terrible railway collision at Monte Carlo and Mentone Railway: several carriages fell into the sea; many persons killed and wounded.

11. Great fire at the Custom House, Buenos Ayres; loss of merchandize estimated at from £600,000 to £1,000,000.

13. From this day soldiers of all arms and all regiments allowed to wear their beards.

14. The Cunard steamer *Oregon* lost by collision with a schooner; crew and passengers saved by the German steamer *Fulda*.

15. Scotland and the northern portions of England and Wales again visited by heavy snowstorms.

—. Richard Belt, sculptor, sentenced to 12 months' hard labour for obtaining money under false pretences from Sir W. N. Abdy.

15. Sir C. Warren appointed Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police in succession to Sir E. Y. W. Henderson.

16. William Turnour, "Viscount Hinton," sentenced to 12 months' hard labour for obtaining goods under false pretences.

17. The Duchess of Connaught gave birth to a daughter at Buckingham Palace.

18. Riotous demonstration at Manchester.

23. The P. and O. steamer *Carthage* made the passage of Suez Canal at night by means of the electric light.

24. The Queen in state laid the foundation-stone of the new medical examination hall of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons on the Thames Embankment.

—. Mr. Naylor's Fulmen won the Lincolnshire Handicap.

27. Colliery explosion at Aberdare: three men killed and several injured.

29. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan resigned their places in the Ministry, and were succeeded by Mr. Stansfeld and Lord Dalhousie.

30. A violent gale over all England; a portion of the Exhibition at Liverpool unroofed, killing one man and injuring another.

Consols, highest price, 101⅜; lowest, 100⅛.

APRIL.

1. "Reply Post Cards" for foreign countries in the Postal Union came into use.

2. Five members of the Board of Aldermen of New York arrested on charges of bribery in connection with the Broadway Railway franchise.

—. Great meeting in the Guildhall to protest against the proposed Home Rule Bill for Ireland.

3. The Universities Boat Race won by Cambridge.

6. Grand reception of Abbé Liszt at St. James's Hall, on the production of his oratorio of "St. Elisabeth."

7. Mansion House fund for the unemployed reached £77,910, including the street collection on April 3rd of £1,200.

—. The Abbé Liszt visited the Queen at Windsor, and played some musical selections.

10. Messrs. Hyndman, Burns, Champion, and Williams, charged with sedition in Trafalgar Square on Feb. 8th, are acquitted.

13. Mr. Ginnett, proprietor of a travelling circus, obtained £1,500 damages for libel against the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

15. The Queen of Spain remitted the sentence passed on the Duke of Seville to exile in the Balearic Isles.

17. Opening of new deep-water docks at Tilbury; constructed at a cost of £3,000,000.

—. Acquittal of Mrs. Bartlett on the charge of poisoning her husband.

—. Destruction of the town of Stry, in Galicia, by fire.

18. The Bishop of Madrid fired at, and mortally wounded, on the steps of San Isidro.

21. Very interesting remains of the old structure burnt in the eleventh century, found near Christchurch Cathedral, Dublin.

22. Crystal Palace Gas Company fined for supplying impure gas.

23. Suspension of the Cardiff Savings Bank, with over 5,000 depositors on its books.

—. 520 feet of a wall, five to six feet thick, successfully removed by dynamite at the Royal Albert Docks, Blackwall.

23. Three boys killed by the fall of a mass of sand in a disused gravel pit at Aberdeen.

24. Two men and four women drowned by the upsetting of a boat off Chelsea.

25. News received at Rome of the massacre of Italian Scientific Expedition under Count Porro, by the Ameer of Harrar, in the Somali country.

26. Review of Volunteers at Dover and Portsmouth.

—. Ultimatum presented to the Greek Government, calling upon it to promise disarmament within a week.

28. Two persons burnt to death in Beak Street, Regent Street; and another killed by leaping from a window.

—. The Duke of Westminster's Ormonde won the Two Thousand Guineas at Newmarket.

—. The new Chinese Envoy and suite arrived in London.

Consols, highest price, 101; lowest, 100¼.

MAY.

1. Christening of the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Bagshot Church, in presence of the Queen as sponsor.

—. New Parcel Post rates came into force.

4. The Colonial and Indian Exhibition opened by the Queen.

—. Bursting of a 43-ton gun on board the *Collingwood*.

5. Socialist riots at Chicago: several policemen killed.

6. Derby theatre burnt: one of the actors suffocated.

—. Opening of the International Exhibition at Edinburgh by Prince Albert Victor.

—. Bank rate raised from 2 to 3 per cent.

7. Two lives lost by a dynamite explosion at Newry.

—. Duel between M. Rochefort and M. Portalis; four shots exchanged without effect.

8. A fire at Glasgow caused the death of three persons.

—. Philip Gosset, late managing director of the Jersey Banking Company, sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude for appropriating nearly £40,000 of public money.

11. The Queen opened the International Exhibition at Liverpool.

12. Three lives lost at a fire in Shoreditch, and two at a fire in Hackney.

13. Public meetings to discuss public affairs forbidden in Prussia without 48 hours' notice to the police.

14. One man killed and another injured by dynamite at Leadhill Mill, Dumfriesshire.

15. A man suffocated in a fire at Stanhope Street, Clare Market.

—. Three lives lost by the overturning of a boat near Bray, on the Thames.

—. One of the New York aldermen, tried for receiving bribes in 1884, was found guilty; the first conviction for bribery ever obtained in the State of New York.

16. Suakin evacuated by the British troops.

17. Birth (posthumous) of the King of Spain.

19. Old burial-ground of St. Mary-le-Strand (Tom All-alone's) opened as a playground for the children in Drury Lane.

20. A butcher near Chippenham sentenced to two months' imprisonment for sending bad meat to the London market.

21. Sale of Lord Dudley's china: total realized, £40,856.

22. Marriage of the Crown Prince of Portugal to Princess Marie Amélie of Orléans.

24. Sculling match for the championship of England won by George Perkins of Rotherhithe.

—. A florist at Stratford obtained £500 damages against the Great Eastern Railway Co. for damage done by smoke from locomotives.

26. The Derby won by the Duke of Westminster's Ormonde.

28. Fresh discovery of gold in Western Australia announced.

—. The Australian cricketers beat the Oxford University team by 25 runs.

—. The Duke of Hamilton's Miss Jummy won the Oaks.

29. Statue of John Hunter presented to the Oxford Museum by the Queen; unveiled by Princess Christian.

—. The freedom of the Grocers' Company given to the Marquis of Salisbury.

31. Three men killed by the bursting of a steam boiler at Limehouse.

Consols, highest price, 102¼; lowest, 100¾.

JUNE.

1. The parish church of Shustoke, near Birmingham, struck by lightning, and the interior destroyed by fire.

—. Canon Liddon elected Bishop of the diocese of Edinburgh, but he declined the honour.

—. French flag hoisted on the New Hebrides.

2. Herr Most sentenced to a year's imprisonment and fine of 500 dollars, for his share in the Chicago riots.

—. Meet of Four-in-hand Club; more than 20 coaches present.

—. Hereford Cathedral struck by lightning.

—. Marriage of the President of the United States to Miss Agnes Folsom.

—. The committee of the French Chamber decide in favour of the expulsion of the Royal Princes from France.

3. Sculling-match for £200 between Bubear of Hammersmith and Nelson of Sydney resulting in a victory for the former.

—. Rule against soldiers smoking in the street done away with; may smoke after 5 p.m. between Oct. 1st and March 31st, and after 6 p.m. between April 1st and Sept. 30th.

4. Serious riots, resulting in loss of life, commence in Belfast.

6. Mr. Vyner's Minting won the Grand Prix de Paris.

7. Sculling-match between Matterson of New South Wales and Godwin of Putney resulting in the victory of the former by two lengths.

9. Eruption of Mount Tarawera, New Zealand, and destruction of Wairoa and the famous Pink Terraces near Lake Rotomahana.

—. Madame Patti married to Signor Niccolini at Swansea, before the French Consul.

10. The Ascot Gold Cup won by Baron de Hirsch's Althorp.

—. Bank rate reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent.

13. King of Bavaria drowned himself in the Starnberg lake; Dr. Gudden also drowned in attempting to save the King.

14. Vancouver, British Columbia, destroyed by fire.

19. Funeral of the late King of Bavaria.

—. The Duke of Cambridge inspected the Volunteers in Hyde Park.

21. The foundation-stone of the new Tower Bridge across the Thames laid by the Prince of Wales.

22. A bill for the expulsion of the Royal Princes from France passed by 137 votes to 122: to take effect from the 24th.

25. Amended extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States signed in London.

27. Hospital Sunday in the metropolis.

28. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone of the People's Palace at Mile End.

—. The first through train on the Canadian-Pacific Railway left Montreal for Vancouver.

30. The Queen opened the Royal Holloway College at Egham, erected for women at the cost of the late Mr. Thomas Holloway.

Consols, highest price, 102¼; lowest, 100½.

JULY.

1. Commencement of the elections for a new Parliament.

—. New Parcel Post for some of the Colonies came into force.

—. Prince and Princess of Wales opened Industrial Buildings at Hoxton.

—. Sentence of 18 months' imprisonment passed on E. Rawdon for publishing a statement that he was engaged to be married to the Hon. Violet Lane Fox, daughter of Lord Conyers.

2. The Queen reviewed nearly 15,000 troops at Aldershot.

3. The new Maharaja of Gwalior installed; Sir Gunput Rao being appointed regent during the prince's minority.

7. Destructive fire at Brussels University.

—. First despatch of parcels to Australia by parcel post.

12. The *New York Herald's* expedition to the North Pole started under Colonel Gilder.

—. Opening of the 27th annual meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon.

14. Meeting of the British and Colonial Temperance Congress at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly.

16. Annual meeting of the International Arbitration and Peace Association at Westminster Palace Hotel.

17. Shocking accident at Woolwich: a man's body embedded in a block of steel.

—. Five lives lost by the capsizing of a pleasure boat near Ballina.

20. Private Jackson, of the First Lincoln Volunteers, won the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon.

—. Election of 16 Scottish Representative Peers in Holyrood Palace.

23. Crawford divorce case, Crawford *v.* Dilke, concluded: jury finding that the decree *nisi* was not obtained contrary to the justice of the case.

24. Sale of the Blenheim pictures: the Rubens's obtained high prices; the day's sale amounting to £34,834.

—. The Anglo-Spanish Commercial Convention ratified by Spain.

25. Rioting in Amsterdam: 25 persons killed and about 90 wounded.

26. A memorial bust of the late Earl of Mayo unveiled in the crypt of St. Paul's.

29. Russia closed Batoum as a free port.

—. Mr. Peck's The Bard walked over for the Goodwood Gold Cup.

31. Renewed riots in Belfast: the mob fired on by the police.

—. 200 marines landed at Tiree to assist in serving notices on the crofters.

Consols, highest price, 101⅝; lowest, 100⅞.

AUGUST.

1. Kermadec Islands annexed by the British Government.

3. The Marquis of Salisbury and other Ministers attend at Windsor and accept the seals of office.

5. The new Parliament meets for the election of Speaker.

—. Completion of the James Watt Dock at Greenock.

6. The mob at Belfast again fired on by the police.

8. The Emperors of Germany and Austria met at Gastein.

10. Opening of the 54th annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Brighton.

—. President Cleveland appointed Mr. James Mathews, a man of colour, Recorder of Deeds.

11. The Rhondda Labour and Liberal Association agree to allow Mr. Abraham, M.P., £160 a year for his Parliamentary services.

14. An English eleven defeated the Australian cricketers by an innings and 217 runs.

—. Several persons killed and many wounded owing to riots in Belfast.

15. Four persons drowned by the capsizing of a boat in Sligo Bay.

16. Neil Matterson defeated George Perkins of Rotherhithe in a sculling-match on the Thames.

19. Parliament opened by Royal Commission.

—. A violent hurricane seriously injured the crops and shipping at Jamaica.

20. Great fire on the premises of the London Oil Storage Company in the Isle of Dogs.

21. Dr. Wendell Holmes, after several months' stay in England, left the Mersey for New York.

—. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria abducted from his palace at Sofia, and carried to Reni, in Russia.

24. A new park at Leicester opened by the mayor and mayoress.

—. Inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital on a child suffocated by a cat.

25. Celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the city of Ripon.

—. The Great Ebor Handicap Plate won by Mr. Childwick's Le Caissier.

26. Bank rate raised from 2½ to 3½ per cent.

27. Earthquake on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean and at South Carolina.

—. New deep-water entrance to Royal Albert Docks opened.

30. International sculling-match opened on the Thames.

31. Earthquake in the southern States of America, and destruction of Charleston.

—. M. Michel Eugène Chevreul, an eminent French chemist, completed his hundredth year.

Consols, highest price, 101½; lowest, 100⅝.

SEPTEMBER.

1. William Beach of New South Wales won the final heat in the International sculling match on the Thames.

—. The Severn Tunnel opened for passenger traffic.

1–8. Meeting of the British Association at Birmingham.

3. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria returned to Sofia.

5. Great pigeon race from Westminster Bridge to Brussels; nearly 300 birds released.

7. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria quitted Sofia on abdicating the throne.

—. First race for the American Cup between the yachts *Mayflower* and *Galatea* won by the former.

10. Ten lives lost by an explosion at Dean Lane Colliery, near Bristol.

11. Second International yacht race won by the *Mayflower*.

12. Fifteen persons killed and many injured in a fire at a church in Radna, Hungary.

13. Royal National Eisteddfod inaugurated at Carnarvon.

—. The *Volta*, propelled by electricity, crossed the Channel from Dover to Calais.

15. The St. Leger Stakes won by the Duke of Westminster's Ormonde.

—. Fall of the Albert Bridge over the River Laggan at Belfast, and loss of several lives.

18. The Marquis of Londonderry, as Lord Lieutenant, made his state entry into Dublin.

—. Sculling match on the Thames for the championship of the world, between William Beach of Sydney and J. Gaudaur of St. Louis, U.S.A., won by former.

19. Rioting again broke out in Belfast, when two people were killed.

—. Military *émeute* in Madrid.

20. First crop of English-grown tobacco gathered: of seventeen varieties, two failed, and four turned out exceptionally well.

25. Of a large party of visitors entering the quarries at Loch Fyne too soon after the blasting of rocks, six were killed by the sulphurous fumes, and twenty others remained in a critical condition for some time.

27. Meeting at the Mansion House to consider the formation of a Colonial and Indian Institute.

Consols, highest price, 101⅛; lowest, 100½.

OCTOBER.

1. Presentation of Chantilly to the French nation by the Duc d'Aumale.

2. Twenty-one lives lost by an explosion in the Silkstone Colliery, Altofts, near Wakefield.

4. Inquiry into the late riots at Belfast opened by Mr. Justice Day.

5–8. Twenty-sixth annual Church Congress assembled at Wakefield.

8. Two lives lost by a steam boiler explosion at Clifton Ironworks, Sheffield.

11. Unveiling of a statue of Sister Dora (Miss Dorothy Patteson) at Walsall.

12. Congregational Union meet at Norwich.

—. Mr. Vyner's Stone Clink won the Cesarewitch Stakes at Newmarket.

15. A violent storm throughout the country caused much damage to shipping and on land.

20. Opening of a new Town Hall at Eastbourne.

21. Bank rate raised from 3½ to 4 per cent.

22. The fleet and business of the Inman Steamship Company sold to the International Navigation Company for £205,000.

25. Opening meeting of the Domesday Celebration Committee at the Record Office.

26. Cambridgeshire stakes won by Mr. Gilbert's "Sailor Prince."

29. The Jockey Club Cup at Newmarket won by Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien.

30. The island of Socotra formally annexed by Brigadier-General Hogg, the British Political Resident at Aden.

Consols, highest price, 101⅛: lowest, 100⅝.

NOVEMBER.

8. Close of the International Exhibition at Liverpool: 2,682,516 visitors since the opening.

9. The *London Gazette* announced the establishment of a new naval and military order, to be styled the "Distinguished Service Order."

10. Last day of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition; 5,550,749 visitors since the opening.

—. Vice-Chancellor Bacon took leave of the Bar in presence of all the Judges.

—. The Bulgarian Sobranje elected Prince Waldemar of Denmark as Prince of Bulgaria, but the honour is declined by the Prince.

19. Fire at Hampton Court Palace, causing serious damage, and endangering the many valuable works of art contained in the palace.

26. Commencement of the divorce suits of Lord and Lady Colin Campbell.

—. The libel suit brought by Mr. Adams against his father-in-law, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, and Mr. Bernard Coleridge, closed after eight days' trial. Jury found verdict for defendants.

30. Cargo of wheat, 200,000 bushels, weighing 5,100 tons, the largest cargo ever brought by one ship, landed at Liverpool, and warehoused in 23 hours after arrival.

Consols, highest price, 102⅜; lowest, 100.

Obituary, 1885–86.

Abraham, George Whitley, LL.D., formerly Registrar in Lunacy.—*Dec.* 25, 1885.

Adam, Franz, historical painter,—*Sept.* 29.

Adams, Charles Francis, American statesman, and some time Minister for U.S.A. in London, aged 79.—*Nov.* 21.

Ailesbury, Most Hon. Ernest Augustus Charles Brudenell-Bruce, 3rd Marq., aged 75.—*Oct.* 18.

Amherst, William Pitt Amherst, 2nd Earl, aged 81.—*March* 26.

Amos, Professor Sheldon, Judge of the Court of Appeal at Cairo, better known as Professor of Jurisprudence at University College, aged 50.—*Jan.* 3.

Anderson, Sir John, Kt., eminent engineer, aged 71.—*July* 28.

Anstruther, Sir Robert, 5th Baronet, aged 52.—*July* 21.

Archer, Frederick, famous jockey, aged 29.—*Nov.* 8.

Arnold, Sir Joseph, Kt., formerly Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Bombay, aged 72.—*Feb.* 16.

Arthur, General Chester Allan, President of U.S.A. 1881–85, aged 56.—*Nov.* 18.

Arthur, Rear-Admiral W., C.B., served with distinction in the Russian and the Chinese war, aged 56.—*Nov.* 15.

Ashbrook, Frances, Dowager Viscountess, aged 83.—*June* 15.

Aspinall, John Bridge, Q.C., Recorder of Liverpool, aged 67.—*Feb.* 6.

Auldjo, John, British Consul at Geneva, aged 84.—*May* 7.

Ayrton, Rt. Hon. Acton Smee, formerly M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, and Chief Commissioner of Works and Buildings, aged 70.—*Nov.* 30.

Baker, Sir Thomas, Kt., Alderman of Manchester, aged 75.—*April* 17.

Bardesley, Rev. James, Hon. Canon of Manchester, and author of various works, aged 83.—*May* 22.

Barnes, Rev. William, B.D., philologist, author of "Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect," aged 86.—*Oct.* 17.

Barrington, Right Hon. George William Barrington, 7th Viscount, aged 62.—*Nov.* 6.

Baudry, M., French painter, painted the ceiling of the Opera House Green-room, and altarpiece for Chantilly, representing Conversion of St. Hubert.—*Jan.* 17.

Bayley, Rev. Dr., late President of the New Church Swedenborgian Conference, aged 75.—*May* 13.

Bennett, Rev. William James Early, vicar of Frome, formerly Incumbent of St. Paul's, Wilton Crescent, aged 82.—*Aug.* 15.

Benson, Ralph Augustus, late Metropolitan Police Magistrate, aged 57.—*March* 11.

Bentinck, George William Pierrepont, formerly M.P. for West Norfolk, aged 82.—*Feb.* 20.

Beresford, Most Rev. Marcus Gervais, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, aged 85.—*Dec.* 26, 1885.

Bert, Paul, distinguished *savant*.—*Nov.* 11.

Beust, Fred. Ferdinand Count von, Chancellor of Austria-Hungary 1867–71, and sometime Austrian Ambassador in London, aged 77.—*Oct.* 24.

Bewick, Right Rev. John William, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, aged 62.—*Oct.* 29.

Binnie, Rev. William, D.D., Professor of Church History, Aberdeen Free Church College, aged 63.—*Sept.* 22.

Birch, Samuel, D.C.L., Keeper of Egyptian and Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum, a learned Egyptologist, author of many works on Oriental subjects, aged 72.—*Dec.* 27, 1885.

Blomfield, Rev. Dr. George Becher, for 60 years residentiary canon of Chester, appointed in 1826, aged 86.—*Dec.* 24, 1855.

Blondoff, Count, Russian Minister in Belgium.—*April* 11.

Boileau, Major-General John Theophilus, F.R.S., aged 81.—*Nov.* 7.

Bonham, Edward Walter, formerly Consul-General at Naples, aged 76.—*March* 15.

Borthwick, Cunninghame, 11th Baron, representative peer for Scotland, aged 72.—*Dec.* 24, 1885.

Boswall, Sir George Augustus Frederick Houstoun-, 2nd Baronet, aged 77.—*Jan.* 8.

Boyle, Hon. and Rev. Richard Cavendish Townshend, Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty, aged 74.—*March* 31.

Bradshaw, Henry, University Librarian, Cambridge, aged 54.—*Feb.* 10.

Brady, Denis Caulfeild, formerly M.P. for Newry, aged 83.—*Nov.* 30.

Brewer, Charles, Turf Commissioner, owner of Robert the Devil, winner of St. Leger and Grand Prix de Paris in 1880.—*Dec.* 13, 1885.

Brooke, Sir William de Capell-, 3rd Baronet, aged 85.—*March* 8.

Brooks, John, M.P. for Altrincham, aged 30.—*March* 8.

Brougham and Vaux (William Brougham), 2nd

Baron, formerly M.P. for Southwark, aged 90.—*Jan.* 3.
Broughton, Vernon Delves, late Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, Melbourne, aged 51.—*Feb.* 25.
Brown, Rev. Hugh Stowell, distinguished Baptist minister, aged 62.—*Feb.* 24.
Bunbury, Sir Charles James Fox, F.R.S., 8th Baronet, aged 77.—*June* 18.
Burke, Edmund Haviland, formerly M.P. for Christchurch, aged 51.—*June* 17.
Burrell, Sir Walter Wyndham, 5th Baronet, formerly M.P. for New Shoreham, aged 71.—*Jan.* 24.
Busk, George, eminent naturalist, aged 77.—*Aug.* 10.
Butler, Right Rev. George, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, aged 71.—*Feb.* 3.
Caldecott, Randolph, artist, aged 40.—*Feb.* 12.
Campbell, Major Dugald J. P., Marshal of the City of London, aged 57.—*Dec.* 23, 1885.
Capell, Lady.—*Dec.* 31, 1885.
Cardwell, Rt. Hon. Edward, 1st Viscount, aged 73.—*Feb.* 15.
Carey, Sir Peter Stafford, Kt., late Bailiff of Guernsey, aged 83.—*Jan.* 17.
Chaloner, Thomas, the well-known jockey.—*April* 3.
Chatterton, Frederick B., late lessee of Drury Lane Theatre.—*Feb.* 18.
Cheetham, John, formerly M.P. for S. Lancashire and Salford, aged 85.—*May* 18.
Chermside, Major-General H. Lowther, C.B., aged 60.—*Jan.* 2.
Chichester, Henry Thomas Pelham, 3rd Earl of, aged 81.—*March* 16.
Childers, John Walbanke, formerly M.P. for Cambridge and Malton, aged 87.—*Feb.* 8.
Cholmondeley, Dowager Marchioness of, daughter of the 6th Duke of Beaufort, aged 82.—*Feb.* 4.
Chown, Rev. T. P., formerly President of the Baptist Union, aged 65.—*July* 3.
Christian, W. B., H.M. Receiver-General for the Isle of Man; represented Ramsey in the House of Keys; belonged to one of the oldest families on the Island.—*July* 31.
Churchill, Francis George Spencer, 2nd Baron, aged 84.—*Nov.* 24.
Churchill, Henry Adrian, C.B., H.M. Consul for Sicily, aged 57.—*July* 12.
Chute, General Sir Trevor, K.C.B., aged 70.—*March* 26.
Cloète, General Sir Abraham Josias, K.C.B., aged 92.—*Oct.* 26.
Clowes, George, of the printing firm of Clowes and Sons, aged 72.—*Nov.* 3.
Cobbold, Thomas Spencer, M.D., medical writer, aged 57.—*March* 20.
Colvile, Colonel Charles Robert, formerly M.P. for the Southern Division of Derbyshire, aged 71.—*Mar.* 10.
Conaty, Right Rev. Nicolas, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilmore, aged 66.—*Jan.* 17.
Coope, Octavius Edward, M.P. for the Brentford division of Middlesex, aged 72.—*Nov.* 28.
Cooper, William White, eminent oculist.—*May* 29.
Cotterill, Right Rev. Henry, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh, aged 74.—*April* 15.
Cowie, Hugh, Q.C., Recorder of Maldon and Saffron Walden, aged 57.—*July* 20.
Cradock, Rev. Edward Hartopp, D.D., Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, aged 75.—*Jan.* 27.
Crewe, Sir John Harpur, 9th Baronet, aged 61.—*March* 1.
Croskery, Rev. Thomas, D.D., Professor of Systematic Theology, Magee College, aged 56.—*Oct.* 3.
Crosse, Thomas Bright, formerly M.P. for Wigan, aged 90.—*March* 21.
Custance, General William Neville, C.B., aged 74.—*Feb.* 7.
Dalkeith, Earl of, eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch, aged 25.—*Sept.* 17.
Dalyell, Sir Robert Alexander Osborne, 8th Baronet, aged 65.—*Jan.* 19.
Davidson, Dr. Alexander Dyce, Professor of Materia Medica, Aberdeen University, aged 41.—*Oct.* 22.
Davie, General Sir Henry Robert Ferguson-, 1st Baronet, formerly M.P. for Haddington Burghs, aged 88.—*Dec.* 1, 1885.
De Castrias, Duke, sportsman and turfite.—*April* 20.
Decazes, Duc, French diplomatist and minister, aged 67.—*Sept.* 16.
De Falloux, Count, foreign minister, and member of the Academy.—*Jan.* 6.
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey, 2nd Baronet, aged 78.—*April* 4.
Donovan, Sir Henry, Kt., aged 63,—*July* 16.
Doo, George Thomas, F.R.S., well-known engraver, and retired Royal Academician, aged 87.—*Nov.* 13.
Duncan, Charles, Procurator Fiscal of Aberdeenshire.—*Oct.* 14.
Du Pré, Caledon, formerly M.P. for Bucks, aged 83.—*Oct.* 7.
Dupplin, George Robert Hay, Viscount, son of Earl of Kinnoull, aged 37.—*March* 10.
Eden, Rt. Rev. R., D.D., Bishop of Moray and Ross, Primus of Scotland, aged 82.—*Aug.* 26.
Edwards, Sir Henry, 1st Baronet, formerly M.P. for Halifax, aged 74.—*April* 23.
Edwards, Thomas, the Banff naturalist, aged 71.—*April* 27.
Eglinton and Wilton, Sophia Adelaide Theodosia, Countess of, aged 46.—*Sept.* 21.
Enniskillen, William Willoughby, 3rd Earl of, aged 80.—*Nov.* 12.
Errington, Most Rev. George Frederick, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Trebizond, aged 81.—*Jan.* 19.
Evans, Captain Sir Frederick John Owen, K.C.B., late hydrographer to the Admiralty, aged 70.—*Dec.* 20, 1885.
Fahey, James, artist, aged 81.—*Dec.* 11, 1885.
Falkland, Plantagenet Pierrepont Cary, 11th Viscount, Admiral Royal Navy, aged 79.—*Feb.* 1.
Farnborough, Right Hon. Thomas Erskine May, K.C.B., Baron, late Clerk of the House of Commons, aged 71.—*May* 17.
Farre, Frederic, M.D., formerly physician at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, aged 81.—*Nov.* 9.
Ferdinand, King, father of the King of Portugal, aged 69.—*Dec.* 15, 1885.
Ferguson, James, F.R.S., distinguished architect, aged 78.—*Jan.* 9.
Ferguson, Sir Samuel, Kt., President of the Royal Irish Academy, aged 76.—*Aug.* 9.
Festing, Major-General Sir Francis Worgan, K.C.M.G., served in the Russian and Ashantee campaigns, aged 53.—*Nov.* 21.
Few, Robert, an eminent solicitor, one of the founders of Marlborough College, aged 79.—*Oct.* 24.
Ffoulkes, Ven. Henry Powell, M.A., Canon of St. Asaph, aged 71.—*Jan.* 26.
Finlay, Alexander Struthers, formerly M.P. for Argyllshire, aged 79.—*June* 9.

Fischer, Dr., African traveller.—*Nov.* 11.
Fitzgerald, Lord Gerald, aged 65,—*Sept.* 23.
Flegel, Robert, celebrated African traveller.—*Sept.* 11.
Flowers, Frederick, Magistrate of Bow Street.—*Jan.* 26.
Follett, Brent Spencer, Q.C., Chief Registrar of the Land Registry Office.—*Jan.* 23.
Forester, Right Hon. George Cecil Weld, 3rd Baron, aged 79.—*Feb.* 14.
Forster, John Cooper, M.B., author of "Surgical Diseases of Children," aged 62.—*March* 2.
Forster, Right Hon. William Edward, M.P. for Bradford, and late Chief Secretary for Ireland, aged 68.—*April* 5.
Fry, Francis, of Bristol, collector of Bibles, aged 83.—*Nov.* 12.
Fry, Francis, deputy of the City of London Corporation, aged 73.—*June* 30.
Gamgee, Joseph Sampson, M.R.C.S., aged 58.—*Sept.* 18.
Gibson, Rev. James Young, eminent Spanish scholar, aged 60.—*Oct.* 2.
Girling, Mrs., founder and head of a religious community in the New Forest.—*Sept.* 18.
Goddard, G. Bouverie, animal painter.—*March* 6.
Gordon, Hon. Mrs. Bellamy, last descendant of the Gordons of Lochinvar, aged 89.—*May* 31.
Gough, John B., well-known temperance lecturer, aged 68.—*Feb.* 15.
Graham, Gen. Henry H., C.B., aged 78.—*July* 9.
Grant, General Sir John Thornton, K.C.B., aged 75.—*Jan.* 15.
Graves, Rev. James, Secretary of the Royal Archæological and Historical Society of Ireland, aged 70.—*March* 20.
Grenville, Ralph Neville, formerly M.P. for Windsor, aged 69.—*Aug.* 20.
Grosvenor, Hon. Thomas, C.B., aged 44.—*Oct.* 8.
Guibert, Cardinal, Archbishop of Paris, aged 84.—*July* 8.
Guilford, Dudley Francis North, 7th Earl of, aged 34.—*Dec.* 19, 1885.
Guthrie, Dr. F., F.R.S., Professor of Physics, Royal School of Mines, aged 53.—*Oct.* 21.
Hall, Edward Pickard, M.A., many years printer to the University of Oxford, and brother of the Rev. Newman Hall.—*Nov.* 6.
Hall, Admiral Sir William King, K.C.B, aged 70.—*July* 29.
Hamilton, Lord Charles, brother and heir presumptive of the Duke of Hamilton, aged 38.—*May* 2.
Hamilton, Frank H., President Garfield's chief physician; head of the American medical profession, author of many well-known surgical works.—*Aug.* 11.
Hancock, Sir Samuel, Kt., aged 82.—*Aug.* 7.
Hancock, Maj.-Gen. W. Scott, candidate for the U.S.A. Presidency in 1880.
Hanson, Alfred, Controller of the Probate, Legacy, and Succession Duties.—*Jan.* 6.
Harberton, Caroline, Dowager Viscountess, aged 85.—*May* 4.
Hardwicke, Susan, Countess of, aged 76.—*Nov.* 21.
Harrison, Sir George, Kt., M.P. for Edinburgh, aged 74.—*Dec.* 23.
Hartley, James, formerly M.P. for Sunderland, aged 76.—*May* 24.
Hatton, John Liptrot, music composer, aged 71.—*Sept.* 20.
Havilland, General John von S. de, F.S.A., York Herald, aged 61.—*Sept.* 18.
Hawtrey, Rev. Stephen, formerly Mathematical Master at Eton, aged 78.—*Oct.* 29.
Henderson, Alexander, theatrical manager, husband of Miss Lydia Thompson.—*Feb.* 14.
Hill, Major-General Sir William, K.C.S.I., aged 80.—*Aug.* 24.
Hoare, Joseph, formerly M.P. for Hull, aged 71.—*Jan.* 21.
Hobart Pasha (Hon. Augustus Charles Hobart-Hampden), Admiral in Turkish Navy, aged 64.—*June* 19.
Hodgkinson, Sir George Edmund, formerly Sheriff of London, aged 69.—*March* 26.
Hoe, Colonel Richard M., inventor of the Hoe printing machine, aged 74.—*June* 7.
Holkar, H.H. Tookaji Rao, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Indore, aged 53.—*June* 17.
Hollings, Peter, sculptor, and formerly Vice-President of the Birmingham Society of Arts, aged 86.—*Aug.* 16.
Home, Douglas, the notorious "medium," aged 52.—*June* 22.
Howson, Very Rev. John Saul, Dean of Chester, aged 69.—*Dec.* 15, 1885.
Hoyle, William, temperance writer.—*Feb.* 27.
Humfrey, Robert Blake-, a Peninsular veteran, aged 90.—*Oct.* 15.
Humphreys, Sir John, Knt., senior Coroner for East Middlesex.—*Nov.* 20.
Humphry, Rev. Wm. Gilson, Rector of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, one of the Revisers of the New Testament, aged 71.—*Jan.* 10.
Isaac, Major Samuel, one of the chief promoters of the Mersey Tunnel, aged 74.—*Nov.* 22.
Jackson, Rev. Thomas, author of "A Manual of Logic" and other works, aged 73.—*Mar.* 18.
Jain, Jules, distinguished French physicist.—*Feb.* 12.
Jewett, Llewellyn, F.S.A. archæologist and antiquary, brother of the late unrivalled architectural draughtsman and engraver, Orlando Jewitt, aged 69.—*June* 5.
Johnson, Sir William Gillilan, Kt., formerly M.P. for Belfast, aged 78.—*April* 9.
Jones, Lloyd, promoter of the co-operative movement, and political writer, aged 75.—*May* 22.
Judah, Jechiel Liep-Brill, philanthropist, and author of several Hebrew books.—*Nov.* 17.
Kavanagh, Very Rev. James B., D.D., parish priest of Kildare, killed at the altar by the falling of a marble figure, aged 66.—*Oct.* 5.
Kelk, Sir John, 1st Baronet, contractor, aged 70.—*Sept.* 12.
Kellner, Sir George Welsh, K.C.M.G., aged 61.—*June* 10.
Kerrison, Sir Edward Clarence, 2nd Baronet, formerly M.P. for Eye, aged 65.—*July* 11.
Knight, John Peake, General Manager of the London & Brighton Railway, aged 58.—*July* 23.
Kompert, Leopold, celebrated Austrian novelist, aged 64.—*Nov.* 23.
Lambart, Gustavus William, Secretary of the Order of St. Patrick, aged 73.—*Nov.* 1.
Latham, George William, formerly M.P. for Crewe, aged 59.—*Oct.* 4.
Leake, Sir Luke Samuel, Kt., Speaker at Western Australia, aged 58.—*May* 1.
Lefroy, Very Rev. Jeffry, Dean of Dromore, aged 76.—*Dec.* 10, 1885.
Lennox, Lord Francis Charles Gordon, 3rd son of the Duke of Richmond, aged 36.—*Jan.* 1.
Lennox, Rt. Hon. Lord Henry Gordon, formerly M.P. for Chichester, aged 65.—*Aug.* 28.
Leopold, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt, aged 30.—*Feb.* 2.
Lentaigne, Rt. Hon. Sir John O'Neill, C.B., aged 82.—*Nov.* 12.

Lippincott, Joshua B., head of the publishing firm at Philadelphia, aged 72.—*Jan.* 5.
Liszt, Abbé Franz, distinguished musician, aged 75.—*July* 31.
Louis II., deposed King of Bavaria, by suicide, aged 41.—*June* 13.
Low, Sampson, head of the well-known publishing firm, aged 89.—*April* 19.
Maas, Joseph, popular tenor singer, aged 38.—*Jan.* 16.
Macdonald, Angus, F.R.C.P.E., physician to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, aged 49.—*Feb.* 10.
McDougall, Rt. Rev. Francis T., Archdeacon of the Isle of Wight, formerly Bishop of Labuan, aged 79.—*Nov.* 16.
McKane, John, LL.D., M.P. for Mid Armagh.—*Jan.* 11.
McLaren, Duncan, formerly M.P. for Edinburgh, aged 86.—*April* 26.
Maclehose, James, bookseller, Glasgow, aged 73.—*Dec.* 20, 1885.
Macpherson, General Sir Herbert, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief in Burmah, aged 59.—*Oct.* 21.
Madden, Dr. Richard Robert, F.R.C.S., historian and philanthropist, aged 88.—*Feb.* 5.
Maffei, Andrea, Italian poet and librettist, translated into Italian, Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, Milton, Schiller, &c., aged 82.—*Dec.* 7, 1885.
Main, Rev. Thomas John, Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1838, Chaplain in the Navy 34 years, Professor of Mathematics in Royal Naval College, Portsmouth.—*Dec.* 21, 1885.
Malet, Sir Alexander Charles, K.C.B., some time British minister at Frankfort to Germanic Confederation, aged 86.—*Nov.* 28.
Mansell, Charles Greville, one of the oldest members of the late East India Company, aged 79.—*Nov.* 19.
Martin, Sir James, Kt., Chief Justice of New South Wales, aged 66.—*Nov.* 4.
Mason, Hugh, formerly M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne, aged 69.—*Feb.* 2.
Matcham, Nelson, Barrister-at-law, nephew of Admiral Lord Nelson, aged 75.—*April* 1.
Matheson, Sir Alexander, 1st Baronet, formerly M.P. for Ross-shire, aged 81.—*July* 26.
Maude, Captain Hon. Francis, philanthropist, aged 88.—*Oct.* 23.
Maxwell (of Calderwood), Sir William, 3rd Baronet, aged 57.—*Dec.* 4, 1885.
Maxwell (of Cardoness), Sir William, 10th Baronet, aged 77.—*June* 27.
Medhurst, Sir Walter Henry, Kt., late Consul for Shanghai, aged 63.—*Dec.* 28, 1885.
Melville, Robert Dundas, 4th Viscount, aged 82.—*Feb.* 18.
Michel, Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Sir John, G.C.B., aged 82.—*May* 24.
Miles, John, senior partner in the publishing house of Simpkin and Marshall, and Chairman of the New River Company, aged 73.—*May* 3.
Milton, Laura Maria Theresa, Viscountess, aged 37.—*March* 20.
Molteno, Sir John Charles, K.C.M.G., aged 72.—*Sept.* 1.
Molyneux, Hon. Francis George, M.A., aged 81.—*May* 24.
Monkswell, Isabella Rose, Baroness.—*April* 10.
Monkswell, Rt. Hon. Robert Porrett Collier, 1st Baron, aged 69.—*Oct.* 27.
Moore, Ven. Joseph Christian, Archdeacon of Isle of Man, aged 83.—*Feb.* 26.
Moran, Hon. Benjamin, sometime Secretary of Legation of U.S.A. in London, aged 66.—*June* 10.
Morley, Samuel, distinguished philanthropist, and formerly M.P. for Bristol, aged 76.—*Sept.* 5.
Morshead, Adm. William Henry A., C.B., aged 75.—*Feb.* 18.
Mould, Major-General Thomas Rawlings, C.B., aged 81.—*June* 13.
Mountgarret, Frances Penelope, Viscountess.—*Oct.* 19.
Munro, Sir Charles, 9th Baronet, a Peninsular veteran, aged 92.—*July* 13.
Norcott, General Sir William Sherbrooke R., K.C.B., aged 81.—*Jan.* 23.
Norfolk, Augusta Mary Minna, Dowager Duchess of, aged 65.—*March* 22.
Noureddin Effendi, one of the Sultan's brothers.—*Dec.* 11, 1885.
Ogilvie-Forbes, Geo., M.D., Professor of Medicine in the University of Aberdeen, aged 66.—*July* 1.
Ogle, Sir William, 5th Baronet, aged 62.—*Dec.* 2, 1885.
Oldenburg, Duke Nicholas of, aged 59.—*Jan.* 26.
Ollier, Edmund, voluminous author, aged 59.—*April* 19.
Orford, Harriet Bettina Frances, Countess of.—*Nov.* 9.
Ornsby, Rev. George, M.A., Hon. Canon of York, aged 77.—*April* 17.
Osborne, Lord William Godolphin, aged 50.—*Dec.* 26, 1885.
Peach, Charles William, naturalist and palæontologist, aged 85.—*Feb.* 28.
Pearl, Cora.—*July* 9.
Pearson, Sir John, Kt., Justice of the Chancery Division, aged 67.—*May* 13.
Penrhyn, Edward Gordon Douglas Pennant, 1st Baron, aged 86.—*March* 31.
Pepys, Philip Henry, late Registrar in Bankruptcy, aged 61.—*Feb.* 6.
Perrott, Sir Edward George Lambert, 4th Baronet, aged 76.—*June* 4.
Perth and Melfort, Susan Harriet, Countess of.—*Sept.* 11.
Phayre, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Purves, G.C.M.G., aged 73.—*Dec.* 15, 1885.
Piloty, Herr, Director of the Munich Academy.—*July* 21.
Pittman, Josiah, celebrated musician.—*April* 23.
Pollok, Sir Hew Crawfurd-, 5th Baronet, aged 42.—*Dec.* 14, 1885.
Poole, James, landscape painter, aged 82.—*March* 14.
Pownall, Ven. Assheton, F.S.A., Archdeacon of Leicester.—*Nov.* 25.
Prendergast, Thomas, author of "The Mastery Series" for teaching languages, aged 78.—*Nov.* 14.
Price, Major William H. Edwin, formerly M.P. for Tewkesbury, aged 45.—*Feb.* 10.
Ranken, Very Rev. Arthur, D.D., Dean of Aberdeen and Orkney, aged 79.—*Sept.* 24.
Ransome, R. C., head of the firm of Ransome, Sims, and Head, aged 55.—*March* 5.
Redesdale, John Thomas Freeman Mitford, Earl of, Chairman of Committees, House of Lords, aged 80.—*May* 2.
Reid, Sir Alexander, 8th Baronet, aged 87.—*Dec.* 7, 1885.
Reilly, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Edmund Moyses, C.B., Inspector-General of Artillery, aged 59.—*July* 28.

Richardson, George, Receiver and Accountant-General of the Post-office.—*Jan.* 6.
Ricketts, Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., aged 83.—*Feb.* 25.
Robertson, Adm. Robt., aged 72.—*Dec.* 3, 1885.
Robinson, Sir William Rose, K.C.S.I., aged 63.—*April* 27.
Romilly, Hon. Edward, Master of Supreme Court, aged 48.—*July* 12.
Rothes, Henrietta Anderson Morshead, Countess of, aged 54.—*Feb.* 10.
Rothes, Louisa, Dowager Countess of, aged 83. *Jan.* 21.
Russell, Rev. Lord Wriothesley, Canon of Windsor, aged 82.—*April* 6.
Russell, the Hon. Mrs. Rollo, wife of the youngest son of the late Earl Russell, aged 21.—*May* 12.
Saltoun, Alexander Fraser, 17th Baron, representative peer for Scotland, aged 66.—*Feb.* 1.
Sandys, Louisa, Dowager Lady.—*April* 6.
Scherer, Professor William.—*Aug.* 7.
Scindia, Maharaja of Gwalior, G.C.S.I.—*June* 21.
Seeley, Robert Benton, author and publisher, aged 89.—*May* 31.
Server Pasha, Minister of Justice at Constantinople.—*June* 10.
Shadwell, Admiral Sir Charles Frederick Alexander, K.C.B., aged 72.—*March* 1.
Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 8th Earl of, by suicide, aged 55.—*April* 13.
Sheffield, Sir Robert, 5th baronet, aged 62.—*Oct.* 24.
Sherard, Philip Castell, 9th Baron, aged 82.—*March* 14.
Smith, David, Alderman and M.P. for Brighton, aged 60.—*Nov.* 3.
Solly, Edward, F.R.S., distinguished chemist, aged 66.—*April* 2.
Somerset, General Edward Arthur, C.B., aged 67.—*March* 12.
Stephenson, David, F.R.S., eminent civil engineer, aged 81.—*July* 17.
Stevenson, Rev. William Fleming, D.D., aged 54.—*Sept.* 10.
Stockmar, Dr. Ernest Von, formerly private secretary to the Crown Princess of Germany, eldest son of the late Baron Stockmar.—*May* 6.
Stodart, Robert Riddle, Lyon Clerk Depute, aged 58.—*April* 19.
Stradbroke, John Edward Cornwallis Rous, 2nd Earl of, aged 92.—*Jan.* 27.
Strafford, Rt. Hon. George Stevens Byng, 2nd Earl of, aged 80.—*Oct.* 29.
Strathallan, William Henry Drummond, 7th Viscount, representative peer for Scotland, aged 76.—*Jan.* 23.
Stuart, Sir Alexander, K.C.M.G., late Prime Minister for Sydney, aged 62.—*June* 16.
Sturt, Colonel Charles Napier, formerly M.P. for Dorchester, aged 53.—*March* 13.
Sumner, Charles, Judge of Gloucestershire County Courts, son of Bishop Sumner, formerly of Winchester.—*Dec.* 23, 1885.
Synge, Sir Noah Hill Neale, 4th Baronet, aged 75.—*July* 16.
Taylor, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., author of several works, aged 86.—*March* 29.
Taylor, Gen. Reynell Geo., C.B., aged 67.—*Feb.* 28.
Tennyson, Hon. Lionel, 2nd son of the Poet Laureate, aged 32.—*April* 20.
Thompson, Rev. William Hepworth, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, aged 76.—*Oct.* 1.
Tilden, Samuel James, Leader of Democratic party in U.S.A., aged 71.—*Aug.* 4.
Tottenham, Charles, formerly M.P. for New Ross, aged 79.—*June* 8.
Trench, Rev. Francis Chenevix, voluminous author, aged 78.—*April* 3.
Trench, Most Rev. and Right Hon. Richard Chenevix, D.D., late Archbishop of Dublin, aged 79.—*March* 28.
Trevelyan, Sir Charles, K.C.B., 1st Baronet, aged 79.—*June* 19.
Tucker, Charles, F.S.A., aged 86.—*Dec.* 25, 1885.
Tucker, Rev. Francis, B.A., many years minister of the Camden Road Baptist Chapel, Holloway, aged 73.—*Nov.* 27.
Tulloch, Very Rev. John, D.D., Principal of St. Andrews University, aged 62.—*Feb.* 13.
Turner, General John, C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery, aged 64.—*April* 9.
Turnor, Christopher, formerly M.P. for South Lincolnshire, aged 76.—*March* 7.
Tyrwhitt, Lieut.-General Charles, C.B., Private Secretary to the Duke of Cambridge, aged 69.—*March* 18.
Tyrwhitt, Robert Philip, formerly Metropolitan Police Magistrate, aged 87.—*June* 18.
Ulrich, General, who was French commander of Strasburg during the siege by the Germans in 1870, aged 84.—*Oct.* 10.
Vanderbilt, William Henry, well-known American financier, aged 64.—*Dec.* 8, 1885.
Vane, Sir Henry Morgan, Kt., heir to barony of Barnard (Cleveland), aged 77.—*April* 22.
Verner, Sir William Edward Hercules, 3rd Baronet, aged 30.—*June* 8.
Verulam, Elizabeth Joanna, Countess of, aged 60.—*July* 5.
Vivian, Charles Crespigny, 2nd Lord, formerly M.P. for Bodmin, aged 78.—*April* 24.
Von Boyen, General Leopold, who acted as escort to Napoleon III. from Sedan to Wilhelmshöhe.—*Feb.* 19.
Von Ranke, Professor Leopold, eminent historian, aged 90.—*May* 23.
Wakley, Dr. James G., editor of the *Lancet*.—*Aug.* 30.
Wardlaw, General Robert, C.B., aged 68.—*Dec.* 1, 1885.
Waveney, Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, F.R.S., 1st Baron, aged 74.—*Feb.* 15.
Webster, Sir Augustus Frederic, 7th Baronet, aged 67.—*March* 27.
Webster, Thomas, Royal Academician, aged 86.—*Sept.* 30.
Welsh, John, formerly Minister in London for U.S.A., aged 81.—*April* 10.
White, General Sir Henry Dalrymple, K.C.B., aged 65.—*March* 28.
Whitmore, General Sir Edmund Augustus, K.C.B., late Military Secretary to the Duke of Cambridge, aged 67.—*March* 16.
Wilmot, Vice-Admiral Arthur Parry Eardley-, C.B., aged 71.—*April* 3.
Wilson, Charlotte Mary Wood, widow of Sir Erasmus Wilson (by her death a large amount devolves upon the Royal College of Surgeons), aged 79.—*Nov.* 3.
Wilson, Rev. Daniel, 54 years vicar of Islington, aged 80.—*July* 13.
Wood, Rev. J. Ryle, Canon of Worcester, aged 80.—*Nov.* 9.
Wyatt, Sir Matthew, Kt., some time standard-bearer in the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, aged 81.—*July* 19.
Yeaman, James, formerly M.P. for Dundee, aged 69.—*April* 11.
Yule, Sir George Udny, K.C.S.I., aged 72.—*Jan.* 13.

Exhibitions, Public Buildings, Theatres, and other Places and Objects of Interest in the Metropolis and Suburbs.

The following List comprises most of the Objects of Interest to persons visiting the Metropolis, also some of the Suburban Resorts frequented by Londoners, with the times of opening, prices of admission, and railway fares. But as many of these frequently vary, absolute accuracy is impossible. The daily papers, however, will generally, in their advertisement columns, supply the necessary particulars. Except where otherwise stated, "Open Daily" means every Week-day, and *not* on Sundays.

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

Academy, Royal, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May to 1st Monday in August, from 8 to 7; Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s. Evening Exhibition, last week, from 7.30 to 10.30; Admission, 6d.; Catalogue, 6d. Exhibition of works by Old Masters and deceased British artists, 10 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till dusk; Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4.

Albert Palace, Battersea Park.—Admission, including railway return tickets from several stations, 1s.

Alexandra Palace and Park, Muswell Hill.—6 miles N. of London. (Open spasmodically.)

Aquarium, Westminster.—Entertainments, Concerts, &c. Admission, 1s.

Art Exhibitions.—*Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours*, 5a, Pall Mall East, Admission, 1s. Exhibitions confined to the works of members and associates are held in April and December; open for 3 months. *Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours*, Piccadilly, April to July, 1s. *Society of British Artists*, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, 1s. *Grosvenor Gallery*, 135, New Bond Street; 1s. *Doré Gallery*, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s. *French Gallery*, 120, Pall Mall; Admission, 1s. *Hanover Gallery*, 47, New Bond Street, entrance from Maddox Street, 1s. Those not specially mentioned in the preceding or following lists are open at uncertain seasons. The usual period is between the beginning of May and the end of August. There are also some Winter Exhibitions. *The Institute of Painters in Oil Colours*, open from Nov. 30 to end of February.

Bazaars.—*Soho*, 406, Oxford Street; *London Crystal Palace*, 9, Great Portland Street; *Baker Street*, 58, Baker Street, Portman Square. Free.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham.—Access from all suburban railway stations by means of the London and Brighton, or Chatham and Dover lines, at cheap fares including admission. Admission, 1s.; Saturdays, 2s. 6d.

National Gallery, Trafalgar Square.—National collection of pictures, open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4 or 6; Students' days, Thursday and Friday. Admission after 11 a.m. on Students' days, 6d.

National Portrait Gallery; Pictures at Bethnal Green, pending the rebuilding of the Gallery.

Tussaud's Waxwork, Marylebone Road. Open from 10 to 10. Admission, 1s.; 6d. to the extra rooms.

GARDENS.

Botanic, Regent's Park.—Accessible daily at 9, by orders from Fellows only. On Sundays at 2.

Horticultural, South Kensington.—Open occasionally.

Kew, Royal Gardens.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, and steamboat. Open at noon on week-days, 1 on Sundays, 10 on Bank Holidays. Close at sunset. Closed on Christmas Day. Free.

Temple, near Fleet St. & Thames Embankment.

Zoological, Regent's Park.—Admission on Monday, 6d.; the rest of the week, 1s. On Sunday only by an order from a Fellow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bridges.—*London, Southwark, Blackfriars, Waterloo, Charing Cross* (foot), *Westminster, Lambeth, Vauxhall, Chelsea, Albert, Battersea, Hammersmith* (suspension), &c., *Tower* (building), and the various *railway* bridges over the Thames.

Hospitals.—For list, see page 269.

Parks.—*St. James's*, near Charing Cross, 83 acres; the *Green Park*, adjacent to St. James's, 71 acres; *Hyde Park*, 700 acres (this should be visited between 11 and 1 and 5 and 7 during the season); *Kensington Gardens*, *see* Albert Memorial, opposite Royal Albert Hall; *Victoria Park*, Hackney, 300 acres; *Battersea Park*, 250 acres; *Regent's Park* and *Primrose Hill*, 400 acres; *Finsbury Park*, Hornsey; *Southwark Park*, *West Ham Park*, and *Kennington Park*—all accessible from the centre of the metropolis at the cost of a 2d. or 3d. ride by omnibus, railway, tramway, or steamboat. *Hampstead Heath*, *Greenwich Park*, *Bushey Park*, *Highgate Woods*, *Hadley Common*, near "Barnet Field."

There are other Commons at *Clapham*, *Streatham*, *Mitcham*, *Peckham Rye*, *Hampstead Heath*, *Hackney*, *Highbury Fields*, *Plumstead*, *&c.*

Schools, Public.—*Westminster*, near the Abbey; *St. Paul's*, Kensington; *Christ's Hospital* (*Bluecoat School*), in Newgate Street; *Merchant Taylors'*, at the Charterhouse; *City of London*, on the Victoria Embankment; *Blind*, St. George's Fields; *Deaf and Dumb*, Old Kent Road, &c.

Thames Embankments.—Magnificent public promenades, between Blackfriars Bridge and Chelsea on the north, and Vauxhall and Westminster Bridge on the south, of the Thames. Many noble buildings already erected.

MUSEUMS.

British, Bloomsbury.—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek and Roman, Cyprus, British and Mediæval, and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, nielli, &c. Entirely free. Open daily at 10. Closed at dusk; except on the evenings of Monday and Saturday from May 1 to middle of July, when the hour is 8; from then till the end of August it closes at 7. The British and Mediæval antiquities are closed on Tuesday and Thursday; and portions of the departments of Greek and Roman antiquities on Wednesday and Friday. *Reading-Room* open daily to readers, January to April, and September to December, 9 till 8 p.m.; May to August, till 7 p.m.; lighted

after dusk by electric light. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and October. For permission to see it, apply in the great hall. Tickets of admission to the reading-room are granted to persons not under twenty-one on written application to the Principal Librarian. The applicant must state abode, and business or profession, and must send a recommendation from a householder, or some well-known person. *Print-Room* open daily to persons holding tickets, 10 to 4, January to March, and August to Dec.; 10 to 5, April to July. *Sculpture Galleries*, open to students holding tickets (for copying statues, &c.), daily from 9 till hour of closing.

British Museum of Natural History.—The departments of Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy, and Botany have been removed from Great Russell Street to Cromwell Road, South Kensington. Open daily at 10, closed at dusk, but on Monday and Saturday, May 1—July 15, it is open till 8, and onwards to 31 August till 7. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. An index-museum; galleries of mammals, including whales, osteological specimens, birds and their nests, fishes, reptiles, insects, shells, corals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals and meteorites, with a series of specimens forming an introduction to the study of mineralogy. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to draw from specimens, under regulations to be obtained of the Director.

Kensington, South.—Open daily. Collection of art treasures, manufactures, useful arts, patented inventions, pictures, &c. Free Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 to 10; on other days from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, on payment of 6*d*.

Indian, South Kensington.—Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free; other days as above, 6*d*.

Bethnal Green.—Branch of South Kensington Museum. Collections of pictures (including National portraits, the Joshua Dixon bequest, and the Seely gift), art objects, animal and waste products, food, entomology, &c. Free on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 to 10; Thursdays and Fridays free, and Wednesdays on payment of 6*d*. each person; from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season.

College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Admission to the Museum only by order of members of the College, first four days of the week, from 12 to 5 in summer, and 12 to 4 from October to March.

Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly.—Open every week-day but Friday, free, from 10 to 4, Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., and 10 to 5 during other months; on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 10: closed from the 10th of August to the 10th of September.

Sir John Soane's, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Contains many of Hogarth's pictures and other art treasures. Open free from 11 to 5 on Tuesdays and Thursdays in Feb. and March; and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in April, May, June, July, and August. Cards for private days and students to be obtained from the Curator at the Museum.

Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard.—Admission to the Museum daily, by member's order, or on application to the Secretary; on Fridays, by member's introduction only. April to Sept., 11 to 5; October to March, 11 to 4.

CHURCHES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Westminster Abbey, near the Houses of Parliament.—Chapel of Henry VII. and Chapter House. Free to body of the Abbey; to other parts by fee of 6*d*. Chapels free Mondays and Tuesdays. Service on Sundays: Holy Communion at 8; choral at 10 and 3. Daily at 8.30 and 9; choral at 10 and 3. St. Edward's Shrine, tombs of kings, and many other objects of interest, especially Poets' Corner.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Splendid architecture, monuments to celebrated men. Nave and transepts free; choir closed except during divine service. Fees to the following parts: Whispering gallery, stone and golden galleries, library, clock, bells, and geometrical staircase, 6*d*.; crypt, 6*d*.; ball, 1*s*. 6*d*.; total, 2*s*. 6*d*. Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and 7. Week days at 8, *10, 1.15, *4, and 8. (* Services are choral.)

Temple, South side of Fleet Street.—The Hall and Church very interesting, as also the Gardens. Church open to strangers from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 4; service daily at 10 a.m., and on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

St. Saviour's Church, Southwark.—Future Cathedral for South London.

St. Bartholomew's, Priory Church, Smithfield.—Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere.

St. Alban's, Brook Street, Holborn (Ritualistic).—Vicar, Rev. R. A. J. Suckling. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.15; solemn, with sermon, at 11; matins, 10.30; Litany, baptisms and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3.15; sermon at 4.15; evensong and sermon at 7 p.m.

Independent: City Temple, Holborn Viaduct.—Rev. Dr. Parker. Sunday morning at 11; evening at 7.

Union Chapel, Islington.—Rev. Dr. Allon. Sunday morning at 11; afternoon, 3.30; evening, 6.30; Thursday evening, 7.45.

Baptist: Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington.—Mr. Spurgeon's. Sunday morning at 11; evening, 6.30. Admission by ticket-holders till within five minutes of commencement of service by side entrance, when the doors are opened to the public. Early admission passes may be obtained by sending stamped envelope to the secretary at the Tabernacle. Sermon on Thursday at 7; no tickets required. All seats free.

Wesleyan, City Road.—Sunday morning at 10.45; evening at 6.30; Tuesdays, 7.30.

Great Queen Street.—Sundays at 10.45; evening, 6.30.

Roman Catholic: St. Mary's, Moorfields.—Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass at 11; Catechism at 3, and Benediction at 3 (third Sunday of the month); Vespers, Sermon, and Benediction at 7 P.M.

The Oratory, Brompton.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass and Sermon, 11; Vespers and Benediction, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Week-days: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; Evening Service, 8; Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction.

HALLS FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS, CONCERTS, &c.

Agricultural Hall, Upper Street, Islington.—Cattle Show in December, Horse Show in June, and many exhibitions throughout the year.

ALBERT HALL, South Kensington—Concerts, &c. R.A.H. Choral Society, Mr. Wm. Carter's Choir, Operatic, National, and Military Concerts.

EGYPTIAN HALL, 171, Piccadilly.—Various Entertainments. Several rooms let to "Entertainers."

EXETER HALL, 372, Strand.—Head-quarters of the Young Men's Christian Association. Chief place for "May Meetings."

FREEMASONS', 59, Great Queen Street.—Public meetings, dinners, &c.

MEMORIAL HALL, Farringdon Street.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL HALL (OLYMPIA), Kensington (near Addison Road).

PRINCES HALL, 191, Piccadilly.—Picture gallery, concerts, meetings, dinners, &c.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham Place.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, 28, Piccadilly.—Public meetings, &c. The Philharmonic Society's Concerts, the "Richter" Concerts, the New Sacred Harmonic Society's Concerts; Small Hall, Moore & Burgess Minstrels.

WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's.—Dinners, high-class concerts, meetings, balls, &c.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

APSLEY HOUSE.—The residence of the Duke of Wellington, corner of Piccadilly and Hyde Park (may be viewed by permission).

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The business portion free. Hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

BREWERIES.—The great breweries of Messrs. Barclay & Perkins in the Borough; of Whitbread's, in Chiswell Street; of Hanbury's, in Spitalfields, and some others are well worthy of a visit, but special permission must be obtained.

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, St. James's.—The residence of the Earl of Ellesmere. Gallery of paintings. Free by order, on application.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly.—Royal, Antiquarian, Astronomical, and Linnæan Societies, and Royal Academy Exhibition.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE. No admission to the public.

CEMETERIES.—*Bunhill Fields* (tombs of Bunyan, De Foe, &c.), *Kensal Green, Highgate, Abney Park, Woking, Nunhead, City of London, Dulwich, Tower Hamlets, Brompton, Norwood, Crystal Palace* (near Beckenham), *Lee, Colney Hatch*, and many others—all within easy access by omnibus, tramway, and railway.

CLUB HOUSES.—Some of them, as the *Reform, Carlton, United Service, Athenæum*, &c., are large and elegant buildings; mostly situated in Pall Mall, St. James's Street, St. James's Square, Regent Street, and their neighbourhoods. Admission obtained through a member's order. A list of them, with other particulars, will be found in the Almanack (page 566).

CLARENCE HOUSE, St. James's.—Residence of the Duke of Edinburgh.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—On the north bank of the Thames, east of London Bridge; Long-room, free. View of the river from the terrace.

DOCKS.—*St. Katharine's, London, East and West India, Commercial, Victoria*, &c.—All accessible by steamboat, tramway, or railway at about 4*d*. All free. Wine-tasting orders may be obtained through the leading wine-merchants.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Magnificent new *Home, Colonial, Foreign*, and *India* Offices, Whitehall and St. James's Park; *Admiralty* (rebuilding), *Horse Guards, Treasury, War Office*, &c., interior free, by order from heads of departments.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City.—Grand Civic Hall; Library, Museum, and Reading Room. Admission free.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster.—Admission on Saturdays has been suspended since the dynamite outrage in January, 1885, but Members of Parliament may accompany their friends and constituents to view the Houses. Admission to the Galleries, during session, by member's order.

INNS OF COURT.—These are the *Inner Temple*, and *Middle Temple*, Fleet Street; *Gray's Inn*, Holborn; and *Lincoln's Inn*. They are governed by Benchers, under whose superintendence lie the admission and education of students for the Bar, the Calling of Barristers, and regulation of the profession. The following are Inns of Chancery, and have no functions:—*Clement's Inn*, Strand; *Clifford's Inn*, 187, Fleet Street; *New Inn*, 21, Wych Street; and *Furnival's Inn*, Holborn.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Free every day. At the west of Hyde Park. (PALACE, private.)

LAMBETH PALACE.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames, Lambeth; Library, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4; Summer, 10 to 5. Closed Easter week, Christmas, and for six weeks from 1st Sept.

LAW COURTS.—*Royal Courts of Justice*, Strand, *Central Criminal Court*, Old Bailey; *Middlesex Sessions House*, Clerkenwell Green, and Sessions House, Westminster; *Surrey Sessions House*, Newington Causeway.

LONDON UNIVERSITY, Burlington Gardens.—Statues of philosophers, poets, painters, &c., on and in the outer walls.

MANSION HOUSE, City.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor: the Egyptian Hall and ball-room are the chief attractions. Admission by order and a small fee.

MARKETS.—*Central Meat, Fish, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Covent Garden* (Fruit, Flowers, &c.); *Farringdon, Borough*, and *Spitalfields* (Vegetables, &c.); *Cattle Market* (Tu. and Fri.) *and Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road; *Foreign Cattle Dépôt*, Deptford; *Hay Market*, Smithfield, Wed. and Sat.; and *Cumberland Market*, Regent's Park.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.—Residence of the Prince of Wales, east end of St. James's Palace.

MONUMENTS.—ALBERT, South Kensington, finest in the country. LONDON, to commemorate Great Fire, near London Bridge; fine views of the City; admission, 3*d*. DUKE OF YORK'S, St. James's Park; NELSON'S, Trafalgar Square; GUARDS', Waterloo Place; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary. CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, Thames Embankment.

POST OFFICE, St. Martin's-le-Grand.—Western building devoted to offices and telegraphs.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Fetter Lane.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill.—Free. Statues of the Queen, Wellington, Peabody, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others. 'Change, the busy time, from 3 to 4 p.m.

ROYAL MINT.—Tower Hill, where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall.—*Levées* held here during the season.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand.—Free. Now devoted to public offices; Inland Revenue Office, Exchequer and Audit, Registry of Wills, Births, Deaths, &c.

STAFFORD HOUSE, at corner joining St. James's and the Green Parks.—Fine Greek pediment, &c.

STATUES.—Equestrian Statue of the Duke of Wellington, in front of the Royal Exchange; Charles I., Charing Cross; Prince Consort, Holborn Circus; Peel, Cheapside; Cobden, High Street, Camden Town; Peabody, Royal Exchange; and William IV., King William St., City. Others in Waterloo Place, Trafalgar Square, Victoria Embankment, and Parliament Square.

TELEGRAPH and TIMES PRINTING OFFICES.—By special orders only.

TOWER.—Regalia, Armouries, &c. Admission 6*d.* to see the Armouries and the Beauchamp Tower; and 6*d.* to the Jewel House. Mondays and Saturdays free by tickets issued at the office at gateway. *Keeper of Regalia*, Captain Loftus.

WESTMINSTER HALL, adjacent to the Houses of Parliament.—For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament. Contains Portrait Statues of kings and celebrated men. One of our largest and oldest buildings.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards.—Erected by Inigo Jones, intended for a banqueting-house, now used as the Chapel Royal. King Charles I. was beheaded here.

SUBURBAN RESORTS.

BURNHAM BEECHES.—Magnificent sylvan scenery, recently purchased by the City of London for the benefit of the public.

DULWICH.—By railway or omnibus, fare 6*d.* Large Public School. Fine Gallery of paintings at the College, free.

EPPING FOREST, LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, &c., on Great Eastern Railway.—Fare, 1*s.* Beautiful forest scenery. A favourite resort for picnic parties, bean-feasts, &c.

ERITH.—By Gravesend boats or North Kent Railway. Garden, regattas in the summer.

GRAVESEND.—Access from London by steamboat (30 miles), and railway; fares 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* Windmill Hill, Springhead Gardens, Cobham Park, fine views of the Thames (here a mile wide), shipping, &c. Near are *Rosherville Gardens*, admission 6*d.* Opposite are *Tilbury Fort & Docks.*

GREENWICH.—*Royal Naval College*, commonly known as *Greenwich Hospital*, the *Painted Hall*, *Naval Museum*, *Nelson's Relics*, &c., free. The Chapel is closed on Saturdays. The *Observatory* (by permission of the Astronomer Royal), *Park*, *Blackheath.* Fare, 4*d.* from London Bridge, by boat or railway; tramway from Blackfriars, Westminster, and Vauxhall Bridges.

HAMPTON COURT.—Built by Cardinal Wolsey; 13 miles from London; railway fare by special excursion train, 1*s.* 6*d.*; at other times, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* and 1*s.* 10*d.* return. Steamboats in summer, with beautiful view of river. Gardens and splendid collection of pictures, daily, except Friday; summer 10 to 6, winter 10 to 4; and every Sunday, summer 2 to 6, winter 2 to 4. Free.

HAREOW.—Great public school. View from churchyard. Access by rail, 1*s.*

RICHMOND.—The *Park*, and adjacent villages, &c., as Twickenham, *Pope's Villa*, Sheen, Mortlake, Teddington, Thames Ditton; boating, fishing, &c. By rail, boat, or omnibus. Fare 1*s.*

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lea. Scene of the celebrated plot. Great resort for Londoners who include feasting and fishing in their day's enjoyment.

ST. ALBANS.—Abbey recently restored. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam, and Gorhambury Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—By Great Eastern Railway. The Abbey, powder-mills, fishing, &c.

WINDSOR.—22 miles from London; by South Western, North London, or Great Western Railways. Castle, in the absence of the Court, State Apartments open free Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Fridays, by tickets issued at the Castle. Albert Memorial Chapel from Wednesday to Saturday, free, from 12 to 3. Near Windsor is *Eton College*, with Chapel.

WOOLWICH.—*Artillery Headquarters* and marshes for artillery experiments. *Extensive Barracks for Artillery*, *Dockyards*, *Cannon Foundry* and *Arsenal.* Common for military evolutions. The *Arsenal*, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, by order obtained at War Office, Pall Mall, or from Commissary-General, Royal Arsenal, for British subjects only; foreigners must apply to their Ambassadors. *Rotunda* daily, Sundays excepted, free from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, 10 to 4. *Repository* free if accompanied by a soldier friend. Access by railway and steamboat; fares 4*d.*, 6*d.*, 8*d.*

THEATRES.

Doors open generally at 7, performances commence at 7.30, 7.45, or 8.

ADELPHI, Strand.—Private boxes, 42*s.* and 63*s.*; orchestra stalls, 10*s.*; balcony stalls, 6*s.*; upper circle, 3*s.*; pit, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.*

ALHAMBRA, Leicester Square.—Boxes, 21*s.* to 52*s.* 6*d.*; fauteuils, 3*s.* and 5*s.*; grand circle, 3*s.*; balcony stalls and promenade, 2*s.*; pit and promenade, 1*s.*; gallery, 6*d.*

AVENUE, Northumberland Avenue.—Boxes, one to four guineas; stalls, 10*s.*; dress circle, 6*s.*; upper boxes, 3*s.*; pit, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.*

BRITANNIA, 117, Hoxton Street, N.—Melodrama, varieties and burlesque. Stage boxes, 2*s.*; boxes and stalls, 1*s.*; pit and box slips, 6*d.*; gallery, 3*d.*

COMEDY, Panton Street.—Boxes, 21*s.* to 84*s.*; stalls, 10*s.* 6*d.*; dress circle, 6*s.*; upper boxes, 4*s.*; pit, 2*s.*; amphitheatre, 1*s.* 6*d.*; gallery, 1*s.*

COURT, Sloane Square.—Private boxes, one to three guineas; stalls, 10*s.*; dress circle, 6*s.*; boxes, 4*s.*; amphitheatre, 2*s.* 6*d.*; pit, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.* No fees.

COVENT GARDEN.—Italian opera, Circus, and Promenade Concerts. Opera prices:—Boxes, 52*s.* 6*d.* to six guineas; stalls, 21*s.*; balcony stalls, 15*s.*; amphitheatre stalls, 5*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.*; gallery, 2*s.* 6*d.* Circus prices:—Boxes, 10*s.* 6*d.* to three guineas; stalls, 6*s.*; stage stalls, 4*s.*; first circle, 3*s.*; second circle, 2*s.* 6*d.*; pit and promenade, 2*s.*; amphitheatre, 1*s.*; gallery, 6*d.*

CRITERION, Piccadilly Circus.—Boxes, 31*s.* 6*d.* to 63*s.*; stalls, 10*s.* 6*d.*; dress circle, 5*s.* and 7*s.*; family circle, 3*s.*; pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; gallery, 1*s.*

DRURY LANE.—Boxes, one to six guineas; stalls, 10*s.*; grand circle, 7*s.* and 6*s.*; first circle, 5*s.* and 4*s.*; balcony, 3*s.*; pit, 2*s.*; lower gallery, 1*s.*; upper, 6*d.* No fees.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE, 26, New Kent Road.—Private boxes, 5*s.* to 21*s.*; boxes, 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.*; stalls, 1*s.* 6*d.*; pit, 6*d.*; gallery, 3*d.* (Saturday and Monday, 4*d.*).

EMPIRE, Leicester Square.

GAIETY, Strand.—Boxes, 21*s.* to 84*s.*; orchestra stalls, 10*s.* 6*d.*; balcony stalls, 5*s.*; upper boxes, 3*s.*; pit, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.* No fees.

GLOBE, Newcastle Street, Strand.—Boxes, one to three guineas; stalls, 10*s.* 6*d.*; dress circle, 6*s.*; upper boxes, 3*s.*; pit, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.* No fees.

GRAND, Islington.—Boxes, 21*s.* to 42*s.*; orchestra stalls, 3*s.*; dress circle, 2*s.* 6*d.*; upper boxes, 2*s.*; pit stalls, 1*s.* 6*d.*; pit, 1*s.*; amphitheatre, 1*s.*; gallery, 6*d.*

HAYMARKET.—Boxes, 10*s.*, 63*s.*, 42*s.*, and 21*s.*; stalls, 10*s.*; balcony, 7*s.*; first circle, 4*s.* and 5*s.*; second circle, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.* No fees.

HER MAJESTY'S, at bottom of Haymarket.—French opera. Boxes, one to ten guineas; stalls, 12*s.* 6*d.*; grand circle, 7*s.* 6*d.* and 10*s.*; first circle, 5*s.* and 6*s.*; second circle, 3*s.* and 4*s.*; pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; amphitheatre, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.* 6*d.*

HOLBORN, 85, High Holborn.

LYCEUM, Wellington Street, Strand.—Boxes, 42*s.*, 63*s.*, and 84*s.*; stalls, 10*s.* 6*d.*; dress circle, 6*s.* 6*d.*; upper circle, 4*s.*; pit, 2*s.*; amphitheatre, 2*s.* 6*d.*; gallery, 1*s.* No fees.

OLYMPIC, Wych Street, Strand.—Boxes, 21*s.* to 63*s.*; stalls, 10*s.*; dress circle, 4*s.* and 6*s.*; upper circle, 2*s.* 6*d.*; pit, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.*

OPERA COMIQUE, 299, Strand.—Boxes, one to three guineas; stalls, 10*s.* 6*d.*; balcony stalls, 7*s.* 6*d.*; dress circle, 5*s.* and 6*s.*; first circle, 2*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.*; gallery, 1*s.*

PAVILION, Whitechapel.—Private boxes, 21*s.*; dress circle, 1*s.* 6*d.*; boxes, 1*s.*; pit, 6*d.*; gall., 4*d.*

PRINCE'S, Coventry Street, W.—Boxes, 21*s.* to 63*s.*; stalls, 10*s.* 6*d.*; balcony stalls, 7*s.* 6*d.*; balcony, 6*s.*; first circle, 4*s.*; pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; gallery, 1*s.* No fees.

PRINCESS'S, 150, Oxford Street.—Boxes, one to nine guineas; stalls, 10*s.*; dress circle, 6*s.*; upper boxes, 3*s.*; pit, 2*s.*; amphitheatre, 1*s.* 6*d.*; gallery, 1*s.* No fees.

ROYALTY, Dean Street, Soho.—Private boxes, from 42*s.*; stalls, 10*s.*; dress circle, 6*s.*; boxes, 4*s.*; pit, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.*

ST. JAMES'S, King Street, St. James's.—Private boxes, 31*s.* 6*d.* to three guineas; stalls, 10*s.* 6*d.*; dress circle, 6*s.* 6*d.*; boxes, 4*s.*; pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; gallery, 1*s.*. No fees.

SADLER'S WELLS, St. John Street Road.—Private boxes, 10*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.*; stalls, 3*s.*; dress circle, 2*s.* 6*d.*; boxes, 1*s.* 6*d.*; pit, 1*s.*; gall., 6*d.*

NOVELTY, Great Queen Street, W.C.

SANGER'S AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster Bridge Road.—Private boxes, two to six guineas; dress circle, 4*s.*; orchestra stalls, 2*s.* 6*d.*; boxes, 2*s.*; pit, 1*s.*; gallery, 6*d.*

SAVOY, Beaufort Buildings, Strand, and Embankment.—Boxes, 21*s.* to 63*s.*; stalls, 10*s.* 6*d.*; balcony, 7*s.* 6*d.*; first circle, 4*s.*; pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; amphitheatre, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.* No fees.

STANDARD, Bishopsgate.—Boxes, 21*s.* to 63*s.*; orchestra stalls, 4*s.*; balcony, 3*s.*; first circle, 2*s.* 6*d.*; lower circle, 2*s.*; upper boxes and pit stalls, 1*s.* 6*d.*; pit, 1*s.*; gallery, 6*d.*

STRAND, 168, Strand.—Private boxes, 21*s.* to 63*s.*; stalls, 10*s.*; dress circle, 6*s.*; boxes, 4*s.*; pit, 2*s.*; amphitheatre, 1*s.*

SURREY, Blackfriars Road.—Private boxes, 10*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.*; orchestra stalls, 3*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.*; dress circle, 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*; boxes, 1*s.* 6*d.*; pit stalls, 1*s.*; pit, 6*d.*; gallery, 4*d.*

TOOLE'S (late FOLLY), King William Street, Strand.—Private boxes, 52*s.* 6*d.* and 63*s.*; stalls, 10*s.*; lower circle, 4*s.* and 6*s.*; upper circle and boxes, 3*s.*; pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; gallery, 1*s.*

VAUDEVILLE, 404, Strand.—Private boxes, 42*s.*; stalls, 10*s.*; balcony stalls, 5*s.*; boxes, 3*s.*; upper circle, 2*s.* 6*d.*; pit, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.*

Foreign Food Imported.

YEAR by year the people of this country become more dependent upon foreign countries for their supplies of food. The following table, prepared from returns issued by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, shows the value of live animals—cattle, sheep, and pigs—imported; also the value of fresh, salted, and preserved meat, including ham, bacon, butter, cheese, eggs, and vegetables; the wheat and flour; grain, as oats, Indian corn, barley, rye, meal, hops, rice, sago, and sugar; and fruits (raw), nuts, and vegetables (raw) for the years 1866-1885, with the totals for every year and the amount per head of the population. This, it will be seen, has varied from 41*s.* 9*d.* to 86*s.* 7*d.* The number of live cattle imported rose from 136,688 in 1868 to 474,750 in 1883; of sheep from 341,155 in 1868 to 1,124,391 in 1882. The number of pigs has varied from 15,670 to 115,389.

Years	Estimated Population to middle of year.	Live Animals.	Meat, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs.	Wheat and Flour.	Grain, Hops, and Sugar.	Fruits, Nuts, and Vegetables.	TOTAL.	Per Head.		
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
1866	30,147,755	5,839,859	14,928,292	16,780,001	28,125,328	2,224,091	67,897,571	2	5	1
1867	30,469,132	4,148,409	13,386,320	28,504,673	30,118,226	2,453,788	78,611,416	2	1	9
1868	30,689,977	2,698,511	14,166,161	24,901,430	33,838,880	2,727,762	78,332,744	2	11	1
1869	30,978,278	5,299,193	16,549,205	23,308,697	34,586,728	2,554,925	82,298,748	2	12	3
1870	31,256,535	4,655,043	16,190,926	19,647,778	35,323,539	2,389,392	78,206,678	2	10	1
1871	31,555,694	5,663,150	18,564,425	26,816,891	38,176,834	2,786,988	92,008,288	2	18	4
1872	31,874,183	4,394,850	19,349,170	30,256,824	47,358,234	4,789,756	106,148,834	3	6	7
1873	32,177,550	5,418,584	24,384,319	34,388,598	42,938,283	5,065,955	112,195,739	3	7	11
1874	32,501,517	5,265,041	26,326,933	30,922,008	45,483,218	4,498,970	112,496,170	3	9	3
1875	32,838,758	7,326,288	28,039,220	32,380,726	47,653,103	4,619,238	120,018,575	3	13	1
1876	33,199,994	7,260,119	31,447,611	27,919,526	48,989,551	5,526,991	121,143,798	3	13	0
1877	33,575,941	6,012,564	31,227,346	40,694,419	55,587,495	6,776,858	140,298,682	4	3	7
1878	33,943,773	7,453,309	33,983,462	34,217,641	50,596,046	6,885,756	133,136,214	3	19	0
1879	34,203,557	7,075,386	33,645,153	39,970,120	49,130,312	7,182,739	137,003,710	4	0	1
1880	34,622,930	10,239,295	39,838,081	39,327,820	52,133,506	8,298,583	149,837,285	4	6	7
1881	34,951,404	8,525,256	39,650,098	40,736,754	49,050,108	5,976,106	144,838,112	4	2	11
1882	35,297,114	9,271,956	35,442,109	44,921,565	50,845,848	6,562,354	146,983,832	4	3	4
1883	35,611,316	11,983,754	40,792,229	43,769,259	54,192,407	6,753,148	157,520,797	4	2	6
1884	35,951,865	10,504,877	39,736,681	30,065,577	43,090,450	6,519,290	129,916,275	3	12	3
1885	36,325,115	8,734,754	38,110,303	33,736,358	42,162,070	6,009,119	128,752,604	3	10	11
1886	36,707,418									

ALTHOUGH the following List of Fairs may yet contain a few errors, the Editor has endeavoured to make it correct, and in doing so gave much trouble to several hundred correspondents, whose obliging help he has much pleasure in acknowledging.

When the Fair Day falls on Sunday, the Fair is usually held on the following Monday.

ANGLESEY—
Bodedern. March 13, April 16, May 5, June 9, Whit Tu. (for hiring), Aug. 16, Sept. 14, October 1 and 22.
Llanerchymedd, 1,250. Jan. 1, Feb. 27. March 10, April 4, May 6, June 23, 3rd W. bef. Aug. 7 and 14 Sept., Sept. 13, Oct. 2, Nov. 13, and 3rd Wed. after.
Llanfechell. May 13, August 15, November 5 and 25.
Llangefni, 1,563. Jan. 2, Feb. 28, March 14, April 17, May 7, June 10, August 17, Sept. 15, October 23, and the sixth market after All Hallowtide.
Menai Bridge, 1,900. May 16, July 27, Aug. 18, Sept. 26, Oct. 24, Nov. 14.
Pentraeth. May 5.
Tre'draeth. May 1, November 1.
Valley, 260. April 3, June 22, Nov. 12, December 31.

BEDFORDSHIRE—
Ampthill, 2,257. May 4, Sep. 29, Nov. 30, *Market Day, Thursday.*
Bedford, 19,533. 1st T. in Lent; Apr. 21, Oct. 12, Nov. 17, Dec. 19. *Saturday.*
Biggleswade, 4,947. Feb. 14, Easter Saturday, Whit Monday, Nov. 8.
Dunstable, 4,627. Ash Wed., May 22, August 12, Nov. 12. *Wednesday.*
Elstow, 605. May 15, Nov. 5.
Harrold, 1,024. Tu. bef. May 13 and bef. July 6 and October 11.
Leighton-Buzzard, 5,991. Feb. 5, 2nd T. in Apr., Whit T., July 26, Oct. 24, 1st T. aft. Dec. 10.
Luton, 30,000. 3rd M. in Apr. and Oct. *Odell.* Whit Thursday.
Potton, 2,606. Horses, 3rd Tu. after 12 Jan., Easter M., last M. in April, 1st T. in July, 1st T. bef. Oct. 29. *Saturday.*
Shefford, 1,070. Oct. 11. *Friday.*
Silsoe, 676. Cattle, May 13.
Toddington, 2,464. April 25, 1st Mon. in June, Nov. 2, Dec. 6. *Saturday.*
Woburn, 1,316. Jan. 1, Mar. 23, July 13, Oct. 6. *Friday.*

BERKSHIRE—
Abingdon, 5,662. 1 M. in Lent, May 6, June 20, 1 M. in July, Aug. 5, Sept. 19, M. bef. Oct. 11, Dec. 11. *Mon. & Fri.*
Bracknell, 1,785. April 25, August 22, October 1.
Cookham, 6,851 May 16, October 11.
East Ilsley, 955. Variable.
Hungerford, 2,965. Last W. in Apr., Aug. 17, W. bef. and aft. Oct. 11. *Wed.*
Lambourne, 1,576. May 12, Oct. 2, Dec. 2.
Mortimer, 1,048. April 27, Nov. 6.
Newbury, 10,143. Holy Th., 1st W. in July 5, Sept. 4, Th. after October 11. *Thursday.*
Reading, 42,054. Feb. 2, May 1, July 25, Sept. 21. *Monday and Saturday.*
Stanford Dingley. M. after July 26.
Wallingford, 2,803. Sept. 29. *Friday.*
Wantage, 3,488. 1 & 3 Wed. monthly.
Woburn, Jan. 1, Mar. 23, July 13, Oct. 6.
Wokingham, 3,099. October 10, Nov. 2 and 3. *Alternate Tuesdays*

BRECKNOCKSHIRE—
Crickhowell, 1,333. May 12, Sept. 22. *Th.*
Hay, 1,916. Horses, 1st Th. in March; Wool, last Th. in June; Stock, 1st Th. in every month.
Llanwnmider. 1st W. in April, 3rd W. in June, 3 W. in Sept., last W. in Oct.
Talgarth, 1,352. Feb. 2, Mar. 12, Apr. 18, May 31, July 10, Aug. 10, Sept. 23, Oct. 13, Nov. 2, Dec. 3. *Friday.*

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—
Amersham, 2,500. WhitM., Sept. 19. *Tu.*
Aylesbury, 7,795. Jan. 25, Mar. 30, May 8, June 14, Sept. 25, Oct. 12.
Beaconsfield, 1,625. Feb. 13, May 10.
Brill, 1,289. 1st W. in May, and aft. Old Mich. Day.
Buckingham, 3,585. Jan. 28, Mar. 7, May 6, Whit Th., July 10, Sept. 4, Oct. 2, Sat. aft. Oct. 11, Nov. 8.
Burnham, 2,241. Feb. 25, May 1, Oct. 2.
Chesham, 6,502. April 21, July 22, September 28. *Wednesday.*
Colnbrook, 1,312. Cattle Apr. 5, Oct. 16.
Fenny Stratford, 2,146. Apr. 19, July 18, Oct. 10, Nov. 28. *2&4 Th. in month.*
Great Marlow, 4,701. October 29.
Hanslope, 1,584. Holy Thursday.
Iver, 1,400. July 10.
Ivinghoe, 1,380. May 6, Oct. 17.
Little Brickhill. May 12, Oct. 29.
Newport Pagnell, 3,686. 22nd Feb., Apr., June, Oct., and Dec., & Aug. 29.
Olney. Easter Monday, June 29.
Prince's Risboro', 2,418. May 6. *Thurs.*
Stony Stratford, 1,943. Aug. 2, Oct. 4, Nov. 12. *Friday.*
Wendover, 1,902. May 12, Oct. 2.
Winslow, 1,663. W. bef. Oct. 11 and W. after, 1st & 3rd W. in each month.
Wooburn, 2,431. May 4, November 12.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—
Cambridge, 35,363. June 24, Sept. 25. *Monday and Saturday.*
Chatteris, 4,472. Last Friday in April, Friday before 11 October. *Friday.*
Ely, 8,172. Last Th. in May & Oct. *Th.*
March, 6,190. M. bef. Whit Sunday, 3rd Tu. in Oct. *Wednesday.*
Newmarket, 5,093. Whit Tu., Nov. 8.
Thorney, 2,099. Horses, July 1, Sept. 21.
Whittlesea, 3,682. June 13. *Friday.*
Wisbech, 9,248. March 5, 2nd Th. in May, July 25, Aug. 12, 3rd W. in Sept. *Saturday; Cattle on Thursday.*

CARDIGANSHIRE—
Archryd. June 26.
Cardigan, 3,669. Feb. 13, April 5, Sept. 8, Nov. 10, Dec. 19. *Saturday.*
Dihewid (Dalis). May 9.
Lampeter, 1,443. Monthly. *Friday.*
Llechryd. June 26.
Llanarth, 2,117. Jan. 12, Mar. 12, June 17, Sept. 22; Hiring, Nov. 10.
Pontrhydfendigaid. April 29, Aug. 5, Aug. 26, Sep. 25; Horses & Cattle, Oct. 13.
Tregaron, 1,100. Horses, Mar. 16. *Tu.*

CARMARTHENSHIRE—
Aberguili, 2,020. May 4, October 2, 27.
Ammanford, 1,000. May 2, Sept. 10.
Capel Gwynfe. Apr. 28, Aug. 7, Nov. 7.
Carmarthen, 10,514. Monthly. *Satu.*
Kidwelly, 2,231. Aug. 3, 4, Oct. 29, 30, 1st Monday in December.
Llanddaug. 1 M. aft. May 20, Sept. 27.
Llandebie, 3,560. Whit. W., July 16, December 26.
Llandilo-fechan. June 12.
Llandilo-fawr. Feb. 20, Palm Mon., May 5 and 14, June 21, Aug. 23, Sept. 28, Nov. 12 and 23, M. before Dec. 25.
Llandovery, 2,040. Jan. 16, Mar. 24, Apr. 17, May 15, June 19, Aug. 2, Oct. 22, November 16. *Saturday.*
Llanelly, 19,760. Ascension Day, Sept. 30. *Thursday.*
Llangadock, 1,911. Mar. 12, 13, last Th. and F. in May, July 9, 10, 1st Th. and F. aft. Sept. 11, 2nd Th. and F. aft. Oct. 11, Dec. 5, 6, 3rd Tuesday.
Llangennech, 1,971. June 16, Oct. 23.
Llanon. July 6, December 12.
Llansaint. Cattle, 1st Mon. in April.
Llanybyther, 1,266. July 17, Oct. 31, Nov. 1, 20, 21.
Mothvey, 909. June 18, Nov. 5.
Newcastle Emlyn. 1,757. Jan. 13, Feb. 10, Mar. 22, Apr. 14, May 10, June 16, July 14, August 20, Sept. 20, Oct. 21, November 11, 21, Dec. 20.
Pembrey, 5,638. June 11.
Pencdrecg. October 11.
Talley, 839. August 7, 8.

CARNARVONSHIRE—
Bedgelert, 1,330. Sept. 21.
Brynkir, 260. Feb. 18, April 30, Oct. 19.
Conway, 3,254. Mar. 26, Apr. 24, June 20, Aug. 18, Sept. 12, Oct. 21, Nov. 15.
Criccieth, 1,213. Apr. 29, May 23, June 29, Sept. 25, Oct. 22.
Four Crosses. Feb. 20, Apr. 12, Oct. 21, Th. bef. 1st F. in Dec.
Penmorfa, 1,225. Mar. 16, May 14, Aug. 14, Sept. 25, Nov. 12.
Portmadoc, 3,500. Horses.
Pwllheli, 3,212. Feb. 18, Mar. 15, May 1. 22, June 23, Aug. 13, Sept. 24, Nov. 1. *Wednesday.*
Tremadoc, 4,196. Feb. 19, Apr. 13, 2nd F. in Dec.

CHESHIRE -
Altrincham, 11,250. Apr. 29, Aug. 5, Nov. 22. *Tuesday.*
Alsbury, 783. Last Friday in April and October.
Chester, 36,794. Horses, monthly; Cattle, every fortnight; Cheese, monthly. *Wednesday and Saturday.*
Congleton, 11,116. Th. bef. Shrovetide, May 12, July 13, Nov. 22. *Saturday.*
Frodsham, 2,489. Last Tuesday in April and last Thursday in October.
Knutsford, 4,305. Apr. 23, Whit Tu., Nov. 8. *Saturday.*
Lymm, 4,665. April 3, November 5.
Macclesfield, 35,514. 3rd Tu. in Feb., Mar. 6, Apr. 4, May 6, June 22, July 11, Aug. 12, Sept. 4, Oct. 4 and 3rd Tu. and 21, Nov. 11, Dec. 23. *Tu. and Sat.*
Middlewich, 3,828. Last T. in Feb., Apr., and Oct. *Tuesday.*
Mottram, 2,913. Apr. 27, Oct. 31.
Nantwich, 7,495. 1st S. aft. Feb. 2, Mar. 26, 2nd T. in June, Sept. 4, Dec. 4.
Northwich, 12,246. Apr. 10, Aug. 2. *Sat.*
Over. 6,534. 1st Wed. after May 12, 1st Wednesday after Sept. 20.
Prestbury, 292. Apr. 28, Oct. 22.
Sandbach, 5,493. Easter T., 1st Th. aft. Sept. 11, Dec. 28. *Thursday.*
Stockport, 59,553. Jan. 1, 1st Fri. in Feb., Mar. 4 and 25, May 1, 1st F. in June, July 9, 1st F. in Aug., 1st F. in Sept., Oct. 23, 1st F. in Dec. *Friday.*
Sutton, 6,684. Apr. 4, Sept. 4.
Tarporley, 2,669. May 1, Aug. 1, 1st M. aft. Aug. 24, Dec. 11.
Tattenhall, 1,089. May 18, Nov. 21.
Winsford, 10,041. May 8, Nov. 25. *Sat.*
Woodhead. Sheep, 1st Wednesday aft. September 25, November 2.

CORNWALL—
Blisland, 611. 1st M. after Sept. 22.
Bodmin, 5,061. Jan. 25, Tu. and W. bef. Whit Sun., Dec. 6. *Saturday.*
Boscastle. August 5, November 22.
Boyton. 3rd Monday in August.
Camborne, 13,601. Mar. 7, Whit T., June 29, Nov. 11. *Saturday.*
Camelford, 1,524. 1st F. aft. Mar. 10, May 26, July 17, Sept. 6, 2nd F. in Nov. *Friday.*
Canworthy. 1st W. in June, Sept. 18.
Duloalls. March 2, November 2.
Five Lanes. July 5, October 28.
Helston, 3,432. July 20, Sept. 9.
Lane, St. Columb. May 31.
Lanreath, 633. Three weeks after Shrove T., May 21, November 18.
Liskeard, 4,536. Oct. 2, 2nd in month except Oct.

Lostwithiel, 931. 3 Tu. monthly. *Fri.*
Marazion, 1,294. September 29.
Marhamchurch, 700. Th. bef. Mar. 25, Aug. 12.
Mitchell. October 15.
Padstow, 1,749. Tues. nearest 1 May. *Saturday.*
Penrose, St. Ervan, 391. May 25.
Penryn, 3,466. Mar. 8, May 13, July 8, Oct. 8, Dec. 21.
Penzance, 12,409. Corp. Christi.
Poundscross. Last Monday in Nov.
Praye Crowan. July 15.
Redruth, 9,335. Easter T., May 2, Aug. 3, Oct. 12. *Tu., Fri.* (*Cattle*), *Saturday.*
Roche. May 6, July 16, October 8.
St. Austell, 3,582. Th. before Easter, Whit Th., Friday after July 23, 1st F. after Oct. 16, Nov. 30. *Friday.*
St. Blaze, 2,762. February 2, July 5.
St. Breard, 725. 1st Th. aft. June 24, 1st Thursday after September 25.
St. Columb Major, 2,739. Mar. 20, Nov. 20.
St. Columb Minor. June 9.
St. Lawrence, 60. Aug. 21, Oct. 29.
St. Merryn. May 10.
St. Tudy, 490. May 20, Sept. 14.
Stokeclimsland, 2,422. Last M. in May.
Summercourt. September 25.
Tintagel. October 25.
Tregonetha. May 6, August 1.
Truro, 10,619. W. aft. mid-Lent, Whit W., Nov. 19, Dec. 3. *Wed. and Sat.*
Wadebridge, 1,780. June 22, 2nd Tues. monthly.
Warnhouse Corner, 600. M. bef. Lady Day, June 24, Sept. 29, 1st M. in Nov.
Week St. Mary, 570. July 29, Sept. 15, W. bef. Christmas Day.

CUMBERLAND—

Abbey Holme, 938. Tu. before Whit Sunday, October 29. *Wednesday.*
Alston, 4,621. 3rd S. in March, last Th. in May, S. on or bef. Sept. 27, Sat. on or bef. Oct. 18, 1st Th. in Nov. *Sat.*
Armothwaite. April and Oct., varies.
Aspatria, 2,438. Aug. 17. *Thursday.*
Boonwood. Apr. 25, Aug. 12, Oct. 18.
Bootle, 810. April 5 & 26, Sept. 24.
Brampton, 3,438. Apr. 20, Trin. W., 2nd W. in Sept., Oct. 23.
Carlisle, 35,885. 2nd Sat. in Feb., S. bef. Whit Sun., Aug. 26, Sept. 19, S. nearest Nov. 11. *Saturday.*
Cockermouth, 5,353. Feb. 2, 18, last Fri. in March, Mon. aft. April 5, Wed. aft. April 12, 1st Wed. in May, and every alternate Wed. to June 3, Whit Mon., Mon. aft. Aug. 2, last Fri. in Aug. Sept. and Oct., 2nd W. in Oct., Mon. aft. Nov. 11, 1st Fri. monthly, except Feb. & Oct.
Crogdin, 251. August 18.
Egremont, 5,976. Feb. 17, 3rd Fri. in May, Whit S., Sept. 18, Nov. 11. *Sat.*
Eskdale. 2 M. in Sept., cattle & sheep.
Hesket New Market. 1st F. in May, Th. before August 26, 2nd Thurs. in Oct.
Ireby, 421. Friday nearest April 18, Oct. 18.
Keswick, 3,220, 1st Sat. in Jan., May 4, June 6, Oct. 11, S. aft. Oct. 29. *Sat.*
Longtown, 1,946. June 6, Dec. 26.
Maryport, Fri. bef. Whit S., Nov. 12.
Netherwasdale. Cattle & sheep, Sept. 1.
Penrith, 9,268. About 30 in the year. *Tuesday.*
Rosley Hill. Whit Monday, June 14 and 28, August 12 and 26.
Ravenglass. May 6, June 8, August 5.
Renwick, 268. Sept. 26, 1st Thursday.
Whitehaven, 19,293. Aug. 14. *Th. & Sat.*
Wigton, 3,843. Feb. 20, Apr. 8. *Tues.*
Workington, 22,000. W. before Holy Thursday, Oct. 18. *Wed. and Sat.*

DENBIGHSHIRE—

Abergele, 3,172. Feb. 12, April 2, May 4, June 18, July 18, Aug. 20, Oct. 9, Nov. 18, Dec. 6.
Chirk, 2,171. Feb. 10, June 10, Aug. 1, 2, Nov. 12.
Llanrhaiadrynmochnant, 1,383. Jan. 1, 1st F. in Mar., May and June, 2nd T. in July, July 24, Sept. 28, Oct. 18, Nov. 8.
Ruabon, 15,210. Last F. in Feb., 1st M. in Mar., June, Sept., Nov., and Dec., and 3rd M. in May, May 22, Nov. 20.
Wrexham, 10,978. Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25, Mar. 11, 25, Apr. 8, 22, May 6, 20, June 3, 17, July 1, 15, 29, Aug. 12, 26, Sept. 9, 23, Oct. 7, 21, Nov. 4, 18, Dec. 2, 16, 30.

DERBYSHIRE—

Alfreton. Jan. 26, East. Tu., Whit Tu., July 31, Oct. 7, Nov. 25. *Friday.*
Ashbourn, 4,392. Feb. 13, May 21, Aug. 16, Oct. 20, Nov. 29. *Saturday.*
Ashover, 2,275. April 25, October 15, Monday before Martinmas Day.
Bakewell, 2,502. Easter M., Whit M., Aug. 26, M. aft. Oct. 10, and 1st Mon. after Nov. 11. *Monday and Friday.*
Belper, 9,375. Oct. 31. *Saturday.*
Bolsover. Last F. in Apr., 1 F. in Oct.
Buxton, 6,025. M. before Th. preceding Feb. 14, Mar. 28, Apr. 1, Apr. 29, May 2, M. bef. 2nd W. in Sept., Oct. 28.
Castleton, 650. 3rd W. in March, April 21, 1st W. in October, 3rd W. in Nov.
Chapel-en-le-Frith, 4,170. Th. bef. Feb. 14, Mar. 3 and 29, Th. bef. Easter, April 30, Holy Th., and Th. 3 weeks later, July 7, Th. aft. Oct. 11, Th. bef. Nov. 23.
Chesterfield, 12,221. Jan. 27, Feb. 28, 1st S. in Apr., May 4, July 5, Sept. 25, Nov. 25. *Saturday.*
Clay Cross, 6,349. W. before March 25, 2nd W. in Nov., W. bef. Christmas Day.
Crich, 2,984. 1 M. in Jan., Apr. 6, Oct. 11.
Derby, 86,000. F. in East. week, F. in Whit. week. Cheese, 1st Tu. in Feb., Apr., June, Aug., Oct., and Dec. *Fri.*
Dronfield, 3,000. April 5, Nov. 3.
Duffield, 2,534. Thursday after Jan. 1, March 1. *Monday and Friday.*
Glossop, 19,574. May 6, 1st Wednesday after October 10. *Saturday.*
Hartington. Cattle, November 26.
Hayfield, 2,801. May 12, October 10.
Higham. W. after New Year's Day.
Hope. May 13.
Matlock, 4,395. Feb. 25, Apr. 2, May 9, Oct. 24.
Newhaven. Tu. bef. 2 W. in Sept., Oct. 30.
Ripley, 291. W. in East. week, Oct. 23.
Tideswell, 1,985. March 24, May 15, 2nd W. in September, and October 29.
Wirksworth, 3,678. Shrove T., East. T., 2nd T. in May, July 8, 2nd T. in Sept., 3rd T. in Nov. *Tuesday.*

DEVONSHIRE—

Ashburton, 2,891. March 3, June 2, August 11, November 15.
Axminster, 2,861. April 27, 1st Tues. in June, October 13.
Bampton, 1,858. Last Th. in Oct.
Barnstaple, 12,264. W. bef. Sept. 20. *F.*
Bratton-Clovelly, 601. 2nd Tu. in May, 1st Tu. aft. Oct. 19.
Brent. Last Thursday in April and last Tuesday in September.
Buckfastleigh, 2,802. 3rd Th. in June, 2nd Thursday in Sept. *Saturday.*
Chagford, 1,450. Last Th. in Mar., 1st Th. in May, last Th. in Sept. and Oct.
Chulmleigh, 1,315. April 28, July 28.
Churchingford, 822. Jan. 25, and last Friday in April.
Cullompton, 2,938. 1st W. in May and November. *Saturday.*
Colyton, 2,330. 3rd T. in Apr., 2nd T. in October.
Crediton, 5,747. August 22, Sept. 20, 1st Tues., Wed., or Thurs. *Saturday.*
Culmstock, 863. Cattle, May 21.
Dawlish, 4,520. 3rd M. in each month.
Exbourne. 3rd Monday in April.
Exeter, 38,374. 3rd W. in Feb., May 19, last W. in July, 2nd W. in December. *Second Friday in the month.*
Hatherleigh, 1,492. May 21, June 22, Sept. 4, Nov. 8. If these dates are on Saturday or Monday, then on the following Tuesday. *Tuesday.*
Holsworthy, 1,716. July 9, if Friday then following Tuesday. *Wednesday.*
Honiton, 3,558. W. aft. July 19. *Sat.*
Kingsbridge, 1,527. July 20, or 1 Th. aft.
Newton Abbott, 7,662. 1st Saturday after Sept. 11. *Wednesday and Sat.*
North Molton, 1,703. Wed. aft. May 12, last Wednesday in October.
North Tawton, 1,868. 3rd T. in Apr., last Th. in Feb., June, and Aug., 2nd T. in Oct., 1st T. in Dec.
Okehampton. Mar. 23, May 11, June 29, Aug. 3, Sept. 14, Oct. 14. *1st S. monthly.*
Ottery, 3,973. Last Tu. in Mar. and 3rd Tu. in Nov.
Plymouth, 73,794. 1st M. in Apr. and Nov. *Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*
Plympton, 3,513. 1st M. every month.
Sampford Peveril. Last M. in April.
Sheepwash, 415. Th. bef. 3rd Sun. in March, Th. bef. Oct. 10.
South Molton, 3,340. 3rd W. in June, W. after August 25. S.
Tiverton, 10,462. 1st Thursday in June and October. *Tuesday.*
Torrington, 3,445. 3rd S. in March, 1st Th. in May, July 5, 2nd Th. in Oct.
Totnes, 4,089. May 12, Oct. 28. When these dates fall on Sat. or Mon, then on Tuesday.
Uffculme, 1,880. 1st M. in Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.
Upottery, 868. Tu. bef. Ladyday.
Witheridge, 1,213. Last Th. but one in Apr., Th. aft. June 24 and Sept. 21, 1st Th. in Nov.

DORSETSHIRE—

Beaminster, 2,131. Sept. 19. *Thurs.*
Blandford, 3,753. Mar. 7, S. nearest July 10 and Aug. 9, Sept. 9, Nov. 8.
Bridport, 6,795. Apr. 6, Oct. 11. *W. & S.*
Corfe Castle, 1,777. May 12, Oct. 29.
Dorchester, 7,568. Feb. 14, July 6, August 6, Sept. 29, October 25.
Evershot, 500. May 12, Nov. 21.
Gillingham, 5,320. June 31, Sept. 13.
Lambert's Castle. 3rd W. in June, September 18.
Lyme Regis, 2,290. 1st Tu. aft. Feb. 2, 1st Tu. aft. Sept. 29. *Tu. and Friday.*
Maiden Newton, 799. Mar. 9, May 4.
Martin's Town, 450. November 23.
Milborne, 1,835. October 28.
Poole, 12,310. May 1, Nov. 2. *Thurs.*
Portland, 10,061. November 5.
Shaftesbury, 2,884. S. bef. Palm Sun., last Sat. in Aug., Nov. 28. *Saturday.*
Sherborne, 5,636. July 18 and 26, M. after October 10. *Thursday.*
Shroton, 650. September 25 and 26.
Stalbridge, 1,816. May 6, Sept. 4. *All. M.*
Sturminster, 1,859. May 12, Oct. 24. *Alternate Wednesdays.*
Toller Down, 446. May 18, Sept. 7.
Wareham, 2,112. 3rd T. in Apr., 2nd Tuesday in September. *Tuesday.*
Woodbury Hill. September 21.
Woolbridge, 509. May 14.
Yetminster, 711. April 27, October 5.

DURHAM—

Barnard Castle, 4,344. Easter W., Whit W., July 22.
Bishop Auckland, 10,097. Holy Th., Thursday before October 11.
Darlington, 35,104. Feb. 2, 3, 1st M. in Mar., Easter M., Whit M., and 2nd M. aft., Nov. 10, M. preceding Nov. 23, and 2nd Monday after *M. & F.*
Durham, 14,982. Mar. 26, May 7, Whit Tu., Sept. 10, Nov. 19. *Saturday.*
Hartlepool, 17,002. May 14, August 21, October 9, November 27.
Houghton-le-Spring. October 8 and 9.
Middleton-in-Teesdale, 2,500. 3rd Th. in Feb., 1st Th. in March, 3rd Thurs. in April and July, 3rd Th. in Sept., 2nd Thursday in November. *Sat.*

North Shields, 22,400. Friday and Sat. before May 10 and before Nov. 11.
South Shields, 56,875. W. bef. and aft. May 1. W. bef. and aft. Nov. 11. *Sat.*
Stanhope, 9,654. W. bef. Easter, 2nd Friday in Sept., Dec. 21 *Friday.*
Stockton-on-Tees, 41,015. July 18, W. bef. May 13, Nov. 23. *Wednesday.*
Weardale:—
Cowshill. Last Friday in Sept.
Rookhope. Friday before Aug. 24.
St. John's, 5,672. 3rd Wed. in April, 2nd Wednesday in September.
St. John's Chapel. 2nd S. in May & Nov.
Westgate. Last Th. in Feb., Th. before last Wednesday in October.
West Auckland, 3,177. Saturday bef. Easter and before October 18.

ESSEX—
Braintree, 5,182. May 8, Oct. 2. *Wed.*
Brentwood, 5,000. October 15.
Chelmsford, 9,885. May 12, Nov. 12. *F.*
Colchester, 28,374. Oct. 20. *Saturday.*
Dunmow, 3,005. May 6, November 8.
Epping, 2,343. Nov. 13. *Friday.*
Great Bardfield, 948. Cattle, June 22.
Harlow, 2,482. November 28.
Ingatestone, 926. Dec. 1, Horse, cattle.
Maldon, 5,468. 1 Th. in May, Sept. 13. *T.*
Rayleigh, 1,327. Horse and cattle, Trinity Monday.
Saffron Walden, 6,060. Saturday bef. Mid-Lent, November 1. *Saturday.*
Stanstead, 2,000. May 1.
Stebbing, 1,118. July 10.
Thaxted, 1,914. M. before Whit Sun.

FLINTSHIRE—
Caerwys, 805. Last Tu. every month.
Flint, 5,096. 1st Sat. in the month.
Holywell, 3,090. 1st Fri. in the month.
Mold, 4,320. Horses and cattle, 1st W. in the month. *Wednesday and Sat.*
Northop, 5,042. Mar. 14, May 10, July 7, October 11.

GLAMORGANSHIRE—
Aberdare, 40,000. April 1, 16, November 13. *Saturday.*
Bridgend, 4,153. April 1, Holy Th., November 17.
Caerphilly, 2,466. Last Th. in Feb., April 4, 5 for horses, Trinity Th., July 19, Aug. 25, Oct. 9, Nov. 16, Th. before Christmas Day. *Thursday.*
Cowbridge, 1,229. T. bef. Mar. 25, May 4, June 24, Sept. 29, 1st Tu. monthly.
Gower Road. Pigs, 1 M. in Feb. & Sept.
Kilkey. 1st Wed. in April, 2nd Wed. in August and December.
Llateston. 2nd Monday in March.
Llantwit Major, 992. June 22.
Llangyfelach, 6,000. 1st Tu. and W. in March, March 29, May 1 and 2, June 18, 1st Tuesday and Wed. in Nov.
Merthyr-Tydfil, 48,861. Mar. 18, July 18, November 18.
Neath, 10,409. Last W. in Mar., 1st and 2nd W. aft. May 12, Trinity Th., last Th. in July, 2nd Th. in Sept.; last W. in Oct., 1st and 2nd W. after Nov. 12. *Wednesday and Saturday.*
Penceed, 783. 2nd Monday in June.
St. Mary Hill. August 26, Horses.
Swansea, 65,897. 2nd S. in May, July 2, August 15, October 8.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—
Berkeley, 870. May 14, December 14. *1st Wednesday in the month.*
Bisley, 5,169. May 4, November 12.
Blakeney, 922. May 12, November 9.
Campden, 1,861. Ash Wednesday, April 23, Aug. 5, Dec. 11. *Wednesday.*
Cheltenham, 50,506. 2nd Th. in April, Holy Th., Aug. 5, Th. bef. and after Oct. 11, 3rd Th. in Dec. *Thursday.*
Chipping Sodbury, 1,067. Friday before March 25, September 29.
Cirencester, 7,658. 1st Monday in August, Sept., Oct., and Nov.
Coleford, 2,709. June 20, Dec. 17, Fri. before July 20, Nov. 24. *Friday and last Tuesday in the month.*
Dursley, 2,344. May 6, December 4. *2nd Tuesday in the month.*
Fairford, 1,625. May 14, Nov. 12.
Gloucester, 36,521. April 3, July 3, September 28 and 29, November 27.
Hampton. Trinity Monday, Oct. 27.
Iron-Acton. April 25, September 13.
Lechlade, 1,176. Sept. 9. *Last T. in month.*
Littledean. Whit Mon. and Nov. 27.
Lydney, 2,700. May 4, June 23, Nov. 8. *1st Tuesday in the month.*
Marshfield, 1,527. May 24, October 24.
Mitcheldean. East. Mon. and Oct. 10.
Moreton, 1,450. 2nd Tu. in month. *Tu.*
Newent, 2,889. Friday after Sept. 19. *1st Tuesday in the month.*
Newnham, 1,455. June 11, October 18.
Northleach, 831. Wed. before and after October 11. *Wednesday.*
Stonehouse, 6,691. May 1, October 10.
Stow-on-the-Wold, 1,969. May 12, Oct. 24. *Thursday.*
Stroud, 11,500. May 10, Aug. 21. *Fri.*
Tewkesbury, 5,100. October 10. *Wed.*
Thornbury, 2,572. Hiring, Tu., Th., and Friday before March 25, Sept. 29. *2nd Wednesday in the month.*
Tockington. May 9, December 6.
Westerleigh. September 19.
Wickwar, 916. April 6, 1st M. in Nov.
Winchcomb, 2,834. Horse, last Sat. in March, July 28. *Saturday.*
Winterbourne, 3,151. June 29, Oct. 18.
Wotton-under-Edge, 3,349. Tuesday before March 25, September 25.

HAMPSHIRE—
Alresford, 1,550. Last Th. in July, 1st Th. aft. Oct. 11. *Thursday.*
Alton, 4,497. Saturday before May 1, July 11, September 19.
Andover, 5,653. Last Friday in June, wool; November 17.
Appleshaw, 265. Oct. 6 and 7, Nov. 4.
Bishop's Waltham, 3,484. July 31.
Blackwater. November 8 and 9.
Bolley, 1,077. Alternate Mondays.
Eling, 6,032. July 5.
Gosport, 6,581. May 4, October 10.
Hartley Row. December 5.
Lymington, 4,366. May 12, October 2.
Lyndhurst, 1,589. August 9, ponies.
Odiham, 2,623. Mid-Lent Sat. July 31.
Overton, 1,433. May 4, July 18.
Petersfield, 2,200. July 10, October 6, Dec. 11. *Alternate Wednesdays.*
Ringwood, 3,830. July 10, Dec. 11. *Wed.*
Romsey, 4,204. Easter Tu., Aug. 26, Nov. 8. *Alternate Thursdays.*
Southampton, 60,051. Trinity Mon.
Stockbridge, 873. July 10.
Weyhill, 499. 2nd Thursday in April, last Friday in July, October 10.
Wherwell, 595. September 24.
Wickham, 1,101. May 20.
Winchester, 18,654. Cattle and seed, last Sat. in Feb.; Sheep and cattle, Oct. 23 and 24. *Wednesday and Sat.*

HEREFORDSHIRE—
Brampton Brian, 275. June 21, and horses June 22.
Bromyard, 1,477. Th. bef. Mar. 25, Hiring; Sept. 29, Th. bef. Oct. 29. *Th.*
Eardisley, 862. May 15.
Hereford, 19,821. Horse fair, 1st W. in the month; 1st W. after Feb. 2 and aft. Easter, 1st W. aft. May 2, 1st W. in July, 3rd W. in Aug., 3rd W. in Oct., 2nd W. in Dec. *Wed. and Sat.*
Huntington. July 18, Nov. 13, stock.
Kingsland, 1,063. October 11.
Kington, 3,111. Tu. bef. Feb. 2 for horses; 2nd Tu. in March, East. Tu., horses; May 11, 1st Tu. in June, 2nd Tu. in July, 3rd Tu. in Aug., Sept. 18, sheep and pigs; Sept. 19, cattle and horses; Tu. before Oct. 10, Tu. before Nov. 13, horses; 3rd Tu. in Dec. *Tu.*
Ledbury, 4,226. Live stock, 2nd Tu. in every month; butter, cheese, and onions, 2nd Tu. in Oct. *Tuesday.*
Leintwardine, 1,000. May 7.
Leominster, 6,132. Feb. 13, Tu. after Mid-Lent Sun., May 2, 2nd Fri. in June, July 10, Aug. 4, Sept. 4, M. bef. 3rd W. in Oct., Nov. 8, Fri. after Dec. 11. *Friday.*
Orleton, 591. April 23.
Pembridge, 1,318. May 13, Nov. 22.
Ross, 4,786. March 17, May 12, June 9, July 7, October 13, December 8. *Alternate Thursdays.*
Wigmore. May 6, August 5.

HERTFORDSHIRE—
Baldock, 2,326. Mar. 7, last Th. in May, Aug. 5, Oct. 2, Dec. 11.
Barnet, 4,095. April 8, Sept. 4, 5, 6, November 21. *Wednesday.*
Buntingford, 1,086. June 29.
Hatfield, 4,059. April 23, October 18.
Hemel Hempstead, 9,064. Holy Th., 3 weeks later, 3rd M. in Sept. *Thurs.*
Hertford, 7,747. 3rd. S. bef. Easter, May 12, July 5, Nov. 8. *Saturday.*
Royston, 1,712. Wed. after Ash W., Wed. after Oct. 11.
Stevenage, 3,116. Sept. 22 and 23.
Tring, 4,354. Easter M., Oct. 11.
Ware, 5,744. Last Tuesday in April, Tuesday before September 21.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE—
Earith Bridge, 607. May 4, July 25, November 1.
Godmanchester, 2,363. Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter week.
Huntingdon, 4,228. July 18.
Kimbolton, 1,220. Easter and Whit F., October 11, December 11.
St. Ives, 3,038. Whit M., Oct. 11. *Mon.*
St. Neots, 3,136. December 10.

ISLE OF MAN—
Ballasalla. 4th W. in Jan. June, & Nov., 1st W. in Mar. & Oct., 2nd W. in April & Aug.
Ballaugh. 3rd Tu. in May, 4th W. in Aug.
Colby. 1st W. in Dec.
Douglas. Nov. 12.
Laxey. 2nd Tu. in May, 1st W. in August.
Michael. 3rd W. in June, 2nd W. in October.
Ramsey. 2nd W. in Feb., 3rd W. in March, Tues. aft. Nov. 1, 2nd W. in December.
St. John's. 1st & 4th W. in Feb., 2nd & 4th W. in March, 4th W. in April, 3rd W. in May and Nov., July 5.
St. Mark's. 2nd W. in May.
Santon. 4th W. in May.
Sulby. 1st W. in April, May, & June, 3rd W. in July.

KENT—
Ashford, 9,693. May 17, 3rd Tu. in Aug., Sept. 9, Oct. 12. *Tuesday.*
Benenden, 1,598. May 15.
Biddenden, 1,352. November 8, stock.
Cranbrook, 4,216. May 30, Sept. 29. *Alternate Wednesdays from June 2.*
Farningham, 892. October 15. *Third Wednesday in every month.*
Faversham, 8,537. Oct. 11. *W. and Sat.*
Gravesend, 31,283. Oct. 24. *Saturday.*
Horsmonden, 1,451. July 26.
Maidstone, 29,860. Feb. 13, May 12, June 20, Oct. 17 (horses), 1 Tu. mathly.
New Romney, 1,500. August 21, cattle, sheep, and horses.
Rochester, 21,307. May 30, April 16, August 30, December 11.
Sandhurst 4,196. May 25.
Tunbridge, 9,317. Last F. in Oct. *Tu.*

LANCASHIRE—
Accrington, 31,435. 1st Th. in April and August. *Tuesday and Saturday.*
Ashton-under-Lyne, 43,385. March 23, April 26, July 25, November 21.
Blackburn, 104,014. East. M. *W. & Sat.*
Bolton-le-Moors, 105,414. 2nd W. in Jan. & Oct., Shrove M., last W. in July, 2nd W. in Oct.; Horses, 2nd Thursday in October. *Monday.*
Broughton-in-Furness. Aug. 1, Nov. 11.

Burnley 65,000. March 6, Easter Eve, 2nd Th. in July. *Saturday and Mon.*
Bury, 54,608. Mar. 5, May 3, Sept. 18. *Daily.*
Carnforth, 2,700. Cattle and sheep, April 29. *Friday.*
Cartmell, 600. W. bef. Easter & Nov. 5. Cattle.
Chipping, 987. Cattle and sheep, April 23, 1st Wednesday in October.
Chorley. Horse and cattle. March 26, Aug. 20; horses, May 5, October 21.
Clitheroe, 10,176. March 24, 25, 26, 3rd Th. in May, Aug. 3, Oct. 21 (being Th. bef. 4th Sat. aft. Mich.), 22, 23, Dec. 7.
Colne. Mar. 7, May 13, Oct. 11, & Dec. 21.
Coniston. 3rd Saturday in September.
Dalton in Furness, 13,339. April 28, June 6, October 23.
Eccles. Fri. bef. Whit Mon., Nov. 15.
Garstang, 783. Holy Th., July 10 and 11, November 22 and 23.
Great Eccleston. Cattle, March 14, April 14, November 4.
Harwood, 8,000. May 17, Aug. 21. *Fri.*
Haslingden. Feb. 2, May 8, July 4, October 2. *Tuesday and Saturday.*
Hawkshead, 1,205. Easter Monday and 5th Monday after, October 2.
Heywood, 22,979. 1st Fri. in Apr. & Oct.
Hornby. Cattle, July 30 and 31, alternate Wednesdays from July to Dec.
Inglewhite. Sheep, April 25; 1st Mon. aft. Rog. Sun., M. bef. 1st W. in Oct.
Kirkham, 3,938. Feb. 4, Ap. 28, Oct. 18, one day following each for toys.
Lancaster, 20,663. F. bef. 1st week in Jan., May 1, July 5, Oct. 10. Cheese, May 2, July 6, October 11.
Leigh, 21,734. April 24, December 7.
Liverpool. Horses, 1st M. aft. Feb. 5, and aft. May 1, last Monday in Aug., 1st Monday after November 20.
Longridge, 4,500. Cattle, Feb. 16, Mar. 16, April 16, 1st Tues. in May, Nov. 5.
Lowgill. March 10.
Manchester, 375,583. Easter week, October 1, 2, 3. *Daily.*
Mossley, 16,000. Last Friday in Feb. June 21, last Mon. in Oct. *Friday.*
Newburgh. Cattle and pigs, June 20 and 21; horses and pigs, June 22.
Newton-le-Willows. May 17, Aug. 11, 12.
North Meols. Monday before Aug. 20.
Oldham, 135,000. May 2, and Quarterly.
Ormskirk. Whit Mon. and Tuesday, September 10 and 11. *Thursday.*
Poulton-le-Fylde, 1,225. Feb. 3, Nov. 3.
Prescot, 5,546. Shrove Tu., alternate Tuesdays until 1st Tuesday in May.
Preston, 101,840. 1st whole week in Jan., great Sat. horse fair, Sat. after Feb. 15, Feb. 16, Mar. 15, 27, 28, Apr. 15, 2nd W. in May, 2nd Th. in May, Aug. 25, 26, Oct. 3, 4, Nov. 6, 7; cheese, 1st Tu. in Feb., March, April, May, June; last Tu. in July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Dec. 1; pot fairs, Mar. 27, Aug. 25, Nov. 7. *Mon., Tu., Th., Fri., Sat.*
Rochdale, 68,866. May 14, Nov. 7.
St. Helens, 57,234. 1st Tuesday in each month; pot fairs, last 3, 8, and 5 days respectively. *Monday and Saturday.*
Scholes in Wigan. June 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 27, October 28, 29, 30, November 1.
Skerton. April 30, cattle and sheep.
Stalybridge, 27,186. Last Mon. in Jan., April, July, and Oct. quarterly fairs; monthly fairs last M. *Mon., Fri., Sat.*
Standish. Horses and cattle, June 29, November 25.
Todmorden, 25,000. Th., Fri., and Sat. before Easter, last Th. in Sept. and two days after. *Saturday.*
Ulverston, 10,008. Tu. bef. 1st whole week in Jan., Tu. bef. Easter Sun., Oct. 24, Nov. 12, hiring. *Thursday.*
Upholland, 4,435. Easter Mon., horses and cattle.
Warrington, 50,000. July 17 and 18, Nov. 29 and 30. Cattle on the 1st day of each; horses on the 2nd. *W. & Sat.*
Weston, 425. Trinity Mon. and Tues.
Westoughton, 9,197. 3rd W. in Oct.
Wigan, 48,194. June 27, Oct. 28, 29.
Wray. Shrove Tuesday, April 30.

LEICESTERSHIRE—
Belton. 2nd Mon. after Whitsuntide.
Billesdon, 909. 1st Monday in Oct.
Castle Donington, 2,688. Saturday.
Hallaton. Holy Th. and 3 Th. after it.
Hinckley, 8,100. August 26. *Monday.*
Husbands-Bosworth, 831. October 16.
Leicester, 122,376. Mar. 2, S. week bef. Easter, S. in Easter week, May 12, July 5, October 9, December 8.
Loughborough, 17,000. Feb. 14, March 24, 28, April 25, Ascension Day, Aug. 12, September 30, Nov. 13. *Thursday.*
Lutterworth, 1,965. April 2, Sept. 16, Holy Thursday. *Thursday.*
Market Bosworth, 800. May 8, Nov. 24. *Wednesday.*
Market Harborough, 2,669. April 29, October 19. *Tuesday.*
Melton-Mowbray, 5,766. M. and Tu. aft. Jan. 17, 2nd Tu. in April, Whit. Tu., Aug. 21, Sept. 29, Oct. 25, 1st Tu. aft. Dec. 8, 2nd Tu. in Sept.; cheese, April 8, Sept. 30, Dec. 2. *Tuesday.*
Mountsorrel, 2,317. July 10—19.
Waltham-on-the-Wolds, 595. Sept. 18, 19.

LINCOLNSHIRE—
Alford, 2,894. Whit. Tu., July 31, Aug. 24, Sept. 16, Nov. 8. *Tuesday.*
Barton-upon-Humber. Horses, cattle, and sheep, Trinity Thurs. *Monday.*
Boston, 14,941. May 4, 5, 1st W. in Aug., Sept. 15, Nov. 17, Dec. 11. *W. and Sat.*
Bourn, 3,760. 1st Thur. in April, 1st Thur. aft. May 5, last Thurs. in Sept. and October.
Brigg, 3,087. Thursday before Palm Sunday, August 5. *Thursday.*
Burgh, 1,136. 2nd Thurs. in May and August, September 26. *Thursday.*
Caistor, 1,867. Fri. & Sat. before Palm Sunday, Sat. before Sept. 18. Fri. and Saturday after Oct. 11. *Saturday.*
Caythorpe, 897. 2nd Fri. after Good Friday.
Corby. Stock, Aug. 26, M. bef. Oct. 11.
Crowle, 3,353. Last Monday in May November 23. *Friday.*
Donington, 1,666. May 26, Sept. 4, October 17. *Thursday.*
Epworth, 2,178. Thursday after May 1 and September 29. *Thursday.*
Gainsborough, 13,000. Tu. and W. in East. week, Tu. & W. aft. Oct. 20. *Tu.*
Glentham. Wednesday bef. Sept. 25.
Grantham, 16,886. 1st Tues. in April, July 7, Oct. 26, Dec. 17. *Mon. & Sat.*
Grimsby, 45,000. 1st Mon. in April, 2nd Mon. in October.
Haxey, 1,982. July 6.
Heckington, 1,766. Foals, 2 Th. in Sept.
Holbeach, 5,190. May 17, September 17, October 11. *Thursday.*
Horncastle, 4,718. 5th Th. in Lent, June 21, 2nd M. in Aug., 2nd Th. in Sept., Oct. 28 and 29. *Saturday.*
Kirton Lindsey, 1,851. July 18, Dec. 11.
Lincoln, 42,000. Last whole Week in April (greatest Fair in England). *Fri.*
Long Sutton, 6,952. May 13, Friday after September 25. *Friday.*
Louth, 10,691. April 29, September 17, October 22, November 23.
Market Rasen, 2,612. 4th Tuesday in Lent, September 25.
Massingham. Trinity Monday.
Partney, 495. Aug. 1 and 25, Sept. 18, 19, Wed. and Thurs. after Oct. 11.
Saltfleet. Stock, October 3.
Scotter. July 6 and 10.
Sleaford. Plough Mon., Easter Mon., Whit Mon., Aug. 12, Oct. 20. *Mon.*
Spalding, 9,200. 1st T. aft. Lincoln Apr. fair, last Tu. in June & Aug., Sept. 25, Dec. Fri. before London Christmas market. *Tuesday.*
Spilsby, 1,490. Monday after July 12. *Monday.*
Spital. November 25.
Stamford, 8,773. Jan. 1, Feb. 8, 9, Mar. 29, April 5, 19, May 10, June 28, August 3, Sept. 3, Oct. 1, Nov. 8, 9, December 3. *Monday.*
Stow. October 10.
Swineshead, 1,622. Oct. 2, cheese, &c.
Wainfleet, 1,349. 3rd Saturday in May, July 5, August 24, October 24.
Winterton, 1,601. Tuesday bef. Palm Sunday, September 23. *Wednesday.*
Wragly. May 1, September 28, 29.
Wroot. July 11.

MERIONETHSHIRE—
Bala, 1,871. 3rd Mon. in Jan., March 6, April 22, May 14, June 3, July 10, August 11, Sept. 11 and 27, Oct. 25, November 8, December 19. *Friday.*
Bettws-Gwerful Goch. Sheep, cattle, pigs, June 22, August 12, Sept. 16.
Corwen. 3rd Tu. in every month. *Fri.*
Cynwyd, 215. August 6, October 21.
Dinas Mawddy, 434. Fri. bef. Palm Sun., June 2, Sept. 10, Oct. 22, Nov. 13.
Dolgelly, 2,830. Feb. 20, Mar. 18, Apr. 21, May 11, June 1 and 27, Aug. 8, Sept. 20, October 9, Nov. 22, Dec. 16.
Festiniog. March 7, May 24, June 30, August 15, Sept. 26, Oct. 23, Nov. 13.
Llandullo. Feb. 25, May 3, 2nd Th. in July; wool, August 28, November 14.
Llanuwchllyn, 1,078. April 22, June 20, Sept. 21, Nov. 10, Dec. 11.
Maentwrog, 860. May 15.
Trawsfynydd, 1,553. April 20, Aug. 7, September 19.

MIDDLESEX—
Enfield, 19,119. Nov. 30. *Saturday.*
Hounslow, 7,701. 1st M. in June & Oct.
Southgate, 7,370. Sept. 1.
Staines, 4,628. May 11, Sept. 19.

MONMOUTHSHIRE—
Abergavenny, 7,886. 3rd Tu. in Jan., March, and June, May 14, Tu. before July 20, Sept. 25, Nov. 19.
Blackwood, 221. March 2, May 5, Aug. 10, October 5.
Blaenavon, 9,451. April 16, 2nd Mon. in July, September 17. *Saturday.*
Bishton, 154. 2nd Tuesday in Sept.
Cwmbran, 1,099. May 1, July 20, Sept. 21.
Castleton. May 6, July 25, Nov. 26.
Chepstow, 3,591. June 22, last Tues. in October. *Last Tuesday in the month.*
Christchurch, 3,114. November 29.
Grosmont, 700. Easter Mon., Aug. 10, and Friday before October 22.
Maesycwmmer. April 3, October 6.
Magor, 440. Tu. bef. April 17 and Tu. bef. Oct. 17. *3rd Mon. in the month.*
Monmouth, 6,111. W. after Feb. 15, 2nd M. in May, Whit Tu., June 18, 1st W. in Sept., Nov. 22. *2nd & 4th Mon. & Sat.*
Newport, 40,000. 2nd W. in April and Aug., Whit W., June 23, 1st W. in Nov. *Wednesday and Saturday.*
Petterstone. 1 Tu. in July, 2 Tu. in Oct.
Pontypool, 5,244. April 2 and 22, July 5, October 10. *Saturday.*
Raglan, 722. Mar. 31, 3rd M. in Oct.
Redwick, 260. 1st Tuesday in Sept.
Risca, 5,550. September 26.
Tredegar, 18,780. April 19, Sept. 21, Nov. 18.
Usk, 1,470. April 20, Trinity Monday, Tuesday before June 18, October 29, Dec. 16. *1st Monday in the month.*

MONTGOMERYSHIRE—
Berriew, 1,929. 3rd F. in April & Oct.
Cemmaes. April 10, May 1, Oct. 7 & 17.
Llanbrynmair, 1,903. M. bef. last Tu. in Feb., Mar., April, May, Sept. & Oct.
Llanfais. Cattle and sheep, 1st Fri. in the month.
Llangurig. September 30, sheep.
Llanidloes, 3,421. S. bef. last T. in each month, May 11, 1st Fri. in Oct. *Sat.*
Machynlleth, 2,026. 1st W. in Mar., M. bef. 3rd Th. in Apr., May 16, June 26, Aug. 7, Sept. 18, Oct. 21, Nov. 26. *Wed.*
Newtown, 6,000. Last Tu. in month. *Tu.*
Welshpool. Cattle and sheep, 1st and 3rd Monday in the month. *Monday.*

NORFOLK—
Attleborough, 2,400. March 19. *Thurs.*
Aylsham, 2,674. March 23. last Tues. in September.
Binham, 478. July 26.
Dereham, 5,640. Thursday bef. July 6, and September 28. *Friday.*
Downham, 3,736. March 1, 2, 3, 1st F. in May, 2nd Fri. in Nov. *Friday.*
Fakenham, 2,756. May 17.
Feltwell, 1,631. November 20.
Foulsham, 949. 1st Tuesday in May.
Harling, 1,062. May 4, 1st Tuesday after Sept. 12, October 24. *Tuesday.*
Hempton, 450. Whit Tues., 1st Wed. in September, November 22.
Hilgay, 1,681. May 1.
Hockwold, 809. July 25.
Kenninghall, 1,231. July 18, Sept. 30. *M.*
Lynn, 18,953. Feb. 14, 2nd Tu. in April and Nov. *Tuesday and Saturday.*
Methwold, 1,376. April 23. *Monday.*
Northwold, 1,206. November 30.
Norwich, 87,842. Maunday Thursday.
Outwell, 1,212. July 1 and 2.
Shouldham, 633. Sept. 19, October 11.
Stoke Ferry, 684. December 6.
Stow Bridge, 1,054. S. aft. Whit Sun.
Swaffham, 3,643. 2nd W. in May, 3rd W. in July, 1st W. in Nov. *Saturday.*
Upwell, 2,082. June 29 and 30.
Walsingham, 1,468. 2nd Monday aft. Whit Monday.
Wells, 2,836. Shrove Tuesday.
Wymondham, 4,586. Feb. 14, May 17. *F.*
Yarmouth, 48,466. Shrove M. and T., F. and S. in Easter week. *W. & Sat.*

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—
Boughton, 339. June 24, 25, and 26.
Brackley, 2,500. Dec. 11. *Wednesday.*
Brigstock. April 25, Sept. 4, Nov. 22.
Brixworth, 1,183. June 5. *Wed. & Sat.*
Daventry, 3,859. Oct. 27, 2 Tu. monthly.
Fotheringhay, 229. Mon. aft. July 18.
Higham Ferrers, 1,678. Tu. bef. Feb. 5, March 6, Thursday before May 12, June 28, October 11, December 6.
Kettering, 7,184. Th. bef. Easter, Fri. before Whit Sun., Th. before Oct. 11, Thursday before Dec. 21. *Friday.*
Kingsclifte, 1,278. October 29.
Long Buckby, 2,543. May 1, Oct. 11.
Northampton, 57,881. 2nd Tu. in Jan., Feb. 20, 3rd M. in Mar., Apr. 5, May 5, June 13, August 5 and 26, Sept. 19, 1st Thur. in Nov., Nov. 28.
Oundle, 3,021. Feb. 21 to 25, Oct. 12.
Peterborough, 21,228. Horse and cattle, 1st W. in July, general fair on 1st Tu.; 1st Tu., W. (horses, cattle, and rams), and Th. in Oct. *Wed. and Saturday.*
Rockingham, 249. September 25.
Rothwell, 2,755. Trinity Monday.
Thrapston, 1,366. 1st Tu. in May, Tu. aft. Old Michaelmas day. *Tuesday.*
Towcester, 2,834. Shrove Tu., May 12, Tuesday before October 10, Oct. 29.
Weldon, 794. Th. aft. 2nd Sun. in July.
Wellingborough, 13,794. W. in Easter and Whits. week, Oct. 29. *Wednesday.*

NORTHUMBERLAND—
Allendale Town, 4,030. Fri. bef. May 13, Aug. 22, 1st Fri. aft. Oct. 29.
Alnwick, 7,832. Hiring hinds and shepherds, 1st Sat. in March; single servants, 1st Sat. in Nov. and May 12, May 12, S. aft. July 5, last M. in July, 1st Tuesday in October. *Saturday.*
Bellingham, 833. Sat. after July 20, 3rd Sat. in August, Sat. after Sept. 15, 3rd Saturday in October.
Berwick, 13,998. First Sat. in March, May, and Nov., last Fri. in May. *Sat.*
Blanchland. Aug. 24, Oct. 4.
Fenton. Sept. 27, horses, cattle, sheep.
Haltwhistle. May 14, Sept. 17, Nov. 22.
Harbottle. July 8, Sept. 19.
Hexham, 5,919. August 5, Nov. 8.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, 145,359. Last W. in March, October, and Nov., 2nd W. in August. *Tuesday and Saturday.*
Stagshawbank. May 6, Saturday bef. Whit Sun., July 4, Aug. 5, Sept. 26, October 24.
Stamfordham, 1,512. Th. bef. April and Aug. 26, 1st Thursday in Oct.
Warkworth, 662. November 22.
Whitsunbank. 3rd Monday in May.
Wooler, 1,527. May 4, Oct. 17. *Thurs.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—
Bawtry, 911. Whit Thursday, Nov. 11.
Bingham, 1,673. Statute 1st and 3rd Thursday in November.
Blyth, 620. Holy Thursday, Oct. 20.
Eastwood. 1st Mon. in May, Monday aft. Oct. 11, Statute 1st Mon. in Nov.
Edwinstowe, 700. October 24.
Gringley, 869. December 13.
Lenton, 9,162. Whit Wed., Nov. 11.
Mansfield, 13,653. 1st Th. in April, July 10, 2nd Th. in Oct., 1st F. in Nov. *Monday and Thursday.*
Marnham. September 12.
Newark, 14,018. Fri. in Mid-lent, May 14, Whit. T., Aug. 2, 2nd W. in Sept., W. bef. Oct. 2, Nov. 1, M. bef. Dec. 11.
Nottingham, 200,000. F. aft. Jan. 13, Mar. 7, Th. bef. Easter, Whit W., 1st Th. in Oct. *Wednesday and Saturday.*
Ollerton, 818. May 1, last F. in Sept.
Retford, 3,414. March 23, Th. after June 11, last Th. in July, October 2, 2nd Thursday in December.
Southwell, 2,866. 3rd Mon. in April, Whit Monday.
Sutton-in-Ashfield, 10,000. 2nd Tu. in April, Th. bef. 2nd Tu. in Oct. *Sat.*
Tuxford, 962. May 12.
Warsop, 1,380. Monday before Whit Monday, Sept. 29, Nov. 17.
West Stockwith. September 4.
Worksop, 11,625. 2nd Wed. in April, 2nd W. in Oct. *Wednesday.*

OXFORDSHIRE—
Bampton, 1,395. August 26.
Banbury, 3,600. 1st Thurs. after Old Twelfth Day, and 3 days previous for horses; 1st Th. after Old Michaelmas Day, 2nd Th. bef. Christmas Day. *Th.*
Bicester, 3,306. F. in Easter week, 1st F. in June and July, Aug. 5 and 6, F. before Oct. 11, and two following F., Friday after December 11. *Friday.*
Burford, 1,312. Last S. in April, Sept. 25, S. bef. and aft. Oct. 11. *Saturday.*
Charlbury, 1,319. January 1.
Chipping Norton, 4,167. Cattle, 1st W. in the month, Statute W. on, before, and after October 10. *Wednesday.*
Cromarsh. August 2.
Deddington, 1,958. Horses, Nov 22.
Dorchester, 925. Easter Tuesday.
Henley-on-Thames, 5,000. March 7, Holy Th., Trinity Th. *Thursday.*
Heyford, 925. Last M. in Jan., March, April, May, July, and September. Monthly cattle sale.
Nettlebed, 657. Mon. before Oct. 29.
Oxford, 39,186. M. aft. 1st Sun. in Sept., Th. bef. Sept. 29. *Wednesday.*
Shipscombe, 1,630. July 10, horses.
Thame, 3,267. October 11. *Tuesday.*
Witney, 5,000. Easter Th., Mon., Tu., and Th. after Sept. 8, Th. before and after October 11. *Thursday.*
Woodcote. 1st Monday after Nov. 16.
Woodstock, 1,300. 1st Th. in October. *First Tuesday in the month.*

PEMBROKESHIRE—
Cilgerran, 800. W. aft. June 8, Aug. 19.
Crymmych, 600. Last Tu. in month.
Eglwyswrw, 460. 2nd Mon. in April, May 21, Aug. 4, Mon. after Nov. 22.
Fishguard, 2,009. Feb. 5, Easter Tu., Whit Tu., Oct. 8, Nov. 17. *Thursday.*
Haverfordwest, 6,398. Jan. 12, Feb 9, Mar. 16, Apr. 13, May 11, June 8, July 13, Aug. 10, Sept. 6 and 21, Oct. 5 and 19, Nov. 9, Dec. 14.
Henfeddan, 500. Sept. 28, Oct. 30.
Herbrandston. Aug. 12, and Old Michaelmas Day (Hiring).
Letterston. Jan. 18, Feb. 15, Mar. 15, Apr. 19, May 17, June 21, July 19, Aug. 16, Sept. 10, Oct. 10 (Hiring), Oct. 21, Dec. 13.
Little Haven. Nov. 1 (Hiring).
Little Newcastle, 315. May 6, July 10, Dec. 19.
Llandeloy, 231. May 1, June 25, Aug. 24, Nov. 1.
Maenclochog, 383. Mar. 10, April 20, May 22, July 5, Aug. 5, Sept. 16, M. before Oct. 29, Nov. 20, Dec. 22.
Mathvey. Oct. 10 and 11.
Narberth, 1,654. Jan. , Feb. 16, Mar. 16, Apr. 13, May 11, June 2 and 29, July 13, Aug. 10, Sept. 21, Oct. 6 and 19, Nov. 16, Dec. 14. Pig fairs held the day after the Cattle Fairs.
Newport, 1,504. June 27, Oct. 16 (Cattle and Hiring).
Pembroke, 14,156. 2nd M. in April, May, and July. *Saturday.*
Puncheston. 2nd Monday after Nov. 22.
St. Davids, 2,053. 1st T. in Mar., June, Aug., Oct., and Dec.
Templeton, 559. November 12.
Trefine. November 22.
Waterson. September 26.
Wiston, 691. November 16.

RADNORSHIRE—
Franksbridge. May 15, Oct. 16.
Knighton, 1,720. 3rd Th. in Jan., F. aft. Mar. 4, 3rd Th. in Apr., May 17, Th. aft. July 10, Aug. 18, Sept. 13, 14, Oct. 1 and 2, Th. bef. Nov. 12, Th. aft. Dec. 11.
Llanbadarn-fynydd, 601. F. bef. last Tu. in Mar., Apr., and July; Sat. bef. last Th. in Sept.; 2nd F. in Oct.
Llandewy, 103. 1st T. in July, Sept. 11.
Newbridge-on-Wye, 550. 3rd F. in Feb., May 17 for Hiring; Oct. 17, Nov. 11.
Penybont. 3rd F. in Mar., May 1, and 14, T. after July 10, Aug. 5 and 26, Sept. 25, Oct. 16 and 26. *Wednesday.*
Presteign, 1,491. 1st Sat. in Feb. and Oct., May 9, June 20, last Sat. in Aug. Sat. before Nov. 8, Dec. 2.
Radnor, 2,434. August 14, Sept. 10, October 28 and 29. *Friday.*
Rhayader, 890. Wedn. after Feb., 14 varies; Wed. bef. last Tu. in March, May 12, W. before July 18, Aug. 6, 27, Sept. 26, Oct. 14, 2nd Wed. in Nov., Dec. 3.

RUTLANDSHIRE—
Uppingham, 2,549. Mar. 7, July 7 *Wednesday.*

SHROPSHIRE—
Bishop's Castle, 1,788. March 26, 1st Friday after May 1. *Friday.*
Bridgnorth, 5,886. 3rd M. in Jan., Feb., and March, May 1, June 14 Wool, Cattle, and Cheese; July 12 Aug. 16, Sept. 14 and 20, Oct. 29, Cattle Hops, Butter, and Cheese; 1st M. in Dec. *Saturday.*
Broseley, 4,458. Last Tu. in April.
Church Stretton, 1,683. 2nd Th. in Jan. 3rd Th. in Mar., May 14, July 3 (wool), Sept. 25, last Th. in Nov. *Thursday.*
Cleobury, 1,581. Apr. 21, May 2, Trinity Monday, October 27. *Wednesday.*
Clun, 2,247. Last F. in Jun., 3rd M. in March, May 11 (Hiring), June 15, Aug 23, Sept. 23, Nov. 22. *Tuesday.*
Halesowen, 19,125. Easter M. and Tu. Monday nearest October 10.
Ironbridge, 3,154. May 29. *Friday.*
Llanymynech. Sept. 23, colts & mares
Ludlow, 6,445. 2nd Monday monthly
Madeley, 4,515. May 29.
Market Drayton, 5,188. W. bef. Palm S. W. bef. Sept. 20, Oct. 25. *Wednesday.*
Minsterley. 2nd M. monthly, & May 1.
Much Wenlock, 2,321. May 12. *Mon.*
Oswestry, 5,404. 1st W. monthly. *Wed.*
Shifnal, 3,359. July 12, Nov. 22. *Mon.*
Shrewsbury, 26,478. *Tuesday.*
Wellington, 6,202. *Mon., Thurs., Sat.*
Wem, 3,752. Monthly. *Thursday.*

Worthen, 3,305. Last Mon. in March, May 2 (Hiring), last Monday in June, September, and November.

SOMERSETSHIRE—

Ashcott. Jan. 9, except when this date falls on Sat., when it is held on Mon.
Axbridge, 718. Feb. 3, March 25. *2nd Tuesday monthly.*
Bath, 51,814. Feb. 14, 1st Tu. after December 9.
Binegar, 267. Whit Tuesday.
Borough Bridge. Last Tu. in August.
Bridely. August 21.
Bridgewater, 12,007. Last W. in Jan., Mar., June, and Sept. *Wednesday.*
Bristol, 266,874. Th. after March 1, Thurs. bef. July 25, and 1st Thursday after Sept. 1.
Broadway. Wednesday after Sept. 10.
Bruton, 1,849. April 23, Sept. 17.
Burnham, 3,551. Trinity Monday.
Castle Cary, 3,034. T. bef. Palm Sun., May 1, Whit T., 1st T. aft. Sept. 19. *Tu.*
Chard, 2,411. 1st Wednesday in May, August, and November.
Cheddar, 2,366. 1st Tuesday in May, last Tuesday in October.
Congresbury. 1st Mon. after Sept. 8.
Coombe St. Nicholas. W. aft. Dec. 10.
Crewkerne, 4,986. Sept. 4, when this date is on Sat., then on M. *W. & Sat.*
Curry Rivell, 1,573. Last Wed. in Feb., Monday after August 1.
Draycott. 2nd Monday in September.
Frome, 9,377. Last W. in Feb., Sept., and November. *Wednesday.*
Glastonbury, 3,719. Sept. 19, Oct. 11. *Second and Fourth Monday.*
Henton St. George. April 23.
Highbridge. Cattle, 1 & 3 M. monthly.
Ilminster, 3,281. Last W. in August.
Keynsham, 2,482. 1st W. aft. Aug. 10.
Langport, 897. Sept. 3, Horses & colts.
Lansdown. August 10.
Lyng. 2nd Monday in August.
Martock, 3,005. August 21.
Midsummer Norton, 4,419. Easter M.
Milborne, 1,877. June 5, October 23.
North Petherstoge. May 1, Nov. 8.
Norton St. Philip. May 1.
Pawlet. Last Mon. in Aug. and Oct.
Priddy, 507. Aug. 21, "1st day of Winter."
Shepton Mallet, 5,322. 3rd Friday in June, August 8.
Shipham. Last W. in April, Nov. 17.
Stoford. June 2, September 30.
Stoke under Hamdon, 1,516. April 25.
South Petherton, 2,424. July 6.
Taunton, 16,614. June 17, July 7. *Sat.*
Wedmore. M. bef. July 25, last M. in Sep.
Wellington, 6,360. 2nd W. in Mar., 1st W. in June. *1st Th. in the month.*
Wellow, 1,383. October 17.
Wells, 4,634. 1st T. in Jan., May, July, Nov., and Dec. *Saturday.*
Weston-super-Mare, 12,884. Market last Tu. in every month.
Weston-Zoyland, 802. September 9.
West Pennard, 749. Last M. in July.
Williton. 1st Tuesday in December.
Wincanton, 2,410. Sept. 29. *Wed.*
Yeovil, 8,479. Last Friday in June, 3rd Friday in November. *Friday.*

STAFFORDSHIRE—

Burslem, 26,530. Sat. bef. Shrove Tu., Easter, and Whits.; Sat. on or after June 24, December 24.
Burton-on-Trent, 39,288. Oct 28 & 29. *Th.*
Cannock, 17,125. May 8, August 24, October 18. *Saturday.*
Caverswold. 2nd Tu. in April and Oct.
Cellar Head, 50. May 5, Th. aft. Nov. 1.
Cheadle, 3,800. Cattle, Jan. 3, Mar. 25, Holy Th., July 7, Aug. 21, Oct. 18. *Fri.*
Fazeley, 1,793. M. aft. Oct. 10. *Sat.*
Flash. September 29.
Gnosall, 2,379. May 7 and Sept. 23.
Grindon. Tues. on or next to Nov. 1.
Ipstones. Monday nearest to Nov. 6.
Kinver. Last Tuesday in Feb., 2nd Tuesday in May, 1st Tuesday in Dec.
Leek, 12,863. Cattle, Wed. bef. Feb. 13, Easter W., May 18, Whit W., July 3 and 28, W. aft. Oct. 10, Nov. 13, W. aft. Christmas; Cheese, last W. in Feb., Aug. and Oct. *Alternate Wednesdays.*
Lichfield, 3,349. Ash W., May 12, F. aft. St. Simon, F. aft. Twelfth Day.
Longnor, 630. Cattle, Tu. bef. Feb. 14, Easter Tu., May 4 and 17, Whit Tu., Aug. 5, 1st Tu. in Oct., Nov. 12. *Tu.*
Newcastle-under-Lyme, 17,508. Jan. 10 and 31, Feb. 21, March 21, April 11, May 9 and 30, July 11, Aug. 1 and 22, Sept. 19, Oct. 10, Nov. 7, Dec. 5. *Mon. and Sat.*
Penkridge, 2,536. April 30, Sept. 2, October 10.
Rugeley, 4,249. June 1 to 6 (Horses), October 21, December 8. *Thursday.*
Stafford, 19,977. Tu. bef. Shrove Tu., April 3, May 14, Sat. bef. June 29, Oct. 2, Dec. 4; when any of these dates fall on Saturday, the Fairs are held on following Monday. *Saturday.*
Tamworth, 4,891. July 26. *Saturday.*
Uttoxeter, 4,981. Cattle, May 6, Sept. 19; Foal Fair, Nov. 11 and 27; Cheese, 1st Th. aft. 2nd Tu. in Mar., Sept. 19, 1st M. in Sept., 2nd Th. in Nov. *Wed.*
Walsall, 58,795. Feb. 24, Whit Tu., Tu. bef. Sept. 29. *Tuesday and Saty.*
Wednesbury, 24,566. May 6, Aug. 3.
Wetley Rocks. Cattle, May 3, 1st Th. after October 21.

SUFFOLK—

Beccles, 5,721. October 11. *Friday.*
Bungay, 3,579. May 14, or Mon. following if the 14th is Sunday. *Thursday.*
Bury, 16,111. 1st Tu. in Dec. *Wed.*
Cavendish, 1,149. June 11.
Hadleigh, 3,237. 3rd M. in Sept. *Mon.*
Halesworth, 2,498. *Tuesday.*
Haverhill, 3,665. May 12. *Friday.*
Horringer. 1st Tuesday in Sept.
Ipswich, 50,762. 1st Tues. in May and 15, Aug. 22. *Tuesday and Saturday.*
Lavenham, 1,838. Shrove Tuesday.
Long Melford, 3,293. Whit Thursday.
Luston, 2,252. December 11 and 12.
Southwold, 2,111. Trin. M. *Mon. & Th*
Stoke-by-Nayland. 1st F. aft. May 12.
Woolpit, 1,034. September 16.

SURREY—

Blackwater. November 8 and 9.
Blechingley, 1,823. May 10, Nov. 2.
Chertsey, 9,225. 1st M. in Lent, May 14, Aug. 6, Sept. 25. *Alternate Wed.*
Cobham, 2,313. May 1 Tilt Fair, Dec. 11.
Croydon, 78,976. Oct. 2 & 3 for Cattle.
Dorking, 6,328. Asc. Day & day bef. *Th.*
Epsom, 6,920. July 25. *Wednesday*
Ewell, 3,002. May 12, October 29.
Farnham, 4,488. May 10, June 24, November 10. *Thursday.*
Godalming, 8,000. February 13.
Guildford, 10,858. May 4, Nov. 22. *Tuesday and Saturday.*
Haslemere, 1,200. May 13, Sept. 26. *Monthly, Monday.*
Kingston, 20,648. Cattle, &c., Nov. 13. *Thursday and Saturday.*
Knaphill, Sat. after Whit Sunday.
Mitcham, 8,950. Aug. 12, 13, 14.
Reigate, 19,000. December 9.

SUSSEX—

Arundel, 2,748. May 14, Sept. 25. *Alternate Mondays.*
Balcombe. April 13, Sheep and cattle.
Bat and Ball. July 23.
Battle, 3,319. Sept. 6, Nov. 22.
Bodiham. June 6.
Bognor, 3,290. July 5.
Burwash, 2,285. May 12, October 4.
Chichester, 8,114. Oct. 20. *Wednesday.*
Crawley, 451. May 8, September 9.
Cross-in-Hand. November 19, Cattle.
Crowborough. April 25.
Eastbourne, 22,014. October 11.
East Grinstead, 8,000. April 21, December 11. *Thursday.*
East Hoathly, 857. April 8.
Findon, 708. July 12, September 14.
Forest Row, 1,817. November 8.
Hailsham, 2,964. August 12.
Hayward's Heath, 1,814. Nov. 18. *Tu.*
Heathfield, 1,995. April 14.
Hoos. May 1, cattle.
Horsebridge. May 9, September 29.
Horsham, 9,876. April 5, July 18, Nov. 17 and 27. *Alternate Wed.*
Lamberhurst, 1,197. 1st T. in Apr., cattle.
Lewes, 11,199. May 6, September 21, 28.
Lindfield, 866. April 1, August 5.
Loxwood. May 2.
Maresfield, 2,082. Sept. 4. *Saturday.*
Mayfield, 2,912. May 30, Nov. 13.
Midhurst, 1,615. April 6, May 19, October 29.
Northiam, 1,207. 2nd Th. in April.
Petworth, 3,904. May 1, Sept. 4, Nov. 20.
Pevensey, 365. July 5.
Robertsbridge. September 25.
Rotherfield, 4,334. June 13, Oct. 20.
Rye, 4,366. August 3 and 22.
St. John's Common. July 5.
Steyning, 1,672. May 17, every 2nd M. in the month after May 24, Oct. 11.
Storrington, 1,351. May 13, Nov. 11
Ticehurst, 3,007. May 4, October 7.
Uckfield, 2,146. May 14, August 29.
Wadhurst, 3,216. April 29, Nov. 1, *June 21 and alternate Mondays.*
Westfield. 3rd Tues. in April, Cattle.
Wisborough, 1,656. July 16, Sept. 20.

WARWICKSHIRE—

Alcester, 2,430. T. bef. Jan. 29 and Mar. 25, 3rd T. in Apr. and May, Tu. aft. Oct. 16, and 1st Tu. in Dec. *Tues.*
Atherstone, 4,645. April 7, July 18; Statute, 1st Tu. aft. Sept. 19, Dec. 4. *Tu.*
Bedworth, 5,376. Whit W. *Tu. and Sat.*
Birmingham, 400,774. Whit Thurs., Thursday nearest September 29.
Brailes, 1,150. Easter Thursday. *Sat.*
Coleshill, 2,360. M. before Lent. *Wed.*
Coventry, 45,000. May 2, Whit Monday, November 1. *Friday.*
Dunchurch, 992. 3rd Mon. in Jan., Mar., & May, Apr. 19, M. bef. June 24, July 19, Aug. 17, Sept. 15, October 19, Nov. 16; Horse and cattle, Dec. 21; Horse fair, November 15, 16, 17.
Hampton-in-Arden, 646. June 14, July 19, Sept. 6, Oct. 20.
Henley-in-Arden, 1,119. Oct. 11 and 29.
Hockley Heath. Hiring, October 13.
Kenilworth, 4,159. April 29, last Tu. in September.
Kineton, 1,100. February, 5 October 2
Nuneaton, 8,465. May 14. *Tu. and Sat.*
Rugby, 11,000. Last M. in Jan., Feb. 17, last M. in Mar. and Apr., May 15, last M. in June and July, Aug. 21, M. bef. Sept. 29 and Oct. 27, whole week begin M. bef. Nov. 19, 2nd M. in Dec., 1st M. aft. Xmas., Cheese, Tu. bef. Easter, last Wed. in Sept. *Sat.*
Southam, 1,784. Two Mondays following Oct. 11, hiring. *Monthly, Monday.*
Stratford-on-Avon, 8,054. Oct. 12, and Friday week following. *Friday.*
Studley, 2,477. September 28.
Warwick, 11,800. October 12, and S. aft. *Saturday.*

WESTMORELAND—

Ambleside, 1,989. Whit Wednesday, October 13 and 29.
Appleby, 2,899. Whit Eve, 2nd Wed. in June, August 21.
Brough, 628. 2nd Th. in Jan., Feb., March, and April, Thurs. bef. Whit Sunday, Sept. 30; Horses, October 1.
Brough Hill, Sept. 30, October 1.
Burton-in-Kendal. Cattle and sheep, Easter Monday.
Grasmere, 684. 1st Tuesday in Sept.
Kendal, 13,696. Feb. 22, March 22, April 29, Nov. 8 and 9. *Saturday.*
Kirkby Lonsdale, 1,700. Cattle, 1st Th. in April, Oct. 5, Holy Th., and three weeks after; St. Thomas' Day, and alternate Wed. during Summer for sheep and lambs. *Thursday.*

Kirkby Stephen, 1,664. 1st Mon. bef. March 20, April 25, June 24, Sept. 29, October 27. *Monday.*
Low Borough Bridge. 2nd W. in Sept.
Milnthorpe, 1,174. May 12, October 17.
Orton, 1,917. May 3, 2nd Friday aft. Whit Monday, 1st Wed. in Sept., 2nd Friday after Old Michaelmas Day.
Shap, 1,416. W. bef. last Th. in Jan., 3rd M. in Mar., May 4, 3rd W. in Sep. *M.*
Staveley, 600. Cattle and sheep. Oct. 7

WILTSHIRE—
Bradford Leigh. August 24.
Bradford-on-Avon, 8,259. Trinity M.
Britford, 873. Cattle, August 12.
Carsham, 2,661. Cattle, March 7.
Castle Combe, 494. May 4.
Cricklade, 1,700. Sept. 21, 3rd Tues. in March and Sept. *Monthly, 3rd Tues.*
Devizes, 6,645. Feb. 14, Cattle; Apr. 20, October 20. *Thursday.*
Downton, 3,378. April 23, October 2.
Great Bedwin, 1,000. July 26.
Heytesbury, 1,169. May 14.
Highworth, 3,302. Aug. 13, Oct. 11. *2nd Wednesday.*
Hindon, 554. May 27, October 29.
Ludgershall, 491. July 25.
Marlborough, 3,343. Aug. 22, Sat. bef. and Sat. after Oct. 11, Nov. 23.
Melksham, 2,178. July 27. *Alt. Tues.*
Mere, 2,940. May 17, October 10.
Ramsbury, 2,330. Cattle, May 14, Oct. 11.
Salisbury, 14,792. July 15, October 18. *Tuesday and Saturday.*
Swindon, 17,678. Mon. before April 5, 2nd Mon. after Sept. 11. *Monday.*
Tan Hill. Cattle, August 6.
Trowbridge, 11,400. Aug. 5. *Alt. Tu.*
Warminster, 5,640. April 22, Aug. 11, October 26. *Saturday.*
Westbury, 5,864. First Tues. in Sept. and Sept. 24 (Ditton's Marsh).
Wilton, 1,826. May 4, September 12.
Wootton-Bassett, 2,237. 1st Tues. bef. April 6, and Oct. 11. *Monthly, Wed.*
Yarnborough Castle. October 4.

WORCESTERSHIRE—
Alvechurch, 1,618. May 5.
Bromsgrove, 7,960. June 24. *Tuesday.*
Dudley, 46,252. 1st M. in Mar., May, and Oct., 2nd M. in Aug. *Tuesday.*
Evesham, 5,112. M. aft. Easter week, Whit. M., 1st M. July, 2nd M. in Dec.
Kidderminster, 26,270. June 17, 18, 19.
Pershore, 2,598. Easter Tuesday; Horse, &c., June 26. *Saturday.*
Redditch, 9,961. 1st Monday in Aug., 3rd Monday in September.
Shipston, 1,800. Horse and cattle, 3rd Tu. in April, June 22; cattle, &c., 1st Tu. aft. Oct. 10, 3rd Tu. in Dec. *Sat.*
Stourbridge, 9,757. Last M. in Mar. *F.*
Tenbury, 2,083. April 22. *Tuesday.*
Upton-on-Severn, 2,485. Th. aft. Mid-Lent, Whit Th., July 10, Th. bef. Oct. 2.
Worcester, 42,000. Sept. 19. *Monday.*

YORKSHIRE—
Addingham. Mar. 22, April 18, Oct. 3.
Adwalton. Feb. 6, Mar. 9, Th. aft. East., Whit Th., Nov. 5, Dec. 23.
Appletreewick. October 27.
Askrigg, 624. May 12, 1st Th. in June, July 1, October 28. *Thursday.*
Barnoldswick, 4,030. 4th Tuesday in April, 2nd Tuesday in September.
Barnsley, 29,790. Last Wed. in Feb., May 13, Oct. 11. *Wednesday and Sat.*
Bawtry, 911. Whit Thurs., Nov. 23.
Benham. Sat. bef. East., June 22, Oct. 25.
Bentham, 2,211. Feb. 5; cattle, Easter Eve, June 22, 23, Oct. 25. *Wednesday.*
Beverley, 11,425. Thurs. bef. Feb. 25 and Holy Thursday, July 5, Nov. 5.
Bingley, 20,703. 1st Tuesday in April, 2nd Tuesday in October. *Tuesday.*
Bolton-by-Bowland. June 28 and 29.
Boroughbridge, 966. April 27, week before June 21, October 23.
Bradford, 194,491. March 3, June 17, December 9. *Mon., Thurs., Saturday.*
Bridlington, 8,343. M. bef. Whit Sun., Oct. 21. *Sat.*, also *W.* during season.
Brighouse, 7,965. 1st M. aft. Oct. 12.
Buckden. September 13, October 12.
Cross Hills. September 24.
Dewsbury, 29,637. Wed. on or before May 13, Friday before 1st Monday in Aug., Oct. 11. *Wed. and Saturday.*
Doncaster, 21,139. 1st Thurs. in Feb., April, Aug., and Nov. *Tues. and Sat.*
East Witton, 240. May 3, Nov. 20.
Egton. 2nd Tu. in Jan., Tu. bef. Feb. 14, Tu. before Palm Sun., 2nd Tu. in April, Tu. bef. May 13. Markets are held 9 Tuesdays aft. May 13, Tu. bef. Aug. 12, Sept. 4, Tu. before Oct. 11, Tu. before Nov. 23, 2nd Tu. in Dec.
Ford Inn. Sat. aft. Apr. 11 and Oct. 5.
Gargrave, 1,300. December 11.
Giggleswick, 1,000. March 12.
Gisburn, 365. Easter Mon., Sept. 18.
Grassington. Mar. 4, Apr. 24, Sept. 27.
Guisborough, 6,616. Last Tu. in April and 2nd Tuesday in Nov. *Tuesday.*
Halifax, 77,500. June 24, 1st Saturday in November. *Saturday.*
Hawes. Last Tu. and W. in Sept. *Tu.*
Haworth, 4,000. Easter M., Whit M., 1st M. aft. July 18, 1st M. aft. Oct. 11.
Helmsley, 1,550. May 13, 19, July 16, October 1, November 5. *Friday.*
Holmfirth, 9,014. Last Sat. in March, 1st Sat. aft. May 4, last Sat. in Oct.
Howden, 2,198. 2nd M. in Apr., Apr. 17, 1st M. aft. Doncaster Races, Oct. 2. *Sat.*
Huddersfield, 81,841. March 31, May 14, October 4.
Hull, 166,791. 2nd Tuesday in April, Oct. 11. *Monday, Tuesday, Friday.*
Hunmanby, 1,351. May 6, Oct. 29.
Ingleton, 1,625. November 17.
Keighley, 25,247. May 8, November 7. *Wednesday and Saturday.*
Kettlewell. July 6, Sept. 2, Oct. 27.
Kilham, 1,138. August 21, Nov. 12.
Knaresborough, 5,000. W. aft. Jan. 13, Mar. 12, May 5, Oct. 11, Dec. 10. *Wed*
Leeds, 368,119. 3rd W. in Jan., 1st W. in March, 3rd W. in April, 1st W. in June, 3rd W. in July, 1st W. in Sept., 3rd W. in Oct., 1st W. in Dec. Saddlers' Fair, July 1, Nov. 8. *Tu., W., Sat.*
Leyburn, 972. 2nd Friday in Feb., May, October, and Dec. *Friday.*
Long Preston, 706. March 1, Sept. 4, and Friday before 2nd Tuesday in Oct.
Lothersdale. 1st Saturday in October.
Luiton. November 3.
Malham, 164. June 30, 1st Tuesday in August, October 15.
Malton, 8,754. M. to S. bef. Palm Sun., Sat. before Whit Sun., and July 12, Oct. 11, 12, Sat. before Nov. 23. *Sat.*
Marsden, 2,633. April 25, July 10, September 25.
Masham, 2,174. Wed. in Easter week, September 17 and 18. *Wednesday.*
Meltham. Sat. after April 6, Oct. 11.
Middleham, 818. March 30, Nov. 5.
Middlesmoor. Cattle & sheep, Sept. 18.
New Mill. Mon. bef. last W. in Feb., 1st Wed. in Aug., Wed. aft. Nov. 14.
Northallerton, 3,692. Feb. 14, May 5, September 5, October 3.
Otley, 6,806. Mon. after 1st Sun. after August 2, Friday before Nov. 22. *Fri.*
Pateley Bridge, 2,798. Easter S., Whit S., S. bef. Sept. 17, S. bef. Oct. 11.
Penistone, 2,254. Th. bef. Feb. 28 and before May 12, and last Th. in March, Th. after Oct. 11, Nov. 9. *Thursday.*
Pocklington, 2,733. March 7, May 6, August 15, November 8. *Saturday.*
Pontefract, 8,798. Sat. bef. Palm Sun., 1st Sat. after Nov. 30. *Saturday.*
Richmond, 4,502. November 1, 2, & 3.
Ripley, 291. Easter Mon., Aug. 26.
Ripon, 7,390. May 14 to June 4, Sheep; 1st Th. in Nov., Nov. 23. *Thursday.*
Romald Kirk, 278. 1st Thursday in April and October.
Rotherham, 34,782. Whit Monday, 1st Monday in November.
Seamer, 308. July 15.
Sedbergh, 2,268. Cattle, Feb. 26, March 20; Sheep and cattle, April 28; Th. after Whit Sunday, Wednesday after October 1, October 29. *Wednesday.*
Selby, 6,046. Easter Tues., last Mon. in June, October 8. *Monday.*
Settle, 2,213. Tues. before Palm Sun., April 26, Whit Sun., Aug. 19, Tu. aft. October 27. *Tuesday.*
Sheffield, 284,508. Whit Tu. and Wed., Tues. and Wed. after Christmas Day. *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.*
Silsden, 3,329. 1st Tuesday after April 23, 1st Tuesday after September 16.
Skipton, 9,091. August 23, Horse fair. *Alternate Mondays.*
Slaidburn, 590. W. bef. Easter, Nov. 4.
Snaith, 1,730. Last Thursday in April, August 10. *Thursday.*
Stamford Bridge, 399. December 1.
Thirsk, 3,337. Shrove M., Apr. 4, May 31, Aug. 4, Oct. 28, 1st T. aft. Dec. 11. *M.*
Thorne. Mon., Tu., and W. aft. Jan. 11, Mon., Tu., and Wed. after Oct. 11.
Topcliffe, 615. July 17, Sheep; July 18, Horses and cattle.
Wakefield, 30,854. July 4 and 5, November 11 and 12. *Friday and Sat.*
Whitby, 14,086. Aug. 25, Nov. 11. *Sat.*
Wibsey. October 5, November 25.
Yarm, 1,500. October 18, 19, and 20.
York, 60,916. Th. bef. Candlemas Day, Th. before Palm Sun., Whit Monday, July 10, August 12, Nov. 14 and 23; Horse Show, week before Christmas. *Wednesday and Saturday.*

The numbers after the names of places are those of the reputed populations; the Market Days are given at the end.

Racing Calendar.

January.

4 Pau
10 Cannes
13 Wye
13 Nice
18 Dunstall Park
25 Midland Hunt (Four Oaks)

February.

1 Kempton Park
1 Pau
8 Four Oaks Park
15 Warwick
22 Sandown Park, 1st Spring Meeting
24 Leicester
26 Manchester

March.

2 Pau
3 Malton
4 Sandown Park
8 Rugby Hunt
8 Kempton Park
9 Quorn and Donington Hunt
10 Leicester
15 Derby Hunt
17 Four Oaks Park
21 Lincoln
24 Liverpool
29 Northampton
29 Kildare and National Ht. (Punchestown)
31 Croxton Park
31 Croydon
31 Thirsk

April.

1 Leicester
5 Carlisle
5 Nottingham
9 Windsor
11 Hereford

April—*continued.*

11 Torquay
11 Manchester
11 Four Oaks Park
11 Kempton Park
11 Burgh-by-Sands (Carlisle
11 Newcastle (Gosforth Prk.
12 Newmarket Craven
13 Metropolitan (Baldyle)
16 Alexandra Park
19 Epsom Spring
21 Pontefract
21 Sandown Park
25 Packington
26 Newmarket First Spring Meeting
26 Shrewsbury
28 Ludlow Club
28 Catterick Bridge

May.

3 Cork Park
3 Chester
6 Kempton Park
10 Newmarket Second Spring Meeting
13 Windsor
17 Bath
17 York
19 Doncaster Spring
19 Salisbury
20 Harpenden
24 Epsom Summer
30 Four Oaks Park
30 Kempton Park
30 Redcar
31 Manchester Whit

June.

1 Lewes
3 Sandown Park
5 Grand Prix de Paris
7 Ascot
14 Hampton
16 Newton
18 Alexandra Park

June—*continued.*

21 Bibury Club
22 Beverley
22 Stockbridge
24 Derby
28 Four Oaks Park
28 Newcastle (Gosforth Prk.)
30 Windsor

July.

5 Carlisle
5 Newmarket July
7 Worcester
12 Liverpool July
12 Winchester
13 Yarmouth
15 Kempton Park
18 Durham
19 Leicester
21 Pontefract
21 Sandown Park (Jubilee)
26 Goodwood

August.

1 Croydon
1 Four Oaks Park
1 Ripon
2 Brighton
4 Richmond
5 Lewes
9 Kempton Park Second Spring Meeting
9 Redcar
11 Paisley
11 Windsor
16 Egham
16 Tralee
16 Stockton
19 Alexandra Park
23 Plymouth
23 York
26 Huntingdon
26 Scarborough
30 Cork Park
30 Leicester

September.

1 Derby
5 Four Oaks Park
7 Warwick
9 Sandown Park
13 Doncaster
20 Lichfield
22 Ayr
22 Manchester
27 Lanark
27 Newmarket First October Meeting
29 Perth

October.

3 Nottingham
4 Kelso
5 Epsom
6 Edinburgh
7 Kempton Park
10 Newmarket Second October Meeting
18 Croydon
18 Newcastle (Gosforth Prk.)
20 Sandown Park
24 Newmarket Houghton
27 Worcester Autumn

November.

1 Brighton
1 Shrewsbury
3 Lewes
3 Lincoln
8 Liverpool
12 Alexandra Park
14 Derby
17 Northampton
21 Warwick
24 Manchester

December.

6 Kempton Park
26 Kempton Park

Winners of Races, 1867—1886.

	DERBY.*		OAKS.	ST. LEGER.‡	2,000 GUINS.	1,000 GUINS.
1867	Mr. Chaplin's Hermit.....	J. Daley	Hippia	Achievement..	Vauban	Achievement.
1868	Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown ..	Wells	Formosa	Formosa	Moslem§	Formosa.
1869	Mr. Johnstone's Pretender ..	J. Osborne..	Brigantine	Pero Gomez ..	Pretender ...	Scottish Queen.
1870	Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft..	T. French ..	Gamos	Hawthornden .	Macgregor	Hester
1871	Baron Rothschild's Favonius.	T. French ..	Hannah	Hannah	Bothwell	Hannah.
1872	Mr. Savile's Cremorne.....	Maidment ..	Reine	Wenlock	Prince Charlie.	Reine.
1873	Mr. Merry's Doncaster	F. Webb	Marie Stuart ..	Marie Stuart ..	Gang Forward.	Cecilia.
1874	Mr. Cartwright's Geo. Fredck.	Custance....	Apology	Apology	Atlantic	Apology.
1875	Prince Batthyany's Galopin..	Morris	Spinaway.....	Craigmillar ..	Camballo	Spinaway.
1876	Mr. A. Baltazzi's Kisber	Maidment ..	Enguerrande†	Petrarch	Petrarch	Camellia.
1877	Lord Falmouth's Silvio	F. Archer ..	Placida.....	Silvio.....	Chamant	Belphœbe.
1878	Mr. Crawfurd's Sefton	Constable ..	Jannette	Jannette	Pilgrimage	Pilgrimage.
1879	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevys.....	Fordham ..	Whl. of Fortune	Rayon d'Or....	Charibert	Whl. of Fortune.
1880	Dk. of Westminster's Bend Or	F. Archer ..	Jenny Howlett	Robt. the Devil	Petronel	Elizabeth.
1881	Mr. Lorrilard's Iroquois.....	F. Archer ..	Thebais	Iroquois	Peregrine	Thebais.
1882	Dk. of Westminster's Shotover	T. Cannon ..	Geheimniss....	Dutch Oven ..	Shotover	St. Marguerite.
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise	C. Wood	Bonny Jean ..	Ossian	Galliard	Hauteur.
1884	Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien / Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester	C. Wood‖ .. / S. Loates	Busybody	The Lambkin..	Scot Free.....	Busybody
1885	Lord Hastings's Melton.....	F. Archer ..	Lonely	Melton	Paradox	Farewell.
1886	Dk. of Westminster's Ormonde	F. Archer ..	Miss Jummy ..	Ormonde.....	Ormonde.....	Miss Jummy.

* 1867—Gladiateur, first French bred horse that won; 1867—snow fell during the day; 1869—second received 300 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; 1872—start altered to New Level Post; 1876—Kisber, the first Hungarian bred horse that won. The race has been run in June in the following years—1791, 1794, 1797, 1802, 1808, 1810, 1813, 1821, 1824, 1829, 1832, 1835, 1840, 1862, 1870, 1874, 1878.

† Walked over and divided after a dead heat with Camellia.

‡ This race was established in 1776, but did not receive the name until 1778, when it was named out of compliment to Colonel St. Leger, and run for the first time on Doncaster town moor.

§ Walked over and divided after a dead heat with Formosa.

‖ A dead heat—stakes divided.

	ASCOT CUP.	GOODWOOD CUP.	DONCASTER CUP.	QUEEN'S VASE.
1866	Gladiateur 4y 8st 10lb	The Duke 4y 9st	Rama 3y 7st	Elland 4y 8st 10lb
1867	Lecturer 4y 8st 10lb	Vauban 3y 7st 7lb	A chievement 3y 7st 4lb	Mail Train 6y 7st 13lb
1868	Blue Gown 3y 7st 3lb	Speculum 3y 7st 7lb	M andrake 4y 8st 5lb	Blinkhoolie 4y 8st 10lb
1869	Brigantine 3y 7st 2lb	Restitution 4y 9st	Good Hope 3y 7st	Thorwaldsen 3y 7st 7lb
1870	Sabinus 3y 7st 2lb	Siderolite 4y 9st	Sornette 3y 6st 11lb	Siderolite 4y 8st 10lb
1871	Mortemer 6y 9st 5lb	Shannon 3y 7st 4lb	Shannon 3y 7st 13lb	Christopher Sly 3y 7st 3lb
1872	Henry 4y 8st 10lb	Favonius 4y 9st 3lb	Dutch Skater 6y 9st	Albert Victor 4y 8st 10lb
1873	Cremorne 4y 8st 10lb	Fageolet 3y 7st 7lb	Uhlan 4y 8st 10lb	Thorn 3y 7st 7lb
1874	Boiard 4y 8st 10lb	Doncaster 4y 9st 3lb	Lily Agnes 3y 7st 6lb	Organist 3y 7st 7lb
1875	Doncaster 5y 9st 3lb	Aventurière 4y 8st 7lb	Frauleu 5y 8st 11lb	Marie Stuart 5y 8st 12lb
1876	Apology 5y 9st	New Holland 4y 8st 10lb	Craigmillar 4y 9st 3lb	Thunder 6y 9st 3lb
1877	Petrarch 4y 8st 10lb	Hampton 5y 9st	Hampton 5y 9st 7lb	Skylark 4y 9st
1878	Verneuil 4y 8st 10lb	Kincsem 4y 8st 7lb	Pageant, aged, 8st 11lb	Verneuil 4y 8st 10lb
1879	Isonomy 4y 8st 10lb	Isonomy 4y 9st 3lb	Isonomy 4y 9st 3lb	Isonomy 4y 8st 10lb
1880	Isonomy 5y 9st 8lb	Dresden China 4y 8st 7lb	Dresden China 4y 9st	Chippendale 4y 8st 10lb
1881	Robert the Devil 4y 9st	Mdme. du Barry 6y 8st 11lb	Petronel 4y 8st 10lb	Ambassadress 4y 7st 13lb
1882	Foxhall 4y 9st	Friday 5y 7st 11lb	Retreat 5y 9st	Tristan 4y 9st
1883	Tristan 5y 9st 4lb	Border Minstrel 3y 7st 5lb	Thebais 5y 8st 11lb	Border Minstrel 3y 7st 8lb
1884	St. Simon 3y 7st 9lb	St. Simon 3y 8st	Louis d'Or, aged, 9st	St. Gatien 3y 8st 4lb
1885	St. Gatien 4y 9st	Althorp 3y 7st 7lb	Hambledon 3y 7st 9lb	Thebais, aged, 8st 13lb
1886	Althorp 4y 9st	The Bard 3y 7st 7lb (w.o.)	The Bard 3y 8st 2lb	Bird of Freedom 4y 9st

	ALEXANDRA PLATE (ASCOT).	CHESTER CUP.	HUNT CUP (ASCOT).	STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD).
1866	Strafford 5y 9st 10lb	Dalby 5y 7st 7lb	Attaché 4y 7st 12lb	Sultan 4y 8st 3lb
1867	Lecturer 4y 10st	Beeswing 4y 7st	Jasper 3y 6st 4lb	Tibthorpe 3y 5st 10lb
1868	Blinkhoolie 4y 10st	Paul Jones 3y 6st 2lb	Satyr 4y 8st 11lb	Vex 3y 6st
1869	Restitution 4y 10st	Knight of the Garter 5y 9st	See Saw 4y 8st 7lb	Fichu 3y 6st
1870	Trocadero 6y 10st 8lb	Our Mary Ann 5y 6st [11lb	Judge 4y 6st 6lb	Typhœus 5y 8st 10lb
1871	Rosicrucian 6y 9st 7lb	Gleulivat 4y 6st 2lb	Valuer 6y 6st 6lb	Anton 3y 7st
1872	Musket 5y 9st 6lb	Inveresk 3y 5st 12lb	Ripponden 4y 7st 2lb	Oxonian 6y 8st 12lb
1873	Cremorne 4y 9st 5lb	Field Marshal 5y 6st 12lb	Winslow 4y 8st 9lb	Sister Helen 5y 7st 8lb
1874	King Lud 5y 9st 6lb	Organist 3y 6st 6lb	Lowlander 4y 7st 7lb	Modena 5y 7st 11lb
1875	Doncaster 5y 9st 11lb	Freeman 6y 7st 9lb	Thuringian Pr. 4y 7st	Trappist 3y 7st 10lb
1876	Freeman, aged, 9st 3lb	Tam o'Shanter 5y 6st 11lb	Hoploom 3y 6st	Monaco 4y 6st 7lb
1877	Coltness 4y 9st	Pageant 6y 7st 10lb	Cradle 4y 6st 4lb	Herald 5y 7st
1878	Verneuil 4y 9st	Pageant, aged, 8st 12lb	Julius Cæsar 5y 8st 6lb	Midlothian 4y 7st 2lb
1879	Insulaire 4y 9st 5lb	Seefer 4y 7st 11lb	Mandarin, aged, 8st 4lb	Peter 3y 8st
1880	Thurio 5y 9st 6lb	Fashion 3y 6st 5lb	Strathern 4y 6st 5lb	Elf King 4y 7st 9lb
1881	Robert the Devil 4y 9st 5lb	Windsor 4y 6st 6lb	Peter 5y 9st 3lb	Mazurka 3y 6st 10lb
1882	Fiddler 4y 9st	Prudhomme 5y 8st 4lb	Sweetbread 3y 6st 4lb	Lowland Chief 4y 8st 8lb
1883	Faugh-a-Ballagh 4y 9st	Biserta 3y 6st 4lb	Elzevir 3y 7st 7lb	Hornpipe 6y 8st 9lb
1884	Corrie Roy 6y 9st 3lb	Havock 6y 7st 10lb	Acrostic 4y 6st 5lb	Sweetbread 5y 9st 3lb
1885	St. Gatien 4y 9st 5lb	Merry Prince 5y 7st 3lb	Eastern Emperor 4y 6st 2lb	Dalmeny 5y 6st 13lb
1886	Blue Grass 6y 9st 7lb	Eastern Emperor 5y 8st 2lb	Despair, aged, 7st 13lb	Cratton 4y 7st 11lb

	CESAREWITCH.	CAMBRIDGESH.	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.	LINCOLNSH. HDCP.
1866	Lecturer 3y 7st 3lb	Actæa 3y 6st 6lb	Duke of Beaufort's Ceylon	Treasure Trove 3y 8st 7lb
1867	Julius 3y 8st	Lozenge (*) 5y 7st 2lb	† Mr Montgomery's Fervacques	Vandervelde 6y 6st 13lb
1868	Cecil 3y 5st 13lb	See Saw 3y 8st 2lb	Marquis of Hastings's Earl	Indigestion 6y 7st 6lb
1869	Chérie 3y 5st 7lb	Vestminster 3y 6st 4lb	M. Lupin's Glaneur	Sycee 6y 6st 13lb
1870	Cardinal York 4y 7st 8lb	Adonis 3y 6st 3lb	Major Fridolin's Sornette	Royal Rake 4y 7st 6lb
1871	Corisande 3y 7st 12lb	Sabinus 4y 8st 7lb	No race owing to the war	‡ Vulcan, aged, 6st 8lb
1872	Salvanos 3y 5st 7lb	Playfair 3y 6st 3lb	Mr. Savile's Cremorne	Guy Dayrell 5y 7st 12lb
1873	King Lud 4y 7st 5lb	Montargis 3y 7st 13lb	M. Delmarre's Boiard	Vestminster, aged, 8st 11lb
1874	Aventurière 3y 6st 12lb	Peut-être 3y 6st 10lb	Mr. W. R. Marshall's Trent	Tomahawk 3y 6st 4lb
1875	Duke of Parma 3y 6st	Sutton 4y 5st 13lb	M. Lupin's Salvator	Gunner 4y 6st
1876	Rosebery 4y 7st 5lb	Rosebery 4y 8st 5lb	Mr. Baltazzi's Kisber	Controversy 5y 7st 7lb
1877	Hilarious 3y 6st 5lb	Jongleur 3y 8st 4lb	Cte. Lagrange's St. Christophe	Footstep 4y 7st 2lb
1878	Jester 5y 6st 10lb	Isonomy 3y 7st 11lb	Prince Soltykoff's Thurio	Kaleidoscope 5y 7st 12lb
1879	Chippendale 3y 7st 5lb	La Merveille 4y 8st	M. Blanc's Nubienne	Touchet 5y 8st 4lb
1880	Robert the Devil 3y 8st 6lb	Lucetta 4y 7st 1lb	Mr. Brewer's Robert the Devil	Rosy Cross 6y 7st 13lb
1881	Foxhall 3y 7st 12lb	Foxhall 3y 9st	Mr. Keene's Foxhall	Buchanan 4y 6st 10lb
1882	Vorrie Roy 4y 8st 7lb	Hackness 4y 6st 4lb	Mr. Rymill's Bruce	Poulet 5y 8st 7lb
1883	Don Juan 3y 6st 10lb	Bendigo 3y 6st 10lb	Duc de Castrie's Frontin	Knt. of Burghley a. 7st 8lb
1884	St. Gatien 3y 8st 10lb	Florence 4y 9st 11lb	Duc de Castrie's Little Duck	Tonans 6y 8st 4lb
1885	Plaisanterie 3y 7st 8lb	Plaisanterie 3y 8st 12lb	Mr. Brodrick Cloete's Paradox	Bendigo 5y 8st 5lb
1886	Stone Clink 4y 7st 7lb	Sailor Prince 6y 7st 7lb	Mr. R. C. Vyner's Minting	Fulmen 6y 7st 13lb

	GRAND NATIONAL.	CITY & SUBURBAN.	NORTHUMB. PLATE.	L'POOL AUT'MN CUP.
1872	Casse Tête, aged, 10st	Digby Grand 4y 7st 8lb	Spennithorne 4y 6st 12lb	Vanderdecken 3y 7st 8lb
1873	Disturbance 6y 11st 11lb	Mornington 5y 7st 13lb	Falkland 6y 7st 9lb	Sterling 5y 9st 4lb
1874	Reugny 6y 10st 12lb	Aldrich 3y 6st 4lb	Lily Agnes 3y 6st 11lb	Louise Victoria 5y 7st 9lb
1875	Pathfinder, aged, 10st 11lb	Dalham 4y 7st 1lb	Harriet Laws 3y 8st 7lb	Activity 3y 7st 2lb
1876	Regal 5y 11st 3lb	Thunder 6y 9st 4lb	The Snail 6y 7st 6lb	Footstep 3y 8st 13lb
1877	Austerlitz 5y 10st 8lb	Julius Cæsar 4y 7st 10lb	Hampton 5y 8st 12lb	Arbitrator 3y 8st
1878	Shifnal a 10st 12lb	Sefton 3y 8st 8lb	Glastonbury 5y 7st 8lb	Belphœbe 4y 8st 1lb
1879	Liberator, aged, 11st 4lb	Parole 6y 8st 7lb	Clearhead 5y 6st 9lb	Master Kildare 4y 8st 13lb
1880	Empress 5y 10st 7lb	Master Kildare 5y 9st 2lb	Mycenæ 4y 7st 13lb	Prestonpans 3y 8st 2lb
1881	Woodbrook, aged, 11st 3lb	Bend Or 4y 9st	Bonnie Doon 4y 7st 3lb	Piræeus 4y 6st 7lb
1882	Seaman 6y 11st 6lb	Passaic 4y 6st 7lb	Victor Emanuel 5y 8st	Goggles 4y 7st 11lb
1883	Zoedone 6y 11st	Roysterer 5y 7st	Barcaldine 5y 9st 10lb	Boswell 5y 8st 3lb
1884	Voluptuary 6y 10st 5lb	Quicklime, 5y 7st 5lb	Lawminster 6y 7st 13lb	Thebais 6y 9st 4lb
1885	Roquefort 6y 11st	Bird of Freedom 3y 6st 4lb	Blue Grass 5y 7st 13lb	Kilcreene 3y 6st 11lb
1886	Old Joe, aged, 10st 9lb	Royal Hampton 4y 8st 4lb	Stone Clink 4y 7st 8lb	Melton 4y 8st 3lb

* After a dead heat with Wolsey, 4y 6st 8lb.
† After a dead heat with Patricien.
‡ Walked over, after a dead heat with Veranda, 3y 5st 8lb.

HENLEY REGATTA.
Grand Challenge Cup (Eight Oars).

		m.	s.
1874	London R. C.	7	42
1875	Leander R. C.	7	19
1876	Thames R. C.	7	27
1877	London R. C.	8	16½
1878	Thames R. C.	7	41
1879	Cambridge, Jesus College	8	39
1880	Leander R. C.	7	3
1881	London R. C.	7	24
1882	Oxford, Exeter College	8	11
1883	London R. C.	7	51
1884	London R. C.	7	27
1885	Cambridge, Jesus College	7	22
1886	*Cambridge, Trinity Hall	6	53

HENLEY REGATA.
Diamond Sculls.

		m.	s.
1874	A. C. Dicker, Cambridge	10	47
1875	A. C. Dicker, Cambridge	9	15
1876	F. L. Playford, Lond. R.C.	9	28
1877	T. C. Edwards-Moss, Oxf.	10	20
1878	T. C. Edwards-Moss, Oxf.	9	37½
1879	J. Lowndes, Oxford	12	30
1880	J. Lowndes, Derby	10	10
1881	J. Lowndes, Derby	9	28
1882	J. Lowndes, Derby	11	43
1883	J. Lowndes, Derby	10	2
1884	W. S. Unwin, O.U.B.C.	9	43
1885	W. S. Unwin, O.U.B.C.		
1886	*F. J. Pitman, C.U.B.C.	9	5

* New course, finishing at the Point.

WINGFIELD SCULLS.
Amateur Championship of Thames. Putney to Mortlake.

		m.	s.
1861	E. D. Brickwood, L.R.C.	29	0
1862	W. B. Woodgate, O.U.B.C.	27	0
1863	J. E. Parker, O.U.B.C.	25	0
1864	W. B. Woodgate, O.U.B.C.	25	35
1865	C. B. Lawes, C.U.B.C.	27	4
1866	E. B. Mitchell, O.U.B.C.	27	26
1867	W. B. Woodgate, O.U.B.C.	—	—
1868	W. Stout, L.R.C.	26	52
1869	A. de L. Long, L.R.C.	—	—
1870	A. de L. Long, L.R.C.	—	—
1871	W. Fawcus, Tyncmouth	26	13
1872	C. C. Knollys, O.U.B.C.	28	30
1873	A. C. Dicker, C.U.B.C.	24	40
1874	A. C. Dicker, C.U.B.C.	25	45
1875	F. L. Playford, L.R.C.	27	6
1876	F. L. Playford, L.R.C.	24	46
1877	F. L. Playford, L.R.C.	24	41
1878	F. L. Playford, L.R.C.	24	14
1879	F. L. Playford, L.R.C.	24	50
1880	Alex. Payne, Moulsey	24	2
1881	J. Lowndes, Derby	25	13
1882	Alex. Payne, Moulsey	27	40
1883	J. Lowndes, Derby	w.o.	
1884	W. S. Unwin, O.U.B.C.	24	12
1885	W. S. Unwin, O.U.B.C.	25	0
1886	F. J. Pitman, C.U.B.C.	24	12

CYCLIST UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

	M.		H. M. S.
1883	50	H. F. Wilson (Surrey)	2 46 26
1884	1	H. A. Speechley (Chelsea)	0 3 30⅘
,,	5	R. Chambers (Speedwell)	0 15 36⅘
,,	25	R. H. English (Newcastle)	1 25 20⅘
,,	50	F. R. Fry (Bristol)	2 51 16⅘
,,	1	C. E. Liles (L.A.C.) Tricy.	0 3 29⅕
,,	5	C. E. Liles (L.A.C.) Tricy.	0 17 30⅕
,,	25	C. E. Liles (L.A.C.) Tricy.	1 28 58
1885	1	S. Sellars (Preston)	0 2 46⅘
,,	5	M. Webber (Isle of Wight)	0 14 22⅘
,,	25	R. H. English (Newcastle)	1 20 13
,,	50	R. H. English (Newcastle)	2 45 13⅘
,,	1	P. Furnivall (Beretta C.C.) T.	0 3 5⅕
,,	5	R. Cripps (Notts) Tricy.	0 16 53⅕
,,	25	G. Gatehouse (C.U.B.C.) T.	1 26 29⅘
1886	1	P. Furnivall (Berretta)	0 2 46
,,	5	P. Furnivall (Berretta)	0 14 44⅕
,,	25	J. E. Fenlon (Gainsboro')	1 19 29⅘
,,	50	J. E. Fenlon (Gainsboro')	2 47 21⅕
,,	1	P. Furnivall (Berretta) T.	0 3 5⅕
,,	5	F. W. Allard (Cheylesmore) T	0 20 42⅘
,,	25	R. J. McCredy (Dublin), T.	1 55 40⅘

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

1881..W. Renshaw.	1884..W. Renshaw.
1882..W. Renshaw.	1885..W. Renshaw.
1883..W. Renshaw.	1886..W. Renshaw.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

Yr.	Place of Rowing.	Winner.	m.	s.	Won by
1840	Westmin. to Put.	Camb.	29	30	2-3rds length.
1841	Westmin. to Put.	Camb.	32	30	1 min. 4 sec.
1842	Westmin. to Put.	Oxford	30	45	13 sec.
1845	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	23	30	36 sec.
1846	Mortlake to Put.	Camb.	21	5	Two lengths.*
1849	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	22	0	Many lengths.
1849	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	Foul		Foul.
1852	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	36	27 sec.
1854	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	25	29	11 strokes.
1856	Mortlake to Put.	Camb.	25	50	Half length.
1857	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	22	50	35 sec.†
1858	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	21	23	22 sec.
1859	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	24	40	Camb. sank.
1860	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	26	0	One length.
1861	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	23	27	48 sec.
1862	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	24	40	30 sec.
1863	Mortlake to Put.	Oxford	23	5	42 sec.
1864	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	40	23 sec.
1865	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	0	13 sec.
1866	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	25	48	15 sec.
1867	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	22	39	Half length.
1868	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	20	56	Four lengths.
1869	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	20	4	Three lengths.
1870	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	22	6	1½ length.
1871	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	23	5	One length.
1872	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	21	14	Two lengths.
1873	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	19	35	3½ lengths.†
1874	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	22	35	2½ lengths.
1875	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	22	2	10 lengths.
1876	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	20	20	Eight lengths.
1877	Putney to Mort.	d. heat	24	8	§
1878	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	22	13	10 lengths.
1879	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	21	20	2½ lengths.
1880	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	23	3½ lengths.
1881	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	54	Three lengths.
1882	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	20	12	10 lengths.
1883	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	8	Four lengths.‖
1884	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	21	39	2½ lengths.¶
1885	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	37	Three lengths.
1886	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	22	29	3rds of length.

In 1831 not rowed owing to prevalence of cholera.
In 1835 challenge of 1834 still unaccepted.
* First race rowed in outriggers.
† First race in the present style of boats without keels.
‡ Sliding seats used for first time.
§ The Oxford bow-man caught a crab and sprung his oar when leading.
‖ Rowed on a Thursday.
¶ Rowed on a Monday.

CRICKET.
OXFORD & CAMBRIDGE.

Yr.	Winner.
1867	Camb. won by 5 wickets.
1868	Camb. won by 168 runs.
1869	Camb. won by 58 runs.
1870	Camb. won by 2 runs.
1871	Oxford won by 8 wickets.
1872	Camb. won by 1 ins. & 166 r.
1873	Oxford won by 3 wickets.
1874	Oxford won by 1 ins. & 92 rs.
1875	Oxford won by 6 runs.
1876	Camb. won by 9 wickets.
1877	Oxford won by 10 wickets.
1878	Camb. won by 238 runs.
1879	Camb. won by 9 wickets.
1880	Camb. won by 135 runs.
1881	Oxford won by 135 runs.
1882	Camb. won by 7 wickets.
1883	Camb. won by 7 wickets.
1884	Oxford won by 7 wickets.
1885	Camb. won by 7 wickets.
1886	Oxford won by 133 runs.

ETON AND HARROW.

Yr.	Winner.
1875	Dwn. match; rain 1st day.
1876	Eton won by 1 ins. & 24 rns.
1877	Dwn. match; rain 2nd day.
1878	Harrow won by 21 runs.
1879	Dwn. match; rain 2nd day.
1880	Harrow won by 98 runs.
1881	Harrow won by 112 runs.
1882	Drawn.
1883	Drawn; rain 2nd day.
1884	Drawn; rain 2nd day.
1885	Harrow won by 3 wickets.
1886	Eton won by 6 wickets.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.

Yr.	Winner.
1875	W. Phelps, Putney.
1876	C. T. Bulman, Shadwell.
1877	J. Tarryer, Rotherhithe.
1878	J. E. Taylor, Hermitage.
1879	Henry Cordery, Putney.
1880	Wm. Jas. Cobb, Putney.
1881	G. Claridge, Richmond.
1882	H. Audsley, Lambeth.
1883	James Lloyd, Chelsea.
1884	C. Phelps, Putney.
1885	G. Mackinney, Richmond.
1886	H. Cole, Deptford.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yr.	Winner.
1870	J. Bennett *b.* Roberts, jr.
1871	Roberts, jr. *b.* J. Bennett.
1871	W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, jr.
1871	W. Cook *b.* J. Bennett.
1872	W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, jr.
1874	W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, jr.
1875	J. Roberts, jr., *b.* Cook.
1875	J. Roberts, jr., *b.* Cook.
1877	J. Roberts, jr., *b.* Cook.
1886	J. Bennett *b.* W. Cook.
1881*	J. Bennett *b.* T. Taylor.
1885	J. Roberts, jr., *b.* Cook.
1885†	Roberts, jr. *b.* J. Bennett.

* Bennett resigned.
† Roberts made the largest break of these matches—155. This and the previous match were 3,000 up; the others, with the exception of the first, 1000 up.

AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yr.	Winner.
1866	R. Chambers *b.* J. Sadler.
1867	H. Kelley *beat* Chambers.
1868	J. Renforth *beat* Kelley.
1874	J. H. Sadler *b.* R. Bagnall.
1875	J. H. Sadler *b.* R. W. Boyd.
1876	E. Trickett *b.* J. H. Sadler.
1877	E. Trickett *beat* M. Rush.
1879	Hanlan *beat* Elliott.
1880	Hanlan *beat* Trickett.
1881	Hanlan *beat* Laycock.
1882	Hanlan *beat* Boyd.
1882	Hanlan *beat* Trickett.
1883	Hanlan *beat* Kennedy.
1883	Hanlan *beat* Wallace Ross.
1884	Hanlan *beat* Laycock.
1884	W. Beach *beat* Hanlan.
1885	W. Beach *beat* Hanlan.
1885	W. Beach *b.* Neil Matterson.
1886	W. Beach *beat* J. Gaudaur.
1886	W. Beach *b.* Wallace Ross.

After Trickett had carried off the Championship to Australia in 1876, a Championship of England Cup was instituted, which, after being held in turn by R. W. Boyd, J. Higgins, and W. Elliott, was finally won by Hanlan, when he defeated the latter in 1879. G. J. Perkins is at present the holder of a new England Championship Cup.

FARES BY DISTANCE: If hired and discharged *within* the Four Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles.... s. 1 d. 0

For every additional mile or part of a mile 0 6

If hired *outside* the Four Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile..... 1 0

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four Mile Circle, not exceeding one mile, 1s.; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6d.; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside 1 0

FARES BY TIME: *Inside* the Four Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2s.; two-wheeled Cabs 2 6

For every additional quarter of an hour or part of a quarter, four-wheeled Cab, 6d.; if a two-wheeled Cab 0 8

If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less 2 6

If above one hour, then for every quarter of an hour or less 0 8

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four Mile Circle, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should be particular in noticing these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by distance or by time:

LUGGAGE.—For each package carried outside the carriage..... s. 0 d. 2

EXTRA PERSONS: For each above two (two children under 10 years of age count as one person) 0 6

For each child under 10 years old when carried together with two or more persons 0 3

WAITING:—By distance: for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four Mile Circle, four wheels, 6d.; two wheels.. 0 8

If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels .. 0 8

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—Fares are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring*; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles. If hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agreed beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40s.

The driver of every hackney carriage shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any hackney carriage shall, when hired, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing fares, &c.

In case of any dispute between the hirer and driver, the hirer may require the driver to drive to the nearest Metropolitan Police Court or Justice Room, when the complaint may be determined by the sitting magistrate without summons; or if no Police Court or Justice Room be open at the time, then to the nearest Police Station, where the complaint shall be entered, and heard by the Magistrate at his next sitting.

All property left in any hackney carriage shall be deposited by the driver at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner, such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit, from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40s., if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have three Days of Grace allowed; thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two-months' date is not due till March 4; but by a recent Act no Days of Grace are allowed on Bills drawn at sight or on demand; such must, therefore, be paid on presentation. Bills falling due upon "Bank Holidays" are payable the day after; but those falling due on Sundays, on Good Friday, or Christmas Day, must be paid the day before.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE YEAR.

Readers of Parish Registers and other ancient documents are sometimes puzzled by the dates, and especially by the apparent discrepancies in the time when the year commenced. It began:—

7th to 14th Centuries, at Christmas.
12th Century, by the Church, on March 25.
14th Century, by Civilians, same time.

In 1752 the New Style was introduced, and 1753 commenced on the 1st of January. Previous to this two dates were used, one for the civil year, and the other for the historical; the former commenced March 25, and the latter Jan. 1; thus we find the same event with two dates, *e.g.*, Feb. 20, 1681-2. Another change was made in the calendar by the same Act, 24 Geo. II. c. 23; the day after September 2nd was accounted the *fourteenth*, hence the difference between Old and New Michaelmas and other days.

GENERAL COUNCILS.

		A.D.
Jerusalem	Against Judaizers.....	51
Arles	Against the Donatists....	314
**Nicæa*	First Œcumenical Council	325
Constantinople	Arian	337
Rome	Athanasian	343
Sardica	Against Arius	347
**Constantinople*	Second Œcumenical	381
**Ephesus*	Third do.	431
**Chalcedon*	Fourth do.	451
**Constantinople*	Fifth do.	553
**Constantinople*	Sixth do.	680
Nicæa	Seventh do.	787
Constantinople	Eighth do.	870
Rome	First Lateran	1123
Rome	Second do.	1139
Rome	Third do.	1197
Rome	Fourth do.	1215
Lyons	Emperor Frederick deposed	1243
Lyons	Temporary reunion of Greek and Latin Churches	1274
Vienne	Fifteenth Œcumenical	1312
Pisa	Popes elected and deposed	1406
Constance....	Huss condemned to be burnt	1414
Basle.....	Eighteenth Œcumenical ..	1431
Rome.....	Fifth Lateran	1512 to 1517
Trent	Nineteenth Œcumenical	1545 to 1563
Rome.....	Last Œcumenical.....	1870

* Only the six thus marked were indisputably General or Œcumenical.

BIRTHS.—When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened; 3. A person present at the birth; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration thereof rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free of charge when it takes place within 42 days, unless either of the persons above named sends to the registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence, or at the house where the child was born, when the registrar on so attending to register may claim a fee of one shilling. *After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees to him and the registrar.* After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees. It is important to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. The only legal proof of these is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. Registration of birth in no respect lessens the importance and sanctity of the rite of baptism, or absolves churchmen from the duty of having their children baptized. The child's baptismal name may be inserted in the birth register within twelve months after the registration of the birth.

DEATHS.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. The nearest relatives of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same (registrar's) sub-district. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. The penalty for not delivering this certificate is forty shillings. If at the end of fourteen days, one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the registrar may by written application require any one of them to come to him and do so, at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it, will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees.

CORONERS' INQUESTS are held in all cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Sudden deaths are not understood where persons die of fevers, apoplexy, or some other visitation of God, and Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur, to make immediate communication, whilst the body is fresh, and, if possible, whilst it remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines,*" and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a juror is bound to attend, or, failing to attend, is liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding forty shillings. The exemptions of persons from serving on juries contained in Jury Acts do not apply to Coroners' inquests.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must, within 3 months after the birth, or the per-

son having the custody of any child must within 3 months after receiving the custody of the child, have it vaccinated by some medical practitioner, or take it to the Public Vaccinator of the vaccination district in which the child shall be then resident, to be vaccinated. When the child is not vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator, the parent or custodian must also transmit a certificate of successful vaccination, signed by the medical practitioner, to the Vaccination Officer appointed by the Guardians of the district, within 7 days after the performance of the operation. For neglecting to procure vaccination, or to transmit the certificate as required, a penalty of 20*s.* is incurred.

PROCEEDINGS AS TO A MARRIAGE BEFORE A REGISTRAR.

Notice and Declaration.—In case of a marriage intended to be procured at a Registrar's Office, it is necessary for one of the parties to give notice under his or her hand (in the form prescribed by the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, schedule A) to the Superintendent Registrar of the district within which the parties shall have dwelt for not less than seven days then next preceding, or if the parties dwell in the districts of different superintendent registrars, to give the like notice to the superintendent registrar of each district. Every such notice has to be accompanied by a solemn declaration by one of the parties that there is no lawful hindrance to such marriage. If the marriage is intended to be had by licence, it is necessary only for one of the parties to give notice to the superintendent registrar in whose district he or she has resided for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding; and if the other party reside in a different superintendent registrar's district, it is not requisite that notice of the intended marriage shall be given to the superintendent registrar in whose district the other party resides.

Certificate.—After the expiration of twenty-one days next after the day of the entry of notice of marriage which is to be had without licence, the superintendent registrar is required, provided there be no lawful impediment, to issue, upon the request of the party giving the notice, a certificate in the form prescribed by the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, schedule B. At any time within three calendar months next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage the intended marriage may be solemnized under the authority of the certificate.

Licence.—In the case of marriage by licence the superintendent registrar is required, after the expiration of one whole day next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage, provided there be no lawful impediment, to issue his certificate and also a licence to marry. At any time within three calendar months next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage the intended marriage may be solemnized under the authority of the licence.

Marriage Ceremony.—After the expiration of twenty-one days after the entry of the notice if the marriage is intended to be had without licence, or of one whole day if by licence, the marriage may be contracted and solemnized at the office and in the presence of the superintendent registrar and some registrar of the district, and in the presence of two witnesses, between the hours of eight and twelve in the forenoon, with open doors. Each of the parties is required to declare as follows:—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*;" and each of the parties shall say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]." A wedding-ring is usually required. Provision is made in the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837, sect. 23, for the declaration and form of words to be used in Welsh in Wales and in all places where the Welsh tongue is commonly used.

FEES FOR MARRIAGE AT REGISTRY OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
For entering notice of a marriage without licence into the marriage notice book	0	1	0
For entering notice of a marriage by licence into the marriage notice book, 1*s.*; stamp duty, 2*s.* 6*d.*	0	3	6
For every certificate of notice of a marriage without licence	0	1	0
For every certificate of notice of a marriage by licence	0	1	0
For every licence for marriage	1	10	0
Stamp duty on licence for marriage	0	10	0
For every marriage solemnized in the presence of the Registrar without licence	0	5	0
Ditto, by licence	0	10	0
For every certificate of marriage	0	2	6
Stamp duty on ditto	0	0	1

Illegitimacy.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the bastard child becomes chargeable to the Union or parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum of money not exceeding 5*s.* a week. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of such child unless at the joint request of the mother and of the person acknowledging himself to be the father of such child. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A menial servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the master liable to an action. A man who is adjudged the father of a bastard child may be peremptorily discharged by his master. In case any living new-born child is found exposed, it is the duty of any person finding such child, and of any person in whose charge such child may be placed, to give information to the Registrar of Births.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Precautions Necessary to be Observed.—By the Public Health Act, 1875, it is provided that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, trans-

mits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance is required to immediately provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has to his knowledge conveyed any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder; but no such owner or driver can be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. Any person who knowingly lets for hire any house, room, or part of a house in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having such house, room, or part of a house, and all articles therein liable to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of a legally qualified medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him, is liable to a penalty not exceeding £20. Any person letting for hire, or showing for the purpose of letting for hire, any house or part of a house, who, on being questioned by any person negotiating for the hire of such house as to the fact of there being, or within six weeks previously having been therein any person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, knowingly makes a false answer to such question, is liable to a penalty not exceeding £20, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one month. Where, on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health, or of any two medical practitioners, it appears to any urban or rural sanitary authority that any house, or part thereof, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house, or part thereof, would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, the local authority may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house, or part thereof, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same as the case may require, and such person is liable to a penalty not exceeding 10s. for every day during which he fails to comply with the notice, and the sanitary authority may cause the required work to be done, and may recover the expenses from the person in default. A sanitary authority may direct the destruction of any bedding, clothing, or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous infectious disorder, and may give compensation for the same. Where any suitable hospital or place for the reception of the sick is provided within the district of a sanitary authority, or within a convenient distance of such district, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, may, on a certificate signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner, and with the consent of the superintending body of such hospital or place, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital or place, at the cost of the sanitary authority. The foregoing provisions do not apply to the Metropolis, but the requirements of the law there in force are in most respects the same. At present the law does not require that the occurrence of cases of infectious disease should be notified to the authorities, but the recently published report of the Royal Commissioners on Small-pox and Fever Hospitals recommends that "every person suffering from infectious disease, or those in charge of him, or, if these neglect their duty, the occupier of the house in which the sick person is residing, or if he is a pauper, his medical attendant, should be required by law to notify the nature of the disease to the Medical Officer of Health so soon as they or any of them are aware of it." The perfect isolation of every case of dangerous infectious disease is the only effectual mode of preventing its spread, and this is best attained by the voluntary co-operation of patients and those in charge of them with the medical attendant or Medical Officer of Health when the disease first makes its appearance.

Streets and Footpaths.—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authority of each district, but under certain circumstances the cleansing of footways and pavements adjoining premises, and the removal of filth and ashpit refuse, may be imposed upon occupiers. It is, however, unlawful in any Urban Sanitary District to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods, wares, or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pail, &c.; or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awning, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground; or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway; or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway; or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or beat or shake any carpet, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

RIVER THAMES.

Table showing the Time of High and Low Water at places on the River Thames, compared with the Time of High Water at London Bridge.

Before or After the Time of High Water at London Bridge.	High Water before or after.		Low Water before.	
		h. m.		h. m.
Nore Light	bef.	1.30	bef.	7.30
Southend	,,	1.23	,,	7.23
Gravesend	,,	1. 5	,,	6.58
Erith	,,	0.40	,,	6.18
Dagenham—Half-way Reach	,,	0.30	,,	5.55
Woolwich	,,	0.18	,,	5.40
London Bridge	—	0. 0	,,	5. 5
Lambeth Bridge	aft.	0. 5	,,	4.25
Battersea Park	,,	0.10	,,	3.57
Wandsworth	,,	0.20	,,	3.33
Putney	,,	0.30	,,	3.20
Hammersmith Bridge	,,	0.40	,,	3. 3
Barnes	,,	0.50	,,	2.18
Brentford	,,	1. 0	,,	1.10
Richmond	,,	1.10	,,	0.50
Teddington	,,	1.20	,,	0.13

RATES OF BROKERAGE.

There is no scale fixed or recognized by the Committee of the Stock Exchange, but the following are the charges usually made for commission by stockbrokers :—

		s.	d.
British and foreign funds ..	per £100 stock	2	6
Exchequer bills	,,	1	0
Colonial Govt. and railw. bonds	per cent...	5	0
Shares under £5	per share..	1	0
,, £5 to £10	,,	1	6
,, £10 to £25	,,	2	0
,, £25 to £50	,,	5	0
,, £50 and above ..	per cent.	10	0

In cases in which stock is under £50 the commission charged is ¼ per cent.

ADMIRALTY KNOTS & STATUTE MILES.

The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or nautical miles, consequently the circumference of the earth—viz. 131,385,456 feet—divided by (360 × 60=) 21,600 gives the length of a knot, viz. 6,082·66 feet, which is generally considered the standard, except by the Admiralty. The Admiralty knot is =6,080 feet; the statute mile being = 5,280 feet.—*Molesworth Pocket Book.*

Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.
1	1·1515	10	11·5151	18	20·7272
2	2·3030	11	12·6666	19	21·8787
3	3·4545	12	13·8181	20	23·0303
4	4·6060	13	14·9696	21	24·1818
5	5·7575	14	16·1212	22	25·3333
6	6·9090	15	17·2727	23	26·4848
7	8·0606	16	18·4242	24	27·6363
8	9·2121	17	19·5757	25	28·7878
9	10·3636				

TO ASCERTAIN THE WEIGHT OF CATTLE.

Measure the girt close behind the shoulder, and the length from the fore part of the shoulder-blade along the back to the bone at the tail which is in a vertical line with the buttock, both in feet. Multiply the square of the girt, expressed in feet, by five times the length, and divide the product by 21; the quotient is the weight, nearly, of the four quarters, in imperial stones of 14 lbs. avoirdupois. For example, if the girt be 6 feet, and the length 5¼ feet, we shall have 6 × 6 = 36, and 5¼ × 5 = 26¼; then 36 × 26¼ = 945, and this, divided by 21, gives 45 stones exactly. It is to be observed, however, that in very fat cattle the four quarters will be about one-twentieth more, while in those in a very lean state they will be one-twentieth less than the weight obtained by the rule.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Special Licences are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury (after application at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons, through a Proctor), under special circumstances to marry in a particular church, without previous residence in the district; but the reasons assigned must be such as to meet with his Grace's approval. Fees for Licence stamp, &c., average £29 8s.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Marriage Licences can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office, at the Vicar-General's Office, and at the Bishop of London's Registry, all in Doctors' Commons, between 10 and 4, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but Licences obtained at the Bishop's Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office or at the Vicar-General's Office are available for London or the country. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties; nor will any agent be allowed to interfere, either in procuring or paying for the licence. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, which, with the stamps, make the entire cost £2 2s. 6d. The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £2 12s. 6d. to £3 3s. By the 4th George IV., cap. 76, it is enacted, "in order to avoid fraud and *collusion* in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual place of abode for the space of 15 days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized."

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.—A Table showing the Number of miles in a degree of Longitude at each degree of Latitude.

Lat.	Miles.	Lat.	Miles.	Lat.	Miles.
1°	60	31°	51·4	61°	29·1
2	60	32	50·9	62	28·2
3	59·9	33	50·3	63	27·2
4	59·9	34	49·7	64	26·3
5	59·8	35	49·1	65	25·4
6	59·7	36	48·5	66	24·4
7	59·6	37	47·9	67	23·4
8	59·4	38	47·3	68	22·5
9	59·3	39	46·6	69	21·5
10	59·1	40	46·0	70	20·5
11	58·9	41	45·3	71	19·5
12	58·7	42	44·6	72	18·5
13	58·5	43	43·9	73	17·5
14	58·2	44	43·2	74	16·5
15	58·0	45	42·4	75	15·5
16	57·7	46	41·7	76	14·5
17	57·4	47	40·9	77	13·5
18	57·1	48	40·1	78	12·5
19	56·7	49	39·4	79	11·4
20	56·4	50	38·6	80	10·4
21	56·0	51	37·8	81	9·4
22	55·6	52	36·9	82	8·4
23	55·2	53	36·1	83	7·3
24	54·8	54	35·3	84	·3
25	54·4	55	34·4	85	5·2
26	53·9	56	33·6	86	4·2
27	53·5	57	32·7	87	3·1
28	53·0	58	31·8	88	2·1
29	52·5	59	30·9	89	1·0
30	52·0	60	30·0	90	0·0

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the TICKET on goods pledged for 10s. or less ..... ½d.
On goods pledged for more than 10s. .... 1d.
For INTEREST on pledges not exceeding 40s., for every 2s. or part of 2s., per month .. ½d.
And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.
On pledges exceeding 40s., for every half-crown, or part of half a crown, per month ½d.

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for 10s. and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging. At the end of that time they become the property of the pawnbroker.

Pledges above 10s., if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawner may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny, and receive any surplus produced by the sale. But deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire, the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—such value to be the amount of the loan and profit and 25 per cent. on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid, or stolen, the pawner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5s. or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny; when the loan is above 5s., one penny.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40s., provided always that—

(1.) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker.

(2.) The duplicate of the special contract pawn-ticket shall be signed by the pawner.

The pawnbroker may also charge:—For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon between the pawnbroker and the pawner at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month will be charged as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10s.

Foreign Moneys.

TABLE FOR CALCULATING THE VALUE OF ANY GIVEN WEIGHT OF STANDARD SILVER IN TROY OUNCES.

Ozs.	Market Price of Silver in Pence per Troy Ounce.													
	48	49	50	50½	51	51½	52	52½	53	54	55	56	57	58
1	48	49	50	50·5	51	51·5	52	52·5	53	54	55	56	57	58
2	96	98	100	101·0	102	103·0	104	105·0	106	108	110	112	114	116
3	144	147	150	151·5	153	154·5	156	157·5	159	162	165	168	171	174
4	192	196	200	202·0	204	206·0	208	210·0	212	216	220	224	228	232
5	240	245	250	252·5	255	257·5	260	262·5	265	270	275	280	285	290
6	288	294	300	303·0	306	309·0	312	315·0	318	324	330	336	342	348
7	336	343	350	353·5	357	360·5	364	367·5	371	378	385	392	399	406
8	384	392	400	404·0	408	412·0	416	420·0	424	432	440	448	456	464
9	432	441	450	454·5	459	463·5	468	472·5	477	486	495	504	513	522

By means of the above table, taken in conjunction with the column of the opposite table headed "Equivalent Weight of Standard Silver in Troy Ounces," the intrinsic value of any coin can be easily calculated with silver at several other prices than those previously given. It will only be necessary to take the numbers representing tenths, hundredths, and thousandths of ounces in the first column, find the numbers opposite to them in the column giving the price of silver, and add these together, taking care to move the decimal point successively one, two, and three places to the left; the result will be the coin's intrinsic value in pence.

INVESTMENTS.

TRUST INVESTMENTS (permitted by the Court of Chancery).

Approximate Yield at Present Market Price.

3 % 'Consols,' 'Reduced,' and 'New Annuities'..... barely 3
Bank of England, Metropolitan Board of Works 3½ %, and Indian Government 4 % Stocks..... 3⅝ to 3½
Canadian 4 % 'Guaranteed' Loan..... 3¾
Turkish 4 % 'Guaranteed' Loan 3⅞
Bank of Ireland Stock 3½

FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.

(Quite secure.)

GOVERNMENTS.—Colonial Government Securities; Dutch, Belgian, French, and United States.

RAILWAYS.—British Railway Debenture Stocks; Indian Ry. Deb. Stks.; Brit. Ry. Pref. Stks.; Ind. Ry. Ord. Stks. (guaranteed by the Indian Govt.); Brit. Ry. 'Preferred' Ordinary Stks.; British Railway Ordinary Stocks.

DOCKS.

FIVE TO SIX PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.—(Moderately good.)

GOVERNMENTS.—Austrian, Brazilian, Chilian, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, and Russian.

RAILWAYS.—United States Railroad Bonds (on lines paying dividends on the ordinary capital); Canadian Railroad Bonds.

GAS COMPANIES.

BANKS.—Joint-Stock Banks, *limited*.

ABOVE SIX PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.

(None can be safely recommended.)

Foreign Moneys and their English Equivalents.

COUNTRY.	GOLD COINS. Denomination.	Legal Weight in Grains.	Sterling Value.	SILVER COINS. Denomination.	Legal Weight in Grains.	Equivalent Weight of Standard Silver in Troy Ounces.	Intrinsic Value with Silver at per Troy Oz. 50d.	51d.	52d.	53d.	60d., i.e. Gold to Silver as 15·5 is to 1.
			£ s. d.				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
*America	*See* United States										
*Austro-Hungary	Ducat	53·85	0 9 4	*Florin or gulden* of 100 kreutzer	190·5	0·386	1 7½	1 7¾	1 8	1 8¼	1 11½
	8-florin or gulden piece	99·57	0 15 10½	½-florin	82·4	0·097	0 4¾	0 5	0 5	0 5¼	0 5¾
*Belgium	*See* France, and footnote										
Brazil	10 milreis	138·35	1 2 5½	1 milreis of 1,000 reis	196·8	0·406	1 8¼	1 8¾	1 9	9½	2 0¾
Chili, Columbia, Uruguay	doubloon or 5-peso piece	117·70	0 18 9	1 peso of 100 centavos	385·8	0·782	3 3	3 4	3 4¼	3 5¼	3 11½
China	.....	....	....	Tael of 10 mace or 100 conderin or 1000 cash	583·3	1·288	5 4½	5 5¾	5 7	5 8¼	6 6½
*Denmark	10-crown piece	69·14	0 11 0¾	1 *crown* of 100 ore	115·7	0·209	0 10½	0 10¼	0 10¾	0 11	1 0¾
Egypt	100-piastre piece	132·00	1 0 5	1 piastre of 40 paras	19·3	0·039	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2¾
Finland	10-markkaa piece	49·78	0 7 11½	1 mark of 100 penni	80·0	0·156	0 7¾	0 8	0 8	0 8¼	0 9½
*France	10-franc piece	49·78	0 7 11¼	5-franc piece	385·8	0·782	3 3	3 4	3 4¼	3 5¼	3 11½
				1 *franc* of 100 centimes	77·2	0·145	0 7½	0 7½	0 7¾	0 7¾	0 8¾
*German Empire	Crown of 10 reichsmarks	61·45	0 9 9¾	1 *reichsmark* of 100 pfennige	85·7	0·174	0 8¼	0 8¾	0 9	0 9¼	0 10½
*Great Britain	Sovereign of 20 shillings	123·27	1 0 0	Crown of 5 shillings	436·4	0·909	3 9	3 10½	3 11½	4 0¼	4 7¼
				Shilling of 12 pence	87·3	0·182	0 8¾	0 9¼	0 9½	0 9¾	0 11
*Greece	*See* France and footnote										
*Holland and Java	Ducat	53·92	0 9 4½	Rixdaler of 2½ florins	385·8	0·821	3 5	3 5¾	3 6¾	3 7½	4 2
	10-florin piece	103·71	0 16 6½	*Florin* of 100 cents	154·3	0·328	1 4¾	1 4¾	1 5	1 5½	1 8
India	Mohur of 15 rupees	180·00	1 9 2½	Rupee of 16 annas, 64 pice, or 192 pies	180·0	0·372	1 6¾	1 7	1 7¼	1 7¾	1 10½
*Italy	*See* France and footnote										
Japan	10-yen piece	257·21	2 0 11¾	1 yen of 100 sen	416·0	0·843	3 6¼	3 7	3 7¾	3 8¾	4 3¼
Mexico	10-peso piece	261·12	2 0 5¼	1 peso of 100 centavos	417·8	0·849	3 6½	3 7¼	3 8¼	3 9	4 3¾
*Netherlands	*See* Holland										
*Norway and Sweden	*See* Denmark, and footnote										
Ottoman Empire	Turkish pound of 100 piastres	111·36	0 18 0¾	1 piastre of 40 paras	18·6	0·035	0 1¾	0 1¾	0 1¾	0 1¾	0 2
Persia	Toman of 100 shahis	58·03	0 9 5	Banabat of 10 shahis	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 10
Peru and Venezuela	10-sol piece	248·91	1 19 7¾	Sol of 10 dineros or 100 cents	385·8	0·782	3 3	3 4	3 4¼	3 5¼	3 11½
*Portugal	Crown of 10 milreis	273·70	2 4 4¾	*Teston* of 100 reis	38·6	0·080	0 4	0 4	0 4¼	0 4¼	0 4¾
*Prussia	*See* German Empire										
Roumania	*See* France, and footnote										
*Russia	3-rouble piece	60·60	0 9 10	Rouble of 100 kopecks	320·0	0·626	2 7½	2 8	2 8½	2 9¼	3 2
Servia and Bulgaria	*See* France, and footnote			*Tchetvertak or ¼ rouble*	80·0	0·156	0 7¾	0 8	0 8	0 8¼	0 9½
*Spain	Doubloon of 10 escudos	129·43	1 0 7½	Escudo (or ½ dollar) of 10 reals	200·3	0·406	1 8¼	1 8¾	1 9	1 9¼	2 0¼
	25-peseta piece	124·46	0 19 10	Peseta of 100 centimos	77·2	0·145	0 7¼	0 7½	0 7½	0 7¾	0 8¾
*Switzerland	*See* France, and footnote										
Tunis	10-piastre piece	30·09	0 4 9½	Piastre	46·7	0·095	0 4¾	0 4¾	0 5	0 5	0 5¾
Turkey	*See* Ottoman Empire			Trade dollar	420·0	0·851	3 6½	3 7½	3 8¼	3 9	4 3¼
*United States	Eagle of 10 dollars	258·0	2 1 1¼	*Dollar* of 100 cents	412·5	0·836	3 5½	3 6¾	3 7½	3 8¼	4 2¾
Uruguay	*See* Chili, and footnote			½ dollar of 50 cents	192·9	0·391	1 7¾	1 8	1 8¼	1 8¾	1 11¾
Venezuela	*See* Peru, and footnote										

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland constitute what is known as the "Latin" Union, and their coins are alike in weight and fineness, occasionally differing, however, in name. The same system has been in part adopted by Spain, Servia, Bulgaria, Russia, Finland, and Roumania, but they have not joined the Union. Francs and centimes of France, Belgium, and Switzerland are respectively designated lire and centissimi in Italy; drachmai and lepta in Greece; dinars and paras in Servia; peseta and centimos in Spain; leys and banis in Roumania; levas and stotinkis in Bulgaria. Similarly the Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, employ coins of the same weight and fineness, their names being also alike. The Venezolano (of 10 decimos) of Venezuela and the sol (of 10 dineros) of Peru are alike interchangeable, as also are the peso of Chili, Columbia, and Uruguay.

In all British colonies, English money of every denomination is current. The exchange value of the money of these countries indicated by a * is determined by the rate of exchange for the day, and may be taken as approximately that given in the last column. The rate given in the daily papers generally represents the number of the standard coins (those printed in italics) that are equivalent to one sovereign. The Spanish rate is given in terms of the old dollar (= 2 escudos). The value of other silver coins is approximately determined by the market value of silver, and must therefore be sought in one of the columns headed "Intrinsic Value with Silver at per Ounce." The exchange value of the rupees depends on the rate for "India Council Bills." In all "bi-metallic" countries pure gold is taken as being worth 15½ times its weight of pure silver. This proportion corresponds to giving standard silver a constant value of 60¾*d*., as in the last column of the table.

HAY AND STRAW.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb.
Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.
Load, 36 Trusses = Straw, 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lb.; Old Hay, 18 cwt.; New Hay, 19 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lb.

WOOL.

		cwt.	qr.	lb.
7 Pounds	= 1 Clove	0	0	7
2 Cloves	= 1 Stone	0	0	14
2 Stones	= 1 Tod	0	1	0
6½ Tods	= 1 Wey	1	2	14
12 Sacks	= 1 Last	39	0	0

The Pack weighs 240 lb.

Cotton Wool, Bale variable; U.S.A. and Egyptian, about 450 lb.; East Indian, 380 lb.; Brazil, 180 lb.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

	In.	Ft.	Ys.	Pls.	Ch.	Fs.
Foot	12	1				
Yard	36	3	1			
Rod, pole, or perch	198	16½	5½	1		
Chain	792	66	22	4	1	
Furlong	7,920	660	220	40	10	
Mile	63,360	5,280	1,760	320	80	8

Mile, Geographical, 6,082·66 feet.

PARTICULAR MEASURES OF LENGTH.

A point, $\frac{1}{72}$ of an inch.
A line, $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch.
A palm, 3 inches.
A hand, 4 inches.
A link, 7·92 inches.
12 lines, 1 inch.
A cubit, 18 inches.
A pace, military, 2ft. 6in.
A pace, geometrical, 5ft.
A fathom, 6 feet.
A cable's length, 120 fathoms.
A league, 3 miles.
Admiralty knot, 6,080 ft.
A degree, 69⅛ miles = 60 nautical knots or geographical miles.

SQUARE OR SURFACE MEASURE.

	In.	Ft.	Ys.	Pls.	Ch.	R.
Square foot	144	1				
Square yard	1,296	9	1			
Rod, pole, or perch	39,204	272¼	30¼	1		
Square chain	627,264	4,356	484	16	1	
Rood	1,568,160	10,890	1,210	40	2½	1
Acre	6,272,640	43,560	4,840	160	10	4

A square mile contains 640 acres = 2,560 roods, 6,400 chains, 102,400 rods, poles, or perches, or 3,097,600 square yards.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, BY WHICH MEDICINES ARE COMPOUNDED.

20 Grains	= 1 Scruple ℈	= 20 grs.
3 Scruples	= 1 Drachm ʒ	= 60 ,,
8 Drachms	= 1 Ounce ℥	= * 480 ,,
12 Ounces	= 1 Pound ℔	= *5760 ,,

* The Avoirdupois oz. of 437½ grains, and the lb. of 7,000 grains are the weights named in the London Pharmacopœia, and the drugs are purchased by Avoirdupois weight.

FLUID MEASURE.

		Marked
60 Minims ♏	= 1 Fluid Drachm	f ʒ
8 Drachms	= 1 Ounce	f ℥
20 Ounces	= 1 Pint	O
8 Pints	= 1 Gallon	gal.

AVOIRDUPOIS.

27⅓ Grains	= 1 Drachm	= 27·34375	Grns.
16 Drachms	= 1 Ounce (oz.)	= 437·5	Grns.
16 Ounces	= 1 Pound (lb.)	= 7000	Grns.
28 Pounds	= 1 Quarter (qr.).		
4 Quarters	= 1 Hundredweight (cwt.),	112 lb.	
20 Cwt.	= 1 Ton, 2,240 lb.		

Avoirdupois weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and common dealings, but in addition to the above there are special weights for various articles, the chief of which are:—

A Stone of Butcher's Meat	=	8 lbs.
A Stone, Horseman's weight	=	14 ,,
A Firkin of Butter	=	56 ,,
A Firkin of Soft Soap	=	64 ,,
A Box of Fish, about	=	90 ,,
A Quintal or Cental	=	100 ,,
A Barrel of Gunpowder	=	100 ,,
A Barrel of Raisins	=	112 ,,
A Seam of Glass, 24 stones	=	120 ,,
A Barrel of Butter—4 firkins	=	224 ,,
A Barrel (or pack) of Soft Soap	=	256 ,,
A Fodder of Lead, London & Hull	=	19½ cwt.
,, ,, Derby	=	22½ ,,
,, ,, Newcastle	=	21½ ,,

A Sack—Potatoes, 168 lbs.; Flour, 280 lbs.; Coals, 224 lbs.; a ton of Coals 10 sacks.
A Ream of Paper, 20 quires.
A Printer's Ream, 516 sheets.

TROY WEIGHT.

3·17 Grains	= 1 Carat.	
24 Grains	= 1 Pennyweight (dwt.).	
20 Pennyweights	= 1 Ounce	480 grs.
12 Ounces	= 1 Pound	5,760 ,,

Troy is the weight used by goldsmiths and jewellers. The grains Troy, Apothecaries, and Avoirdupois are equal, and the same in England, France, the United States, Holland, and in most other countries; but the carat varies: in France it is 3·18 grs., in Holland 3·0 grs., and in the U. S. A. 3·2. The jewellery ounce is divided into 151½ carats and 600 pearl grains.

The oz. Troy and Apothecaries = 1·0971 oz. avoirdupois; but the lb. Troy and Apothecaries = only 0·8228 lb. avoirdupois, and 175 lb. Troy and Apothecaries = 144 lb. avoirdupois.

Standard gold consists of 22 parts pure gold alloyed with 2 parts of copper or other metal, and according to the quantity of alloy is called 9, 12, 15, or 18 carat, *i.e.*, that quantity of pure gold out of the twenty-four. Standard silver is invariably of one fineness, viz., 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine to 18 dwt. alloy. One lb. of silver is coined into 66 shillings.

CUBIC OR SOLID MEASURE.

1728 Cubic Inches	= 1 Cubic Foot.
27 Cubic Feet	= 1 Cubic Yard.
40 Do. of Rough, or 50 Do. of Hewn Timber	= 1 Ton or Load.
42 Cubic Feet of Timber	= 1 Shipping Ton.
108 Cubic Feet	= 1 Stack of Wood.
128 Cubic Feet	= 1 Cord of Wood.
40 Cubic Ft. merchandise	= 1 Ton Shipping.

CARPENTERS' BRICKLAYERS' AND BUILDERS' MEASUREMENTS.

Stock bricks	8¾ inches	× 4¼ × 2¾
Welsh fire bricks	9 ,,	× 4½ × 2¾
Dutch clinkers	9¼ ,,	× 3 × 1½

A rod of brickwork = 306 cubic feet or 11⅓ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar.

SIZES OF SLATES.

	in. in.		in. in.
Princesses	24 × 14	Ladies	16 × 8
Duchesses	24 × 12	Ditto	15 × 8
Marchionesses	22 × 12	Ditto	14 × 12
Countesses	20 × 10	Ditto	14 × 8
Viscountesses	18 × 10	Plantations	13 × 11
Ditto	18 × 9	Doubles	13 × 18
Ladies	18 × 10	Ditto	12 × 20

A TON WEIGHT OF THE FOLLOWING WILL

	AVERAGE IN CUBIC FEET		
Earth	21	Pit Sand	22
Clay	18	River ditto	19
Chalk	14	Marl	18
Thames ballast	20	Shingle	23
Coarse gravel	19	Night soil	18

WATER.

1 cubic inch	=	·0361 lb.
1 gallon	=	10·0000 ,,
1 cubic foot	=	62·3210 ,,
1 ditto	=	6·2321 gallons.
35·943 cubic feet	=	1 ton.

Cistern, 1 cubic foot, is equal to about 6¼ gallons, or 62·321 lb. A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold about 187 gallons, and weigh nearly 16 cwt. in addition to its own weight.

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 lb., pure silver 655 lb., cast iron 450 lb., copper 550 lb., lead 710 lb., pure platinum 1,220 lb., tin 456 lb.

The gallon is = 277¼ cubic inches, = 0·16 cubic feet, = 10 lb. distilled water.

LIQUID MEASURE.

	Gals.	Qts.	Pts.
Four Gills, one Pint	..	..	1
Two Pints 1 Quart	..	1	2
Four Quarts 1 Gallon	1	4	8
Firkin or Quarter Barrel	9	36	72
Kilderkin or Half Barrel	18	72	144
Barrel	36	144	288
Hogshead of Ale (1½ barrel)	54	216	432
Puncheon	72	288	576
Butt of Ale (3 barrels)	108	432	864

Practically, the only measures in use are gallons and quarts, the others are merely nominal; *e.g.*, the hogshead of 54 gallons, *old measure*, contains but 52 gallons 1 quart, 1 pint, and 3·55 gills imperial measure, and of wine six nominal quart bottles go to the gallon. Of imported wines the following are the usual measurements:

Pipe of Port or Masdeu	=	115 Gallons.
,, Teneriffe	=	100 ,,
,, Marsala	=	93 ,,
,, Madeira and Cape	=	92 ,,
Butt of Lisbon and Bucellas	=	117 ,,
,, Sherry and Tent	=	108 ,,
Aum of Hock and Rhenish	=	30 ,,
Hogshead of Claret	=	46 ,,

DRY OR CORN MEASURE.

4 Quarts	=	1 Gallon.
2 Gallons	=	1 Peck.
4 Pecks	=	1 Bushel.
4 Bushels, 1 Sack, or	=	1 Coomb.
8 Bushels, or two coombs	=	1 Quarter.
5 Quarters	=	1 Load.
10 Quarters	=	1 Last.

Boll of Meal = 140 lb.; 2 Bolls = 1 Sack.

Coals were formerly sold by measure, 3 bushels = 1 sack, 12 sacks = 1 chaldron. Coke, apples, potatoes, and some other goods are still sold by the sack of three bushels.

MEASURES OF TIME.

60 Seconds	=	1 Minute.
60 Minutes	=	1 Hour.
24 Hours	=	1 Day.
7 Days	=	1 Week.
28 Days	=	1 Lunar Month.
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days	=	1 Calendar Month.
12 Calendar Months	=	1 Year.
365 Days	=	1 Common Year.
366 Days	=	1 Leap Year.

ANGULAR MEASURE.

60 Seconds	=	1 Minute.
60 Minutes	=	1 Degree.
30 Degrees	=	1 Sign.
90 Degrees	=	1 Quadrant.
4 Quadrants, or 360°	=	1 Circumference, or Great Circle.

THERMOMETER.

Comparison between the Scales of Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and the Centigrade.

Zero Fahrenheit Corresponds with *minus* 17·78 Centigrade and *minus* 14·22 Réaumur.

Cent.	Fah't.	Rmr.	Cent.	Fah't.	Rmr.
°	°	°	°	°	°
100	212	80	25	77	20
99	210·2	79·2	24	75·2	19·2
98	208·4	78·4	23	73·4	18·4
97	206·6	77·6	22	71·6	17·6
96	204·8	76·8	21	69·8	16·8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201·2	75·2	19	66·2	15·2
93	199·4	74·4	18	64·4	14·4
92	197·6	73·6	17	62·6	13·6
91	195·8	72·8	16	60·8	12·8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192·2	71·2	14	57·2	11·2
88	190·4	70·4	13	55·4	10·4
87	188·6	69·6	12	53·6	9·6
86	186·8	68·8	11	51·8	8·8
85	185	68	10	50	8
84	183·2	67·2	9	48·2	7·2
83	181·4	66·4	8	46·4	6·4
82	179·6	65·6	7	44·6	5·6
81	177·8	64·8	6	42·8	4·8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174·2	63·2	4	39·2	3·2
78	172·4	62·4	3	37·4	2·4
77	170·6	61·6	2	35·6	1·6
76	168·8	60·8	1	33·8	0·8
75	167	60	Zero	32	Zero
74	165·2	59·2	1	30·2	0·8
73	163·4	58·4	2	28·4	1·6
72	161·6	57·6	3	26·6	2·4
71	159·8	56·8	4	24·8	3·2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156·2	55·2	6	21·2	4·8
68	154·4	54·4	7	19·4	5·6
67	152·6	53·6	8	17·6	6·4
66	150·8	52·8	9	15·8	7·2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147·2	51·2	11	12·2	8·8
63	145·4	50·4	12	10·4	9·6
62	143·6	49·6	13	8·6	10·4
61	141·8	48·8	14	6·8	11·2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138·2	47·2	16	3·2	12·8
58	136·4	46·4	17	1·4	13·6
57	134·6	45·6	18	—	14·4
56	132·8	44·8	19	2·2	15·2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129·2	43·2	21	5·8	16·8
53	127·4	42·4	22	7·6	17·6
52	125·6	41·6	23	9·4	18·4
51	123·8	40·8	24	11·2	19·2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120·2	39·2	26	14·8	20·8
48	118·4	38·4	27	16·6	21·6
47	116·6	37·6	28	18·4	22·4
46	114·8	36·8	29	20·2	23·2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111·2	35·2	31	23·8	24·8
43	109·4	34·4	32	25·6	25·6
42	107·6	33·6	33	27·4	26·4
41	105·8	32·8	34	29·2	27·2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102·2	31·2	36	32·8	28·8
38	100·4	30·4	37	34·6	29·6
37	98·6	29·6	38	36·4	30·4
36	96·8	28·8	39	38·2	31·2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93·2	27·2	41	41·8	32·8
33	91·4	26·4	42	43·6	33·6
32	89·6	25·6	43	45·4	34·4
31	87·8	24·8	44	47·2	35·2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84·2	23·2	46	50·8	36·8
28	82·4	22·4	47	52·6	37·6
27	80·6	21·6	48	54·4	38·4
26	78·8	20·8	49	56·2	39·2

No.	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¼	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	12 11	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	15 5	18 6	21 7	24 8	27 9	30 10	33 11	37
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	15 10	19 0	22 2	25 4	28 6	31 8	34 10	38
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	16 3	19 6	22 9	26 0	29 3	32 6	35 9	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 3	13 8	17 1	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7	41
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6	42
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 9	14 4	17 11	21 6	25 1	28 8	32 3	35 10	39 5	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4	44
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
46	0 11½	1 11	2 10½	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 4	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2	46
47	0 11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1	47
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	1 0¼	2 0½	3 0¾	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	1 0½	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	1 0¾	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9	51
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8	52
53	1 1¼	2 2½	3 3¾	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 6	30 11	35 4	39 9	44 2	48 7	53
54	1 1½	2 3	3 4½	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6	54
56	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 8	23 4	28 0	32 8	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	56
58	1 2½	2 5	3 7½	4 10	9 8	14 6	19 4	24 2	29 0	33 10	38 8	43 6	48 4	53 2	58
60	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	60
63	1 3¼	2 7½	3 11¼	5 3	10 6	15 9	21 0	26 3	31 6	36 9	42 0	47 3	52 6	57 9	63
66	1 4½	2 9	4 1½	5 6	11 0	16 6	22 0	27 6	33 0	38 6	44 0	49 6	55 0	60 6	66
69	1 5¼	2 10½	4 3¾	5 9	11 6	17 3	23 0	28 9	34 6	40 3	46 0	51 9	57 6	63 3	69
70	1 5½	2 11	4 4½	5 10	11 8	17 6	23 4	29 2	35 0	40 10	46 8	52 6	58 4	64 2	70
72	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0	72
78	1 7½	3 3	4 10½	6 6	13 0	19 6	26 0	32 6	39 0	45 6	52 0	58 6	65 0	71 6	78
80	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	13 4	20 0	26 8	33 4	40 0	46 8	53 4	60 0	66 8	73 4	80
84	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0	63 0	70 0	77 0	84
90	1 10½	3 9	5 7½	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0	67 6	75 0	82 6	90
100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8	100

Stock.	Dividends payable.
Three per Cent. Consols	January 6 and July 6
New 3½ per Cent.	,, ,,
Bank Stock	April 6 and October 6
India 4 per Cent. Stock	,, ,,
Reduced 3 per Cent.	,, ,,
New 3 per Cent.	,, ,,
Exchequer Bonds for Commuted 2½ per Cent. (1894)	March 1 and Sept. 1
India 3½ per Cent. Deben.	Feb. 16 and Aug. 16
India 4 per Cent. Transfer	April 25 and Oct. 25
Red Sea & India Telegraph	Feb. 5 and August 5
India Debentures	Feb. 16 and Aug. 16
2½ per Cent.	Jan. 6, Apl. 6, Jul. 6, Oct 6
2¾ per Cent.	,, ,, ,, ,,
India 3½ Stock	,, ,, ,, ,,
Metropolitan 3½ per Cent.	,, ,, ,, ,,
India 3 per Cent. Stock..	,, ,, ,, ,,
Metropolitan 3 per Cent.	Feb. 1, My. 1, Ag. 1, Nv. 1
New Zealand 4 per Cent.	May 1 and Nov. 1
Liverpool 3½ per Cent. .	Jan. 1, Ap. 1, Jly. 1, Oct. 1
Birmingham 3½ per Cent.	Jan. 1 and July 1
Nottingham 3 per Cent.	May 1 and Nov. 1

DIVIDENDS are paid in one of the following modes:—

I. To the Stockholders personally, or to their attorneys, at the Bank of England. [Stockholders may arrange for the receipt of their dividends, free of charge, at any of the country branches, on application to the agent.]

II. By transmission of dividend-warrants by post, at the risk of the stockholder, under the following regulations:—

1. Any stockholder residing within the United Kingdom who desires to have his dividend-warrant sent to his address by post, must fill up a form of application, to be obtained at the Bank, or at any of its branches, and for English Government Stocks at any Money Order Office.

2. In the case of joint accounts, the application must be signed by all the members of the account, directing the warrant to be sent to one of them at a given address.

TRANSFER DAYS, any day but Saturday, from 11 to 3; for buying and selling, 11 to 1; for accepting, 9.30 to 4. Dividends are payable from 9 to 4; on Saturdays, 9 to 2. Transfers made on Saturdays are charged a fee of 2s. 6d. For Broker's charges, see p. 375. Bank Stock Transfer books are closed for about Three weeks before payment of dividend.

GENERAL BANK HOLIDAYS.—England and Ireland: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day and following day, or if that be Sunday, then the Bank is closed on Monday. In Scotland: New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

Table of Income or Wages.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10	0 10	0 2¼	0 0¼	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5¼	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11¾
1 0	1 8	0 4½	0 0¾	8 8	0 14 0	3 2¾	0 5½	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3¼	0 1 0½
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3¼	0 5½	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3¾	0 1 0½
2 0	3 4	0 9¼	0 1¼	9 0	0 15 0	3 5½	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	0 1 1¼
2 2	3 6	0 9¾	0 1½	9 9	0 15 9	3 7½	0 6¼	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6½	0 1 7¾
2 10	4 2	0 11½	0 1¾	10 0	0 16 8	3 10¼	0 6½	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4½	0 2 2¼
3 0	5 0	1 1¾	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0½	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	0 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 2½	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 2¾	0 7¼	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3½
3 10	5 10	1 4¼	0 2¼	11 11	0 19 3	4 5¼	0 7½	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6½	0 2¾	12 0	1 0 0	4 7½	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9¼	0 4 4½
4 4	7 0	1 7½	0 2¾	12 12	1 1 0	4 10¼	0 8¼	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0 4 11¼
4 10	7 6	1 8¾	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 8½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0 5 5¾
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 3¼	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½
5 5	8 9	2 0¼	0 3½	14 0	1 3 4	5 4½	0 9¼	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0 16 5¼
5 10	9 2	2 1½	0 3¾	14 14	1 4 6	5 7¾	0 9¾	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10¼	1 1 11
6 0	10 0	2 3¾	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 9¼	0 9¾	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¾	1 7 4½
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 4¼	15 15	1 6 3	5 9¾	0 10¼	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9¼	1 12 10½
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 4¼	16 0	1 6 8	5 10¼	0 10½	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1 18 4¼
7 0	11 8	2 8¼	0 4½	16 16	1 8 0	5 10½	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	2 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 4¾	17 0	1 8 4	5 11¼	0 11¼	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2 9 3¾
7 10	12 6	2 10½	0 5	17 17	1 9 9	6 10½	0 11¾	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¼	2 14 9½

Price of Standard Silver.

The yearly Average Price paid per Ounce for Silver Bullion purchased in the market for Coinage in the Years 1873 to 1885, both inclusive, was as follows:—

1873.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
58 13/16	56 1/16	50 1/16	52⅞	52⅛	51¾	51½	50 9/16	50½	48 9/16

The Customs Tariff.

	£	s.	d.
Beer, mum, and spruce, the original specific gravity not exceeding 1·215 degrees, per barrel	1	6	0
„ exceedg. 1·215 degrees, per barrel	1	10	6
„ (other), the worts of which were before fermentation of a specific gravity of 1·037 degrees ..	0	6	6
And so in proportion for any difference in gravity.			
Cards (Playing) ..... per doz. packs	0	3	9
Chicory, raw or kiln-dried ..... cwt.	0	13	3
„ roasted or ground ..... lb.	0	0	2
„ and coffee mixed ..... „	0	0	2
Chloral hydrate ..... „	0	1	3
Chloroform ..... „	0	3	0
Cocoa ..... „	0	0	1
„ husks and shells ..... cwt.	0	2	0
„ or Chocolate, ground, prepared or in any way manufactured, lb.	0	0	2
Coffee (raw) ..... cwt.	0	14	0
„ (kiln-dried, roasted, or ground) lb.	0	0	2
Collodion ..... gal.	1	4	0
Ether, sulphuric ..... gal.	1	5	0
Ethyl, Iodide of ..... gal.	0	13	0
Fruit (almonds and dates free) dried cwt.	0	7	0
Naphtha or methylic alcohol (puri.) gal.	0	10	4
Plate (gold) ..... oz.	0	17	0
„ (silver) ..... „	0	1	6
Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used .... lb.	0	0	3
Spirits, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, and unenumerated ..... gal.	0	10	4
„ Perfumed spirits and Cologne water ..... gal.	0	16	6
„ sweetened, unenumerated in bottle, not tested for ascertaining the strength .... gal.	0	14	0
Tea ..... lb.	0	0	6
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..... „	0	3	6
„ containing less than 10 per cent. of moisture ..... lb.	0	3	10
„ Cigars ..... „	0	5	6
„ Cavendish or Negrohead .. „	0	4	10
„ „ manufactured in bond „	0	4	4
„ Snuff ..... „	0	4	1
„ not more than 13 lbs. (in 100 lbs.) moisture .. lb.	0	4	10
„ other manufactured ..... „	0	4	4
Varnish (containing spirit), for rates of duty, *see Spirits.*			
Wine, not exceeding 30 degrees proof spirit .... gal.	0	1	0
„ exceeding 30 deg., but not exceeding 42 deg. ..... gal.	0	2	6
„ for each additional deg. of strength beyond 42 deg. .. gal.	0	0	3

Warehoused goods, except tobacco, 5s. per cent. additional. Tobacco, 2s. 6d. per cent. additional.

CUSTOMS DRAWBACKS.

	s.	d.
Coffee (roasted) shipped as stores per cwt.	14	0
Plate, gold, wrought in U. K. ..... oz.	17	0
„ silver „ „ ..... „	1	6
Tobacco, manufactured in U. K. (except Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond), exported or deposited in warehouse for ships' stores ..... lb.	3	7
Snuff of British manufacture ..... „	3	7

All articles upon which duties are levied by the Board of Inland Revenue are charged with similar duties if imported from abroad.

HOURS AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4.

Receiver-General's Office. No money received after 3 (Saturdays, 2).

Stamp Office. Stamps issued from 10 to 3 (Saturdays 10 to 2).

Impressed Stamps, 9 to 3 (Saturdays 9 to 2).

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE.

	£	s.	d.
Fee for licensing place for public worship	0	2	6
Fee for licence to solemnize marriage in registered place of worship	3	0	0
Search fee, registration of birth, for five years	0	1	0
Copy of certificate of birth	0	2	7

COMPANIES' ACT, 1862.

FEES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2; £3,000, £3; £4,000, £4; £5,000, £5.

Five shillings extra per £1,000 above £5,000; 1s. extra per £1,000 above £100,000; but no fee higher than £50.

Deed stamp 10s. to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles.

INTEREST TABLE.

The following is a simple method of calculating interest on any given sum for any number of days, at five per cent.:—

Multiply POUNDS by the number of days for which it is required to ascertain the interest; this sum, divided by 365, will give the interest in shillings at five per cent.

Example.—Wanted to ascertain the interest on £45 for 83 days:—£45 × 83 ÷ 365 = 10·85 shillings, 10s. 10d. Or the interest on £250 for 73 days at the same rate:—

```
      250
       73
     ----
      750
     1750
  365)18250(50s. = £2 10.
      1825
```

If any other rate is required, it is easily calculated by adding to or deducting from the 5 per cent. product:—

2½ per cent. is one-half.
3 per cent. is six-tenths.
3½ per cent. is seven-tenths.
4 per cent. is four-fifths.
6 per cent. is six-fifths.
7½ per cent. is one-half more.

Thus, 5 per cent. upon £60 for 10 months would be £2 10s.; 2½ per cent., £1 5s.; at 3 per cent., 10s.; at £3½ per cent., £1 15s.; at 4 per cent., £2. If the rate of interest be more than 5 per cent., then the addition must be added. Thus, to reckon 6¼ per cent., add one fourth; for 7½ per cent., one-half. Bankers and money-dealers calculate the Interest for every day, and have volumes of tables constructed specially for the purpose, the 5 per cent. tables alone extending to nearly 400 pages.

EXCISE, STAMPS AND TAXES.

	£	s.	d.
ACCOUNT DUTY. *See* PROBATE DUTY.			
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0
Member of any Inn of Chancery	3	0	0
As Fellow of College of Physicians	25	0	0
As Doctor of Medicine (Scotland)	10	0	0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage	1	0	0
Ditto on any other ground	3	0	0
As a Notary Public, England	30	0	0
Ditto, Ireland	20	0	0
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration	0	2	6
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0	0	6
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25	0	2	6
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will	0	10	0
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any estate or effects where the amount of the appraisement shall not exc. £5	0	0	3
Not exc. £10	0	0	6
Not exc. £50	0	2	6
„ 20	0	1	0
„ 100	0	5	0
„ 30	0	1	6
„ 200	0	10	0
„ 40	0	2	0
„ 500	0	15	0
Exceeding £500	1	0	0
Appraisers and House Agnts., ann. U.K.	2	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES:—			
If no premium	0	2	6
For every £5 and fractional part	0	5	0
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0
Arms, grant of, stamp duty of	10	0	0
ARTICLES of clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland, or Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham	60	0	0
Auctioneer's Annual Licence, U.K.	10	0	0
AWARD—Where the amount or value of the matter in dispute shall not exc. £5	0	0	3
Not exc. £10	0	0	6
Not exc. £100	0	5	0
„ 20	0	1	0
„ 200	0	10	0
„ 30	0	1	6
„ 500	0	15	0
„ 40	0	2	0
„ 750	1	0	0
„ 50	0	2	6
„ 1,000	1	5	0
Exceeding £1,000, and also in all other cases not above provided for	1	15	0
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:			
Not exceedng. £1 .. 5d.	Not exceedng. £20 .. 2s.		
„ £2 .. 10d.	„ £30 .. 3s.		
„ £5 .. 1s. 3d.	„ £50 .. 5s.		
„ £10 .. 1s. 9d.	„ £100 .. 8s. 6d.		
Banker's Annual Licence, U.K.	30	0	0
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	1
BEER—per barrel of specific gravity of 1·057 degrees	0	6	3
BEER DEALERS AND BREWERS, annual licences:—			
Beer dealers, wholesale, not brewers, United Kingdom	3	6	1¾
Beer Dealers to sell in any quantity, additnl. not to be consumed on the premises, England and Ireland	1	5	0
Brewers brewing beer for sale, U.K.	1	0	0
Other brewers, U.K., annual value of house not exceeding £10	0	4	0
Ditto, annual value exceeding £10, but not exceeding £15	0	9	0
Ditto in every other case, in addition to the duty on the beer made	0	4	0
Retailers of beer, cider, and perry:—			
For consumption on the premises (United Kingdom)	3	10	0
Not to be consumed on premises (England)	1	5	0
Retailers of table-beer (United Kingdom)	0	5	0
Retailers of beer (Scotland) rated under £10	2	10	0
„ „ at £10 or upward	4	4	0
Retailers of beer and wine (United Kingdom):—			
For consumption on the premises	4	0	0
Not to be consumed on the premises	3	0	0
Bill of Lading	0	0	6
Bills of Exchange payable on demand, for any amount	0	0	1
Bills of Exchange of any other kind, and also Promissory notes not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10	0	0	2
„ 10 „ 25	0	0	3
„ 25 „ 50	0	0	6
„ 50 „ 75	0	0	9
„ 75 „ 100	0	1	0
Every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	0
BOND for payment of money. *See* MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
Ditto, for securing an annuity:—			
1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—			
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable annually—			
If as primary security	0	2	6
If as collateral security	0	0	6
Ditto, for Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c. (but not to exceed 5s.).			
Ditto, not specifically charged, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c. (including Fidelity Bonds, but not to exceed 10s.).			
On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)	0	5	0
CARD (Playing) makers, to sell	1	0	0
„ for every pack, duty	0	0	3
CARRIAGES, annual licence (Great Britain).—Hackney Carriages	0	15	0
For every other carriage, *i.e.*, with four wheels, weighing 4 cwt.	2	2	0
With two wheels; or four wheels, if weighing less than 4 cwt.	0	15	0

Half these rates only charged on licences taken out between 1st October and 31st December.

CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every attorney, solicitor, proctor, writer to the signet, notary public, and sworn clerk, residing within 10 miles of the General Post Office,

	£	s.	d.
London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	0
If residing elsewhere	6	0	0
(During first three years, one half only.)			
CERTIFICATE:—Of goods, being duly entered inwards, for drawback	0	4	0
Of birth, marriage, or death	0	0	1
Charterparty	0	0	6
CHEQUES, or Drafts, payable on demand or to order	0	0	1
Chicory, per cwt., raw or kiln-dried	0	12	1
Cider and Perry (England), annual licence, retailers of	1	5	0
Coffee mixtures or substitutes, per ¼lb.	0	0	½
COMMISSION to any Officer in the Army or Royal Marines	1	10	0
To any Officer in the Navy	0	5	0
Of Lunacy	0	5	0
Contract Note, Stocks, Shares, &c.	0	0	1
Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5	0	0	6
CONVEYANCE—where the purchase-money shall not exceed £5	0	0	6
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	1	0
,, 10 ,, 15	0	1	6
,, 15 ,, 20	0	2	0
,, 20 ,, 25	0	2	6
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	2	6
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	5	0
Of any kind not otherwise charged	0	10	0
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock	0	7	9
East India Company Stock	1	10	0
Of any debenture stock or funded debt of any company or corporation, and colonial generally: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0	2	6
Proviso for composition in these cases, see 43 & 44 Vict. c. 20, ss. 53 to 57.			
Copy or Extract (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	1	0
COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATE:—			
If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under those heads. Not upon sale, mortgage, or demise, surrender, or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court	0	10	0
Corporate and Unincorporate Bodies. Upon the *net* annual value, income or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies ..... per cent.	5	0	0
(Subject to certain exemptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51).			
Covenant, deed of, not chargeable with *ad valorem* duty	0	10	0
DEBENTURE or Certificate for drawback, or goods exported, &c., not exceeding £10	0	1	0
Exceeding £10, and not exc. £50	0	2	6
Exceeding £50	0	5	0
DELIVERY ORDER of goods of the value of 40s. or upwards, lying in any dock, port, warehouse, or wharf, or rent, or hire, on the sale or transfer of goods	0	0	1
DEMISE, *see* LEASE.			
DISTILLER'S Annual Licence, U. K.	10	10	0
DOGS of any kind (annually), Gt. Brit.	0	7	6
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds; or by blind persons, for their guidance, exempt.			
DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART: The same duty as original, but not to exceed 5s.			
ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:—			
To hold the office of lecturer, &c.	0	10	0
For licensing a building for the performance of divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnizing marriages therein	0	10	0
Licence not otherwise charged	2	0	0
FACULTY OR DISPENSATION:			
In England, in all cases, £30.			
,, Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others £25.			
FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.			
GAME LICENCES, United Kingdom, if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0	0
Gamekeepers (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Ditto, Deputation of, Stamp Duty	0	10	0
Gamekeepers, Ireland, same as Game Licences.			
Game Dealer's Licence, U. K., annually	2	0	0
Gun, Licence to use or carry, U. K., annually, to expire on 31st July	0	10	0
Hawkers' Licences, Gt. Brit. (*see* Pedlars), per year:			
For each horse or other beast of burden	4	0	0
Half-year ending 30th Sept., or 31st March	2	0	0
Hawkers' Licences, Ireland:			
For each horse or other beast of burden, one year	4	4	0
Ditto, six months	2	2	0
For every additional beast, one year	2	2	0
Ditto, six months	1	1	0
For every servant, one year	2	2	0
Ditto, six months	1	1	0
House Agents, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom	2	0	0
HOUSE DUTY.—On inhabited houses of the annual value of £20, occupied as a farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, or warehouse, a duty of 6*d.* in the pound; all others	0	0	9
INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:			
For any sum not exceeding £10	0	0	1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25	0	0	3
Exc. £25 and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0	0	6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0	10	0
—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or Loss or Damage upon Property	0	0	1
SEA—For every £100, or fraction thereof, insured	0	0	3
For every policy *for Time*, for every			

	£	s.	d.
£100, and any fractional part of £100 thereby insured, for any time not exc. 6 months, 3*d*.; not exc. 12 mos.	0	0	6

INVENTORY DUTY. *See* PROBATE DUTY.

LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed) is raised by an equal pound rate.

LEASES:—Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Not Excd.	Not Excd.	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
	£5	0 0 6	0 3 0	0 6 0
£5	10	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
10	15	0 1 6	0 9 0	0 18 0
15	20	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
20	25	0 2 6	0 15 0	1 10 0
25	50	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
50	75	0 7 6	2 5 0	4 10 0
75	100	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
100, for £50, or frct. part of £50		0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES: — *Also see "Probate Duty."*

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. cap. 12, sec. 42.

(Except where the whole personal estate does not exceed £300, and a stamp duty of 30s. has been paid on the affidavit. In such cases no legacy duty whatever is payable: 44 Vict. c. 12, sec. 36. No succession duty is payable where the principal value of the whole succession does not amount to £100, or where the value of the individual succession as calculated by the Act is less than £20: 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, sec. 13.)

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, residues, and successions:—

To Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (see below).....£1 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....£3 per cent.

To brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants.....£5 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....£6 per cent.

To any Person in any other Degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased.....£10 per cent.

The Husband or Wife is not chargeable with Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable with duty at the lower rate.

(In cases where the grant of probate or administration has been obtained on or after the 1st June, 1881, the duty at the rate of 1 per cent. is not payable upon legacies or residue or successions satisfied out of, or consisting of, estate and effects according to the value whereof stamp duty shall have been paid on the affidavit or inventory or account in conformity with the 44 Vict. c. 12. Legacies, residues, and successions satisfied out of, or consisting of, estate and effects on which stamp duty is *not* payable, as, for example, foreign property and real estate, are still liable to the duty at the rate of 1 per cent.)

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same, are subject to a Penalty of £10 per cent. on the amount or value of such Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue.

Persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to a Penalty of £10 per cent. upon duty calculated at £1 per cent. for every month of delay.

LETTER OF ALLOTMENT of any share.... 0 0 1

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.; Duke, £350; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'élire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour or dignity, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

	£	s.	d.
MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE.— Great Britain. Every male servant	0	15	0
MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland.....	5	0	0
Not special (see pages 357 and 359).	0	10	0

MEDICINES (Patent) Great Britain only:—

Not exc. 1s. .. 0 1½	Not exc. 20s...	0 2 0	
,, 2s. 6d. 0 3	,, 30s...	0 3 0	
,, 4s. .. 0 6	,, 50s...	0 10 0	
,, 10s. .. 1 0	Exceed. 50s...	1 0 0	

	£	s.	d.
Medicines (Patent), dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain).....	0	5	0

MORTGAGE BONDS, &c.:—

	£	s.	d.
Bonds and all other securities (Foreign or otherwise, except Colonial) when payable to bearer:—			
For every £10, and fractional part of £10.....	0	1	0
Substituted Securities for any of the above:			
For every £20 and Fractional part of £20.....	0	0	6
Mortgage Bond, &c., of any other description, not exceeding £10....	0	0	3

Not exc. £25.. 0 0 8	Not exc. £200	0 5 0	
,, 50.. 0 1 3	,, 250	0 6 3	
,, 100.. 0 2 6	,, 300	0 7 6	
,, 150.. 0 3 9			

	£	s.	d.
Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100.....	0	2	6
Transfer, assignment, and reconveyance, &c., of, for every £100 or fractional part thereof	0	0	6

Occasional Licences, per day:—

Publicans.... 2 6	Wine retailers.	0 1 0	
Beer retailers 1 0	Tobacco dealrs.	0 0 4	

Passenger vessels, on board which exciseable liquors and tobacco are sold.... } Licence for a Year..	5	0	0
} Licence for 1 day	1	0	0
PASSPORT.....	0	0	6

PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—

(*a.*) *Up to sealing.*			
On application for provisional protection	1	0	0
On filing complete specification	3	0	0
Or on filing complete specification with first application	4	0	0
(*b.*) *Further before end of four years from date of patent.*			
On certificate of renewal.....	50	0	0
(*c.*) *Further before end of seven years, or in the case of patents granted after the 1st January, 1884, before the end of eight years from date of patent.*			
On certificate of renewal.....	100	0	0

Or in lieu of the fees of £50 and £100 the following annual fees:—

	£	s.	d.
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent	10	0	0
5th ,, ,,	10	0	0
6th ,, ,,	10	0	0
7th ,, ,,	10	0	0
8th ,, ,,	15	0	0
9th ,, ,,	15	0	0
10th ,, ,,	20	0	0
11th ,, ,,	20	0	0
12th ,, ,,	20	0	0
13th ,, ,,	20	0	0

Other small fees are also payable of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury.

PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE, U. K.	7	10	0
,, trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional.....	5	15	0
PEDLARS, Police Licence.....	0	5	0
PLATE: Gold, per ounce.....	0	17	0
,, Silver, per ounce.....	0	1	6
Dealers in gold and silver plate annual licence, U. K. Above 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. siver, in one article....	2	6	0
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence, United Kingdom	5	15	0
POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages.....	0	1	0
For sale, transfer, or receipt of any of the Government funds not exceeding £20, or dividends not exceeding £10 per annum.....	0	5	0
If for one payment only	0	1	0
In other cases	0	10	0
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0	0	1
Power of attorney of any other kind	0	10	0

PROBATE AND ACCOUNT DUTY. *Also see "Legacy and Succession Duty."*—On *affidavit of value* for probate or letters of administration and *inventory* (unless a former inventory exhibited before 1st June, 1881) of estate in respect of which probate or letters of administration granted or inventory exhibited on and after 1st June, 1881, except as hereafter mentioned, and on an *account* to be delivered to Commissioners of Inland Revenue under 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 38, on death of person dying on or after 1st June, 1881, of (1) donationes mortis causâ, (2) beneficial interest in property accruing by survivorship, (3) property passing under voluntary settlement, interest for life or absolute power of revocation reserved to settlor:

Where value exceeds £100 and not £500, £1 for each £50 or fraction of £50.

Where value exceeds £500 and not £1,000, £1 5s. for each £50 or fraction of £50.

Where value exceeds £1,000, £3 for each £100 or fraction of £100.

The value of estate of person dying domiciled in United Kingdom may be ascertained by deduction of debts due to persons resident in United Kingdom, and funeral expenses.

The legacy and succession duties at one per cent. are not payable on assets covered by the stamp on the *affidavit inventory* or *account*.

On *affidavit of value* or *inventory* where gross value of personal estate in United Kingdom or abroad of person dying on or after 1st June, 1881, does not exceed £300:

A fixed duty of 30s., which satisfies legacy and succession duties on property to which the *affidavit* or *inventory* relates.

The stamp duty of 5s. per cent. paid on deed of voluntary settlement of property included in an *account* will be returned, on production of deed, to person delivering the account.

Heavy penalties are imposed for not paying probate and account duties within prescribed time.

Exemptions.—Affidavit or inventory of estate under £100 of person dying after 25 July, 1864, and of estate of any common seaman, marine, or soldier slain or dying in Her Majesty's service.

For probate and inventory duty payable on grants of probate and letters of administration, and on inventories before 1st June, 1881, see 55 Geo. III. c. 184, schedule part 3, and 43 Vict. c. 14, schedule.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, 1885-6.	In the £		
Schedule A., Lands, Tenements, &c.	0	0	8
Schedule B., Occupiers of Farms, &c.	0	0	4
,, Scotland and Ireland..	0	0	3
,, Nurseries&Mrkt.Grdns.	0	0	8
,, Compositions for tithes	0	0	2¾
Schedule C, D, and E, Income.....	0	0	8

If under £150, exempt; if under £400, the tax is not chargeable upon the first £120.

PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, U. K., for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises:—

	£	s.	d.
If annual value is under £10	4	10	0
If value of £10 and under £15.....	6	0	0
,, 15 ,, 20.....	8	0	0
,, 20 ,, 25.....	11	0	0
,, 25 ,, 30.....	14	0	0
,, 30 ,, 40.....	17	0	0
,, 40 ,, 50.....	20	0	0
,, 50 ,, 100.....	25	0	0
,, 100 ,, 200.....	30	0	0
,, 200 ,, 300.....	35	0	0
,, 300 ,, 400.....	40	0	0
,, 400 ,, 500.....	45	0	0
,, 500 ,, 600.....	50	0	0
,, 600 ,, 700.....	55	0	0
,, 700 and upwards	60	0	0

Hotels and Theatres of the value of £50 and upwards pay no higher amount of licence duty than £20, and

Restaurant Keepers pay no higher amount than £30 under certain conditions.

Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on weekdays, pay only six-sevenths of the above amounts; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above amounts. All retailers of intoxicating liquors selling for consumption on the premises are similarly entitled. (*See also Beer Dealers.*)

RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (in Great Britain, but subject to an exemption in respect of fares not exceeding the rate of one penny a mile):—	£	s.	d.
Urban District traffic	2	0	0
Other traffic	5	0	0
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards	0	0	1
Refreshment Houses, annual licence, England and Ireland, under £30 rent	0	10	6
,, ,, £30 or above	1	1	0
SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP.....	0	0	1

	£	s.	d.
SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum or share settled upon or for the benefit of a person, for every £100 or part of £100....	0	5	0
SHARE WARRANT to Bearer, three times the amount of transfer or conveyance duty.			
SPIRITS, home-made, per proof gall.	0	10	0
„ imported from Channel Islands, per proof gall.	0	10	4
„ distillers or rectifiers, Annual U. K.	10	10	0
„ dealers not retailers, ditto..	10	10	0
„ „ to sell in bottles, add.	3	3	0
„ „ or to sell foreign liqueurs only in bottles	2	2	0
„ (Methylated), makers of, Annual, U.K.	10	10	0
„ „ retailers, of, do.	0	10	0
„ Retailers of.—*See* Publicans.			
Spirits, Grocers, Scotland, annual licence (*including sale of beer*), not to be consumed on the premises :—			
Premises under value of £10	4	4	0
Of value of £10 and under £20 ..	5	5	0
„ 20 „ 25 ..	9	9	0
„ 25 „ 30 ..	10	10	0
„ 30 „ 40 ..	11	11	0
„ 40 „ 50 ..	12	12	0
„ 50 and upwards	13	13	0
Spirits, Grocers, Ireland, annual licence, selling spirits not to be consumed on the premises :—			
If rated under £25	9	18	5¾
If rated at £25 and under £30....	11	0	6
„ 30 „ 40....	12	2	0½
„ 40 „ 50....	13	4	7
„ 50 and upwards.....	14	6	7¾
Stills, annual licence, U. K.—Chemists and others, keeping or using.....	0	10	0
Sweets, dealers in, annual licence, United Kingdom	5	5	0
„ retailers of, annual licence United Kingdom	1	5	0
TOBACCO and Snuff, dealers in, annual licence, United Kingdom....	0	5	3
Tobacco and Snuff manufacturers, annual licence, U. K. :—			
Of quantity not exceedg. 20,000 lbs.	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000	10	10	0
40,000 „ 60,000	15	15	0
60,000 „ 80,000	21	0	0
80,000 „ 100,000	26	5	0
100,000	31	10	0
Beginners to pay £5 5*s.*, and a surcharge on renewal.			
TRANSFER OF STOCK.—*See* Conveyance.			
Vinegar-makers, annual licence, United Kingdom	5	5	0
VOTING PAPER	0	0	1
Warrant for goods	0	0	3
WINE Merchants (for wine only), annual licence, U. K.	10	10	0
Wine retailers, annual licence, selling for consumption on the premises, U. K.	3	10	0
Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine not to be consumed on the premises, England and Ireland, annual licence	2	10	0
Do., grocers, Scotland, annual licence	2	4	1

SPOILED STAMPS.

THE hours of attendance for the allowance of spoiled stamps at Somerset House are from 11 to 3 on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and from 10 to 1 on Saturday. The hours of attendance at Nos. 1 & 2, Great Winchester Street Buildings, London Wall, for the allowance of sea policy and general spoiled stamps are from 11 to 3 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

DEEDS STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION.

REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners of Inland Revenue as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution.

WITHOUT PENALTY, IN PAYMENT OF THE DUTY ONLY :—

Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6*d.*—Appraisements.—Attested copies, within 14 days of *first* execution.

Life policies, within one month of *first* execution.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within two months of *first* execution.

NOTE.—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed *abroad*, the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival in this country.

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO PAYMENT OF THE DUTY :—

Articles of clerkship.

Bills of exchange written upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination.

Charter-parties. Receipts. Within certain limits of time.—*Vide* Table of Penalties.

Contract notes. Delivery orders.

Letters of allotment. Scrip certificates.

Share warrants. Warrants for goods.

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT BE LEGALLY STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION :—

Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned).

Bills of lading.

Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom.

Proxies. Voting papers.

TABLE OF PENALTIES USUALLY ENFORCED :—

	£	s.	d.
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts: after the expiration of 14 days from their first execution	10	0	0
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	0	4	6
Charter-parties, after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month ..	10	0	0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month (beyond this period receipts cannot be stamped under any conditions)	10	0	0
Other instruments not enumerated, excepting those which cannot be legally stamped after execution ..	10	0	0

All applications for the remission, mitigation, or return of penalties, must be made by memorial, addressed to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, and supported by statutory declaration, such declaration being exempt from stamp duty.

RATES OF INLAND POSTAGE.

INLAND LETTERS or Packets sent prepaid to or from any part of the United Kingdom, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, &c., are charged as follows:

LETTERS, BOOKS, AND PARCELS—

Weight not exceeding		Letter Post.	Book Post.	Parcel Post.		
				Weight.	Charge.	
lb.	oz.	d.	d.	lbs.	s.	d.
0	1	1	½	Not ex. 1	0	3
0	2	1½	½	,, 2	0	4½
0	4	2	1	,, 3	0	6
0	6	2½	1½	,, 4	0	7½
0	8	3	2	,, 5	0	9
0	10	3½	2½	,, 6	0	10½
0	12	4	3	,, 7	1	0
0	14	And ½d or every addi-tional two ozs.	And ½d. for every addi-tional two ozs.	,, 8	1	1½
1	0			,, 9	1	3
1	2			,, 10	1	4½
1	4			,, 11	1	6

If the postage be not paid in advance, *double the amount* will be demanded on delivery; and if the prepaid postage be insufficient, *double the amount of the deficiency* will be charged.

No letter or packet may be more than 18 inches in length, 9 in width, or 6 in depth, unless it be sent to or from a Government office. The weight is unlimited.

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

DISTRICTS.—For the purpose of facilitating the collection and delivery of letters, the Metropolis is divided into eight districts, marked:—

East Central (E.C.)	South Eastern (S.E.)
Eastern (E.)	South Western (S.W.)
Northern (N.)	Western (W.)
North Western (N.W.)	West Central (W.C.)

Of these the E.C., comprising the whole of the City, the W.C., the district between Temple Bar and Charing Cross, and the S.W., containing nearly all the Government Offices, are the most important. In the E.C., or City district, there are twelve deliveries daily. By appending the initials the sorting of letters is facilitated, and frequently two or more hours saved in the delivery. In the other districts there are from six to eleven collections and deliveries. At all district offices there is a special box in which London letters should be posted. Letters properly directed, and properly posted, should therefore be delivered within from two to four hours, and those posted at night delivered early next morning.

FOR THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.—Letters and cards to go the same evening should be posted at Chief District offices, Branch offices, Receiving houses, and Pillar boxes, before 6. In suburban places the collections are made from half an hour to an hour earlier.

Letters for the early provincial day mails are collected at the General Post Office at 4.15, 5.45, 6.15, 7.0, and 7.45; for Scotland and Ireland at 6.15; and for the Continent at 7.15.

LATE LETTERS.—Inland letters bearing an extra ½*d.* stamp, if posted before 7 p.m. at the town Branch offices and Receiving houses, are forwarded by the night mails. At certain District offices the hour for posting with this late fee is extended when the letters are to go from the railways in their immediate neighbourhoods. Letters having an extra ½*d.* stamp may also be posted at the sorting carriage or platform barrier at the various railway termini up to the time of departure of the train bearing the mails, varying from 8.30 to 9.45.

LATE POSTING.—Letters for the country posted in London or the London districts too late for the ordinary evening mails, but in time for the last evening collections, are delivered next morning if for places within the range of the midnight despatches. These places, which number over 250, mostly within 150 miles of London, receive on Sundays the letters posted in London as late as 9 o'clock the previous night.

LATE FOREIGN LETTERS, with an extra 1*d.* stamp may be posted till 7 o'clock at Lombard Street, Gracechurch Street, Mark Lane, Eastcheap, Leadenhall Street, Throgmorton Street, Fleet Street, Ludgate Circus, and St. Martin's le-Grand; with an extra 2*d.* at the latter office till 7.15, or till 7.30 with an extra 3*d.* At the railway termini the late-letter fee is 4*d.* for the Continent, and 2*d.* for the United States, Canada, and the Cape.

RETURNED AND MISSING LETTERS.—Returned inland letters are disposed of on the day they reach the office. Every letter containing the address of the writer is returned to such writer; but, when there is no address, and the letter does not contain anything of value, it is destroyed, record being kept of only such as contain something of value. Undelivered foreign letters are returned, unopened, at stated periods to the countries whence received. The Returned Letter office is in Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, and inquiries for missing letters should be made at the Secretary's office, in the new building, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

COMPLAINTS of irregularities and non-delivery should be addressed to the Secretary, General Post Office, E.C.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties) are sold of the respective values of ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 9*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 10*s.*, and 20*s.* These may be purchased at any office during the hours that attendance is given for telegraph business.

EMBOSSED PENNY ENVELOPES may be obtained of the following sizes:—**A**, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{16}$, in packets of 24 for 2*s.* 4*d.*; **B**, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{7}{16}$; **C**, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3$; and **D**, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{13}{16}$, in packets of 24 for 2*s.* 2*d.*; a cheaper quality (Commercial), $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{16}$, being sold in packets of 20 for 1*s.* 9*d.*; but all may be had in smaller numbers or singly.

Embossed stamps cut from an envelope are not available for postage.

REGISTRATION.—The fee for registering a letter, newspaper, or book packet is 2*d.* in addition to the postage. These must be handed to an agent of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. The payment of the registration fee effects an insurance on the packet against loss or damage up to £2; a further 1*d.* up to £5, or 2*d.* extra up to £10.

Registered letter envelopes, for foreign and inland letters, bearing a twopenny stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of the regis-

tration fee, are of five sizes, and are sold at **F**, 3¼ ins. × 3¼ ins., **G**, 6 ins. × 3¾ ins., 2¼*d.* each, or 12 for 2*s.* 2½*d.*; **H**, 8 ins. × 5 ins., **H2**, 9 ins. × 4 ins., 2¾*d.* each, or 12 for 2*s.* 7*d.*; **I**, 10 ins. × 7½ ins., **K**, 11½ ins. × 6 ins., 3*d.* each, or 12 for 2*s.* 10*d.*

Post Cards impressed with the halfpenny stamp, for transmission between places in the United Kingdom, are sold at the rate of 6 for 3½*d.*, or 11*s.* 8*d.* per parcel of 240; a thicker quality being 6 for 4*d.*, or 6*s.* 8*d.* per parcel of 120. Nothing whatever, not even one line of a newspaper cutting may be attached. Reply Post Cards may be had at double these rates.

Foreign Post Cards, for transmission to the Colonies and to all countries in the Postal Union, are sold at the rate of 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, and 2*d.* each. Reply Cards are also issued at double these rates.

Newspapers.—A prepaid postage of one halfpenny is charged for the inland transmission of each daily or weekly *registered* newspaper, the weight being disregarded; but a packet of several newspapers is not charged higher than the book-post rate of one halfpenny for every 2 oz. Newspapers posted unpaid are charged double the book-rate. No packet must exceed two feet in length, one foot in width or depth, or 14 lbs. in weight. The newspaper must contain no writing of the nature of a letter. Wrappers bearing a halfpenny stamp may be had singly at ¾*d.*, 2 for 1¼*d.*, 3 for 1¾*d.*, 4 for 2½*d.*, 5 for 3*d.*, 6 for 3½*d.*, then 7 for every 4*d.*; 22*s.* 10*d.* per parcel of 480: or with a penny stamp, singly 1¼*d.*, 2 for 2¼*d.*, 3 for 3¼*d.*, 4 for 4¼*d.*, 5 for 5¼*d.*, 6 for 6½*d.*, 7 for 7½*d.*, then 8 for every 8½*d.*; 21*s.* 3*d.* per parcel of 240.

Newspapers for abroad must be posted within eight days of publication. If posted after eight days, book postage rates must be paid.

Book Post.—The prepaid postage for a book or packet of books, paper, printed matter, manuscript, circulars, or photographs (when not on glass, or in cases containing glass, or any like substance), including binding and mounting, is one halfpenny for every 2 oz., or fraction of that weight. Under this head are included circulars produced in identical terms by any mechanical process. No packet must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or 18 inches in length, or 6 in depth, or 9 in width, except to or from a Government Office.

Inland Parcel Post.—Subject to certain regulations *prepaid* parcels up to 11 lbs. may be sent between places in the United Kingdom at the rates shown in opposite page. Compensation to the amount of £1 can be claimed for loss or damage, or of £5 and £10 by the respective payments of 1*d.* or 2*d.* as an insurance fee. No parcel may exceed 3 ft. 6 in. in length, or with length and girth combined, more than 6 ft.

The parcel should be distinctly marked in the left-hand top corner "Parcel Post," and handed across the counter of the receiving houses or given to the rural postman, who, although the limit of weight has been extended to 11 lbs., must not accept more than 7 lbs. It must not be posted in a letter-box, and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. Money is received at the principal London offices when the postage of a number of parcels amounts to 20*s.*, and in certain large provincial towns when it amounts to £5.

The regulations are very numerous: generally they apply to infractions of the above very simple directions, or to parcels left at Post Offices till called for, such as are insufficiently directed or packed, and those that contain forbidden articles. Among the latter are letters, packets, or parcels intended for any other address than that on the parcel itself! Parcels for the Channel Islands are subject to special regulations, but those for the Isle of Man are treated as inland parcels.

No Parcel Post business is transacted on Sundays or holidays.

Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post.—The rules and regulations to be observed are similar to those relating to inland parcels, with the addition that every parcel must have a Customs declaration respecting the contents. This must be on a form obtainable at any Post Office: no duties are to be paid; they will be collected on delivery. To Gibraltar neither arms nor ammunition may be sent; nor may opium be sent to India, Hong Kong, or the Straits Settlements. The charges to British possessions are:—

		Per lb.	Additional.
India	1st lb.	1*s.*	1*s.*
Hong Kong and China	,,	10*d.*	10*d.*
*Cape of Good Hope	,,	1*s.*	1*s.*
Other places in Africa	,,	1*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*
Straits Settlements	,,	9*d.*	9*d.*
*Ceylon	,,	9*d.*	9*d.*
*Labuan	,,	11*d.*	11*d.*
*Malta	,,	8*d.*	6*d.*
Australia	1st 2 lb.	2*s.*	1*s.*
Gibraltar	1st lb.	8*d.*	6*d.*
West Indies	,,	7*d.* to 9*d.*	same rate.

The limit of weight is 11 lbs., except to the places marked *, to which it is 7 lbs.

Continental rates:—

Austro-Hungary	3 lbs.,	1*s.* 5½*d.*;	7 lbs.,	1*s.* 11½*d.*
Belgium	7 ,,	1*s.* 8*d.*;	11 ,,	2*s.* 2½*d.*
Constantinople	3 ,,	1*s.* 6*d.*	7 ,,	2*s.* 6*d.*
			11 ,,	3*s.* 6*d.*
Denmark	3 ,,	1*s.* 5*d.*;	7 ,,	2*s.* 0*d.*
Egypt	1 ,,	1*s.* 3*d.*;	pr. lb. (to 11 lb.)	7½*d.*
Germany	3 ,,	1*s.* 0*d.*;	7 ,,	1*s.* 7*d.*
,, *viâ* Belgium	3 ,,	1*s.* 4*d.*;	7 ,,	1*s.* 9*d.*
Holland	3 ,,	1*s.* 0*d.*;	7 ,,	1*s.* 8*d.*
Norway	3 ,,	0*s.* 10½*d.*;	7 ,,	1*s.* 5½*d.*
Sweden	3 ,,	1*s.* 2½*d.*;	7 ,,	2*s.* 3½*d.*
Switzerland	3 ,,	1*s.* 5*d.*;	7 ,,	2*s.* 0*d.*
,, *viâ* Belgium	3 ,,	1*s.* 9*d.*;	7 ,,	2*s.* 2*d.*

Parcels for the Cape, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Jamaica, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland must not contain any letters.

To the British possessions and Egypt the dimensions are limited to 3 feet 6 inches in length, or length and girth combined, 6 feet; to continental places in Europe, 2 feet in any direction; to Jamaica, 2 feet in length and 4 feet in girth.

Money Orders, Inland.—The highest amount granted in one order is limited to £10. The commission charged is:—

For sums not above 20*s.* ..... 2*d.*

Not above £2	3*d.*	Not above £7	5*d.*
,, ,, £4	4*d.*	,, ,, £10	6*d.*

The rules and regulations respecting lost or lapsed orders will be found on the forms issued.

Money Orders, Foreign.—These are now granted between the United Kingdom and the

following places. For sums not exceeding £2, 6d.; £5, 1s.; £7, 1s. 6d.; £10, 2s.

Aden	Gambia	Ningpo
Amoy	*German Emp.	North Borneo
*Austria	Gibraltar	*Norway
Azores	Gold Coast	Nova Scotia
Bagdad	Guadur	Panama
Belgium	Hankow	*Portugal
Belize	Hawaii	Prince Edward Island
Bermuda	*Heligoland	Queensland
British Columb.	Hoihow	St. Helena
British Guiana	*Holland	Seychelles Isls.
Bunder Abbas	Hong Kong	Shanghai
Bushire	*Hungary	Sierra Leone
Busrah	*Iceland	South Australia
Canada	*India	Smyrna
Cape of Good Hope	Italy	Straits Settlements
Canton	Japan	Swatow
Ceylon	Jask	*Sweden and Norway
Constantinople	Lagos	*Switzerland
Cyprus	Linga	Tasmania
*Danish West Indies	Madeira	United States
*Denmark	Malta	Victoria
*Dutch E. Indies	Mauritius	West Indies
*Egypt	Muscat	Western Australia
Falkland Islds.	New Brunswick	Zanzibar
Foochow	Newfoundland	
France	New S. Wales	
	New Zealand	

Orders issued for the places marked thus * are retained by the remitter.

Postal Orders.—Unlike money orders, they are issued for fixed sums; for those of 1s. and 1s. 6d. at a charge of ½d.; of 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 10s. 6d., 1d.; on those of 15s., and 20s., 1½d. These are sold and paid between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged. Stamps to the amount of 5d. may be affixed on the *face* of an order, so that practically any odd sum may be transmitted by means of Postal Orders. They are not only payable at any office in the United Kingdom, but may also be cashed at Malta, Gibraltar, and Constantinople. Most money changers on the Continent will also cash them.

Foreign Mails.—Mails are despatched from London to the following countries every evening and every morning except Sunday:—

Austro-Hungary.	Holland.	Poland.
Belgium.	Ibraila.	Russia.
Bulgaria.	Italy.	Spain.
Denmark.	Luxemburg.	Sweden.
France.	Montenegro.	Switzerland.
Galatz.	Norway.	Tangier.
Germany.	Persia.	Varna.
Gibraltar.		

To Canada and the United States letters are despatched every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening.

To the West Indies, alternate Thursday morning, and various other days.

To Australia, every Friday evening, and various other days.

India, every Friday evening.

To China, Japan, and Ceylon, Wednesday and Friday evening, and various other days.

To Portugal and Servia, every morning.

To Egypt, Tuesday and Friday evening; to Cyprus, Friday evening, and various other days; to Greece, Thursday and Sunday evening; to Constantinople, Thursday morning and Saturday evening; to Malta, Thursday morning, and various other days.

To Cape Colony, every Thursday evening; to Mexico, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening, and various other days.

To other parts of the world, the list of places and the rates are too numerous for insertion; particulars may be obtained at every receiving house.

Foreign Postage.—The countries comprised within the General Postal Union are:—

LIST A.—Letters, 2½d. per half-oz.; Cards, 1d.; Newspapers, ½d. per 2 oz.; Packet of printed paper ½d. per 2 oz.; Patterns, 1d. for 4 oz.

Austro-Hungary	Greece	Persia, viâ Russia
Azores	Heligoland	Portugal
Belgium	Iceland	Roumania
Bulgaria	Italy	Russia
Canada	Luxemburg	St. Pierre-et-Miquelon
Canary Islands	Madeira	Servia
Cyprus	Malta	Spain
Denmark	Marquesas Islands	Sweden
Egypt	Montenegro	Switzerland
Faroe Islands	Netherlands	Tahiti
France	Newfoundland	Turkey
Germany	Norway	United States
Gibraltar		

LIST B.—Letters for those places not printed in italics, and for Hong Kong, Japan, and New Caledonia, viâ San Francisco, the charge is 4d. per half-oz.; Post Cards, 1½d.; Newspapers, 1d. per 4 oz.; Packet of Printed paper, 1d. per 2 oz.; Commercial papers same as printed papers, except that the lowest charge for each packet is 2½d. in all cases; Patterns same as printed papers, 1d. per 2 oz.

To the Countries printed in *italics*, viâ Brindisi, the charge is—Letters, 5d. per half-oz.; Post Cards, 2d.; Newspapers, 1½d. per 4 oz.; Printed papers, 1½d. per 2 oz.

Ajuda	Colombia, U.S.	Guiana, Dutch
Angola	Congo	—— French
Antigua	Costa Rica	Hawaiian Islds.
Argentine Rep.	Cuba	Hayti
Annobon	Curaçao	Holland, Colonies of
Aruba	*Damao*	Honduras, Republic of
Assinie	Danish Colonies	*Hong Kong*
Bahamas	*Diu*	*India*
Bali	Dominica	Jamaica
Banca Archip.	Dominican Rep.	*Japan*
Barbados	*Dutch Borneo*	*Java*
Bermudas	Ecuador	*Karikal*
Billiton	Falkland Islds.	*Labuan*
Bissau	Fernando Po	Lagos
Bolivia	*Floris*	Liberia
Bonaire	French Colonies	*Lombek*
Brazil	Gaboon	Low Archipel.
Brit. Honduras	Gambia	*Macao*
Cachen	*Goa*	Madagascar
Cape Verd Is.	Gold Coast	*Madeira*
Cayenne	Grand Bassam	*Mahé*
Celebes	Greenland	*Marian Isles*
Ceylon	Grenada	Martinique
Chandernagor	Grenadines	Mauritius
Chili	Guadaloupe	Mayotte
Cochin China (French)	Guatemala	
	Guiana, Brit.	

Mexico	Réunion	Sierra Leone
Molucca Archip.	*Riouw Archip.*	Spanish Cols.
Montserrat	Saba	*Straits Settlemts.*
Mozambique	St. Croix	*Sumatra*
Nevis	St. Eustache	*Sumbawa*
New Caledonia	St. John	*Sunda Islands*
Nicaragua	St. Kitts	Surinam
Papua	St. Lucia	Tamatave
Patagonia	St. Martin	*Timor*
Paraguay	St. Mary	Tobago
Persia, viâ Persian Gulf	St. Thomas	Tortola
	St. Vincent,	Trinidad
Peru	West Indies	Turk's Islands
Philippines	Salvador	Uruguay
Pondicherry	San Domingo	Venezuela
Porto Rico	Senegal	*Yanaon*
Portuguese Cls.	*Siam*	

TELEGRAMS.—Telegrams may be sent to all parts of the United Kingdom at the rate of 6*d.* for the first twelve words, and one halfpenny for each additional word, stamps in payment to be affixed to the form by the sender. The address of the receiver is charged for, but not that of the sender when written on the back of the telegram form. Five figures are counted as one word. The charge includes delivery within one mile of the office—beyond that limit the charge is 6*d.* per mile for the first three miles; if three or more miles, at the rate of 1*s.* per mile from the office door.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS. — In most provincial towns the Telegraph Offices are open from 7 or 8 to 10 a.m., and again from 5 to 6 p.m.; in Scotland from 8 to 10 a.m.; and in Ireland from 9 to 10 a.m. and from 5 to 6 p.m. In London the following offices are always open:—Central Telegraph Station; Great Northern Station, King's Cross; London Bridge, Paddington, St. Pancras, and Victoria (L. C. & D.) Stations; also at Moorgate Street Buildings and the office in West Strand. The offices at Birmingham, Bradford, Brighton (except between midnight Saturday and 7 a.m. Sunday), Bristol, Cardiff Docks, Derby, Exeter, Hull, Hurst Castle, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, and Southampton; as also are those of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Inverness, in Scotland; and Belfast, Cork, Dublin, and Queenstown in Ireland.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS are subject to a code of 24 rules, too lengthy to be transcribed. The charges vary from 3*d.* a word to Belgium, 2½*d.* to France, 3*d.* to Germany and Holland, 4*d.* to Algeria, Denmark, and Norway, 4½*d.* to Austria, Italy, and Spain, 5½*d.* to Gibraltar and Portugal, to 10*s.* 7*d.* to New Zealand, and 14*s.* 7*d.* to Berbice; our own Colonies and possessions being charged generally at about the highest rates.

SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.—At all offices open on Sunday postage stamps are sold, and letters may be registered during the time such offices are open (viz., from 9 to 10 a.m., and one other hour at least, beginning with the commencement of the delivery. If these hours coincide either wholly or in part, additional time is taken so as to complete two hours). The same regulation applies to CHRISTMAS DAY and GOOD FRIDAY. The hours at which telegraph business is attended to are, as a rule, from 8 to 10 a.m.; but no Money Order, Savings Bank, Insurance or Annuity Business is transacted on these days, nor in Scotland on Sacramental Fast Days.

BANK HOLIDAYS AND FAST DAYS.—Where Bank Holidays are observed as public holidays, the public counters of the offices will be closed at 12 at noon except for telegraph business, the reception of parcels, the sale of postage stamps, and the registration of letters. At no provincial towns in England or Ireland is there more than one delivery of letters on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; nor in Scotland on Sunday or the Sacramental Fast Days; and any person is at liberty to prevent even this delivery so far as relates to himself.

In London, the holiday arrangements are of an exceptional character, and due notice of them is given by means of bills at the various offices.

SMALL INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.—Any depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank may invest, at any Post Office in the United Kingdom at which there is a savings bank, small sums in one of the Government 3 per cent. stocks, or in 2¾ and 2½ per cent. stock. The sums so invested must not be less than £10, and must not exceed £100 in any one year ending Dec. 31st, and the aggregate amount held by any one investor must not exceed £300. The following charges are made for the purchase of stock, and these sums include all expenses connected with the subsequent collection of dividends:—

On stock not exceeding £25		9*d.*
Exceeding £25, but not exceeding £50		1*s.* 3*d.*
,, £50 ,, ,, ,, £75		1*s.* 9*d.*
,, £75 ,, ,, ,, £100		2*s.* 3*d.*

The charges on the sale of stock are at the same rates up to £100; for £200 it is 2*s.* 9*d.*, and for £300, 3*s.* 3*d.* The investment is at the current price of the day on which it is made, and a certificate thereof is sent to the investor by post. Similar arrangements are made for sales of stock: the dividends will be collected by the Post Office and placed to the credit of the investor.

Any person having invested £50 or more may, on application to the Post Office, obtain a stock certificate for £50 or any multiple of £50. These certificates will have coupons for dividends annexed, payable at the Bank of England to bearer.

Facilities similar to those just described for investments of small sums in Government stocks will be granted by the trustee savings banks.

The depositor's book must in every case be sent with an application for investment or sale of stock, or for a stock certificate. A cover for the purpose may be obtained at any Post Office Savings Bank.

Any further information can be obtained on application to the Controller, Savings Bank Department, 144A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., and at almost all receiving houses.

APPROXIMATE TIME OCCUPIED IN DAYS AND HOURS IN PASSING FROM LONDON TO CERTAIN IMPORTANT PLACES IN THE WORLD.

	D.	H.
Accra (Africa)	26	
Addah (Africa)	27	
Adelaide	38	
Aden	11	
Akyab (British Burma)	24	
Alexandria	5	12
Algiers	4	
Ambriz (Africa)	45	
Amsterdam	..	15
Antigua	15	8
Antwerp	..	11
Arica, viâ Panama	37	
Ascension	28	
Athens	5	
Auckland, viâ San Francisco	39	
Bahamas	16	
Bahia	18	
Bâle	1	
Barbados	13	
Barcelona	1	18
Batavia	32	
Bathurst (Gambia)	15	
Bayonne	1	6
Belize, viâ New Orleans	18	
Berlin	1	2
Bermuda, viâ Halifax	15	
" " New York	16	
Berne	1	8
Beyrout	9	
Bombay	18	
Bonny (Africa)	33	
Bordeaux	..	22
Bremen	1	2
Brindisi	2	18
Brisbane, viâ Torres Straits	44	
" " Melbourne	44	
" " San Francisco	49	
British Columbia	23	
Brussels	..	10
Buda Pesth	2	
Buenos Aires	29	
Bunder Abbas (Persian Glf.)	26	
Bushire (Persian Gulf)	21	
Busreh (Persian Gulf)	29	
Cadiz	3	12
Cairo	6	
Calcutta	21	
Caldera, viâ Panama	41	
Callao " "	32	
Cameroons (Africa)	35	
Cape Coast Castle	24	
Cape Palmas (Africa)	21	
Cape Town	21	
Carril	3	
Carthagena (Colombia)	24	
Christiania	3	
Cobija (Bolivia)	40	
Cologne	..	15
Colon	21	
Congo (Africa)	43	
Constantinople, viâ Varna	5	
" " Brindisi	8	
Copenhagen	2	
Coquimbo, viâ Magellan	42	
Crete	7	
Cyprus	8	
Delagoa Bay	36	
Demerara	14	12
Dominica	14	8
Dresden	1	12
Falkland Islands	35	

	D.	H.
Faröe Islands	4	
Fernando Po	36	
Florence	2	
Frankfort-on-Main	1	8
Gaboon (Africa)	38	
Geneva	1	4
Genoa	1	17
Gibraltar	4	
Gothenburg	3	
Goree (Africa)	14	
Grand Bassa (Africa)	20	
Grand Canary (Spain)	10	
Grenada	14	
Grey Town	24	
Guadaloupe	14	15
Guayaquil, viâ Panama	26	
Hague, The	..	16
Half Jack (Africa)	22	
Hamburg	1	8
Havana	16	
Hayti :—		
Jacmel	17	
Port au Prince :—		
viâ Southampton	16	
" Liverpool	22	
Hong Kong	37	
Honolulu	24	
Iceland	10	
Inhambane (Africa)	35	
Interlaken	1	16
Iquique, viâ Panama	38	
Isles de Los (Africa)	16	
Jamaica	18	
Jeddah (Arabia)	12	
King George's Sound	33	
Kurrachee	21	
Lagos (Africa)	31	
La Guayra	23	
Lisbon	3	
Little Popo (Africa)	29	
Loanda (Africa)	47	
Lucerne	1	12
Lyons	..	22
Maceio (Brazil)	18	
Madeira	5	
Madras	20	
Madrid	2	
Malaga	3	12
Malta	4	12
Marseilles	1	6
Martinique	14	
Mauritius	29	
Melbourne	40	
Milan	1	12
Mollendo, viâ Panama	35	
Monrovia (Africa)	19	
Monte Video	26	
Montserrat (West Indies)	15	
Moscow	3	12
Moulmein (British Burmah)	27	
Mozambique, viâ Brindisi	26	
Munich	1	10
Muscat	24	
Naples	2	20
Natal	26	
Newfoundland (St. John's)	8	
New York	10	
Nice	1	13
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	9	
Nuremberg	1	8

	D.	H.
Odessa	3	20
Old Calabar (Africa)	38	
Oporto	4	
Panama	22	
Paris	..	10
Payta, viâ Panama	28	
Penang	26	
Pernambuco	16	
Perth (Western Australia)	36	
Point de Galle	20	
Port Darwin	50	
Porto Rico (San Juan)	15	
Puerto Cabello	25	
Punta Arenas (Magellan)	33	
Quebec	10	
Quilimane (Africa)	29	
Quitta (Africa)	26	
Rangoon	25	
Riga	2	15
Réunion	28	
Rio de Janeiro	21	
Rome	2	18
Rotterdam	..	13
Saïgon (Cochin China)	34	
St. Helena	18	
St. Kitts	15	23
St. Lucia	13	13
St. Nazaire (France)	1	2
St. Petersburg	4	
St. Thomas	16	12
St. Vincent (Cape de Verds)	10	
St. Vincent	13	12
Salt Pond (Africa)	25	
Samoa (Navigator Islands)	53	
San Francisco	16	
Santa Martha (Colombia)	27	
Santander	2	12
Santos (Brazil)	25	
Savanilla	24	
Senegal	18	
Seychelles	23	
Shanghai	42	
Sierra Leone	17	
Singapore	28	
Stockholm	3	10
Strasburg	1	
Stuttgart	1	6
Suez	6	12
Sydney	43	
Talcahuano (Chili)	18	
Tampico	26	
Teneriffe	9	
Tiflis (Caucasus)	10	
Tours	..	16
Trieste	3	
Trinidad	14	13
Turin	1	10
Valparaiso, viâ Magellan	39	
" " Panama	13	
Venice	2	4
Vera Cruz	25	
Vienna	1	20
Vigo	3	
Wellington, viâ S. Francis.	42	
Whydah (Africa)	30	
Winnebah (Africa)	25	
Yokohama	43	
Zanzibar	21	
Zurich	1	6

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THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Reckoning the area not yet surveyed, or perfectly defined, of the recently annexed province of Upper Burmah at 140,000 square miles, and its population at 3,500,000, the Indian Empire extends over an area of 1,525,540 square miles, and has a population of 257 millions. From Peshawar, the northern frontier station, to Cape Comorin the distance is 1,900 miles, and the same distance separates Kurrachee, the port of Sind, from Sudiya, the frontier-post on the eastern border of Assam. The Province of Burmah, including the country hitherto called Independent Burmah, which was annexed to our Asiatic dominion early in 1886, lies to the east of the Bay of Bengal, and forms no part of the Indian Peninsula. Excluding this province, then, we may broadly divide the country, for geographical purposes, into three sections, viz.:—the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land. The first of these includes the mountain-range of the Himalayas and their offshoots to the southward. This region, considered as the natural northern boundary of India, may be described as consisting of two giant mountain-ranges running from north-west to south-east, with a series of great valleys beyond. The southern range, which rises precipitously from the belt of swampy land lying to the north of the Ganges and parallel to its course, springs up to a height of 20,000 feet above the plain, and culminates in the three loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,002 feet; Kunchin-Junga, 28,176 feet; and Dwhalagiri, over 27,000 feet. The Himalayas, however, are not only a rampart of defence, but also serve to collect and store up a supply of water for the tropical plains below them. The sides of the Himalayas afford an admirable simultaneous representation of the various natural belts of the earth's surface, being divided into the tropical, the temperate, and the arctic zones as the upward journey is taken from the plains below. The vegetation of the Himalayan region includes such varied species as the tree-fern, the deodar or native cedar, numerous rhododendrons, the ilex, orchids, barley, oats, millet, and many common vegetables of domestic use. In the way of trade this region produces large quantities of timber, charcoal, barley, millet, and honey. The fauna are no less varied than the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear and ounce, eagles, partridges, and a large number of pheasants. The native tribes afford examples of both the Aryan and the Turanian races, together with an intermingling of the two. The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, and stretching from sea to sea, comprehend the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmapootra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from each other, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. Of these, two are on the north side of the mountains—the Indus, which flows westward, and the Brahmapootra, which flows eastward; the other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing west and south-west for 900 miles and collecting to itself various other waters, joins the Indus; and the Ganges, which, during a south-east and easterly journey of nearly 1,600 miles, drains almost the whole of the Bengal plain. Meanwhile, the Brahmapootra, which runs close along by the mountains on their northern side, having reached the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the south, then to the west, and finally joins the Ganges, the two rivers discharging themselves together into the Bay of Bengal. The Indus is 1,800 miles long; the Brahmapootra nearly 1,500 miles long. It will be seen from this that the Himalayas send to India the water gathered on both their northern and southern slopes: this result is due to the peculiar *lie* of the land, and this it is which has not only given great abundance and wealth to the country, but has also made it the prey of the spoiler and invader for many centuries. The richest, the most populous, and the most prosperous part of India is to be found in the basins of these three great river-systems, which include in the aggregate an area of 1,125,000 square miles. Each of these rivers is of inestimable value to the country it drains, but particularly is this so with the Ganges. The Ganges is not only the great highway of Bengal, it is also the water-carrier and the fertilizer; without it, traffic, where not impossible, would be enormously dear, and the province almost a desert. There are three harvests in Lower Bengal each year: pease, pulses, and various oil-seeds are reaped in April and May, the early rice crop in September, and the great rice crop two or three months later. The chief vegetable products of N.W. Bengal are the mango, the banyan, the wild cotton-tree, and the tamarind: while the delta region gives rice, the bamboo, and a large variety of palms (cocoa-nut, date, areca, &c.). In the north, again, we also find wheat, Indian corn, millet, and barley; while to the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and many different dyes, drugs, and spices are also produced. These include the aloe, castor-oil tree, resins, and gums; but there are also grown the melon, pumpkin, tea-plant, yams, the opium poppy, the mulberry, and jute. Just as the Himalayas on the north and the Suleiman

Mountains on the north-west form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due east and west from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of the north. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhya Mountains, north of the Nerbudda river. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete the triangle of mountain ranges with which this region is surrounded. As the W. Ghauts lie so close to the coast, and afford no exit for the waters of rivers, we find no streams on the Malabar coast; all the rivers—and they are both numerous and of great size—flow eastwards, and passing through gaps or defiles in the E. Ghauts, discharge their waters into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kristna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.); in the extreme N.W., too, south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the W. Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapty. The division line of the basins of these last two rivers is sharply defined by the Sautpoora Mountains, which lie between them. The physical geography of S. India has given it much of its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by the mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access both from within and without, has advanced with rapid strides in commerce and all other civilizing influences. The mountain slopes of this region, those of the W. Ghauts in particular, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests of the tropics: teak, ebony, iron-wood, and Indian mahogany abound, so also do the jackwood, blackwood, sandalwood, and the ubiquitous bamboo. Coffee is now largely cultivated there, and tea and cinchona are also grown. The elephant, tiger, bison, leopard, deer, sheep, and various smaller game afford limitless sport to the hunter. In the valleys and on the higher plains many crops are raised in profusion, chiefly the same as those grown in the lower basin of the Ganges. The southern table-land has in past times furnished considerable supplies of different minerals, including gold: those found and worked now are mainly lime, coal, and iron. Three-fifths of this great Empire are under the direct rule of the British Government, and are divided for administrative purposes into eight Provinces—viz., Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjaub, the Central Provinces, Burmah, Assam, Madras, and Bombay. The remaining two-fifths are made up of a large number of Native States, whose chiefs, excepting those of Nepaul and Bhotan in the north, acknowledge the suzerainty of Her Imperial Majesty, KAISAR-I-HIND. Her Majesty's representative is styled the Viceroy and Governor-General, his relations with the Home Government being regulated by Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, which substituted the authority of a Secretary of State for India, aided by a Council of fifteen members, for that of the East India Company and the Board of Control.

For the knowledge we possess of the period that preceded the commencement of connected history in India we are chiefly indebted to the sacred books of the Hindoos, the accounts of Greek and Chinese writers, the records of inscriptions and coins, and the evidences of race and language. The existence of various races in India speaking languages not cognate, proves that the country has been subject to successive invasions in remote ages. The first of which we possess direct evidence is that of the ARYANS, whose Hindoo descendants still number three-fourths of the inhabitants of the country. The *Vedas*, which are the most ancient and venerated of their sacred writings, and are written in Sanskrit of the earliest type, are supposed to date from 1400 B.C. In the early Vedas all classification and ranking of the gods is absolutely wanting; something of the kind, however, is done in the Upanishads, which form a kind of commentary on the Vedas, and make some attempt to solve the problems of creation, the nature of the Deity, and the human soul. The Upanishads, in fact, founded admittedly on the Vedas, contain the germs of those great systems of Hindoo philosophy which, in their later development, brought about the separation of the creed of the vulgar from that of the educated. The *Mahabhárata* and *Rámáyana* are epic poems of later date, abounding in extravagant myths, from which, however, the learned have succeeded in gaining a general knowledge of the habits and condition of the people and of the course of events during the dark period of Aryan conquest. It is supposed that about 2000 B.C. a branch of the Indo-European race, by whom Europe had already been colonized, descended from those plains of Central Asia which lie to the N.W. of India and settled in the Punjaub. They were a pastoral and agricultural people; their form of government was patriarchal, and the offices of prince and priest were united in the same person. Their conquest seems to have been confined to the Punjaub for some centuries before they again advanced southwards to the Valley of the Ganges. The condition of the people, as well as the progress of their wars with the older inhabitants of the country, can be clearly traced in the sacred poems. It appears that when Oudh and Bengal had been subdued, the deified hero Ráma effected the conquest of Southern India, and afterwards that of Ceylon. By this time a great change had come over the Aryan invaders. Their primitive simplicity had disappeared. Patriarchs had become luxurious princes, whose priestly duties were deputed to the sect of Brahmans; and at the time the *Laws of Manu*, a digest of the customary laws current probably about the 5th cen-

tury B.C., were compiled, this caste had succeeded in establishing its superiority over the Kshetriyas, or military caste, to whom it had been at first subordinate. The *Laws of Manu* give a good idea of Indian society from about 800 B.C. down to the time they were put together in their present form, and in them we first find mention made of the existence of caste and village communities. In the seventh century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Sákya Muni, or Gautáma, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died at a great age in 543 B.C. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Either from internal dissensions of its own, or from persecution without, Buddhism became practically extinct in India before the twelfth century, though it still flourishes not only in China and Japan, but also in Nepaul and Ceylon. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified, and by the rise of the new sect of the Jains (A.D. 600), whose religion was a combination of Buddhism and Brahmanism. The followers of this creed, who include two distinct sects, are still very numerous in Gujerat, and may be found in many parts of India.

With Alexander's invasion (327 B.C.) we reach the first landmark in the political history of India. Herodotus tells us that the twentieth satrapy of Persia had previously included part of the north-west of India. Alexander himself did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river; his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes, has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Asoka (B.C. 260-220), the grandson of that monarch, whose edicts throw light upon this period, was the great patron of Buddhism, which became for a time the State religion throughout the greater part of India. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China, who visited the country between the fifth and tenth centuries. The accounts of Greek and Chinese writers corroborate the evidence contained in the *Laws of Manu*, and testify to the prosperous condition of the country, and to the people being brave, truthful, and averse to litigation.

So early as A.D. 664 Arabs began to make predatory expeditions against Gujerat and Sind. The conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, at length brought the successors of Mahomet to the Indus, and in the N.W. regions they made some temporary acquisitions during the ensuing hundred years. It was, however, more than two centuries later before the foundations of a durable Mohammedan empire were laid. It was in the year 999 that Mahmud declared the independence of the kingdom of Ghaznee in Afghanistan—a proceeding which he followed up by at least twelve expeditions into India, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, and another ended in the occupation of Gujerat. Later, in 1024, he conquered and annexed to his kingdom the provinces of Lahore and Mooltan, and the succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years. The Mohammedan advance, however, was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken, and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb-ud-din, with whose memory is connected the Kutb Minar, near Delhi; and the first Mohammedan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

From this time onward the history of India is the history of invasion, dynasty following dynasty, while the Mongol hordes again and again swept into the country. At length, during the reign of the last monarch of the Toghlak line, the famous Tamerlane burst into India at the head of a mighty host, and captured and sacked Delhi in 1398: he left behind him Khizr Khan, who thenceforward held the reins of power. A period of misrule, tyranny, and anarchy ensued, and fittingly paved the way for the total conquest of the country by the Mogul emperors.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Mongols, or Moguls, a Mohammedan Power, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, and, as has been stated, again and again invaded that country. In 1398, during the invasion of Tamerlane, or Teimur, a great part of Hindustan was laid waste. In 1526 *Sultan Baber*, a descendant of both these Tartar chiefs, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE. *Humayoon* (1530–56) lost the whole of the territory conquered by Baber, but recovered a portion of it shortly before his death. *Akbar*, his son (1556–1605), being a minor, the Government was for five years under a regency, but it was a much longer time before his numerous opponents were subdued and an Empire firmly established, embracing Cabul, Candahar, all Hindustan, and a portion of the Deccan. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms; he was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men whom he drew around him were Raja Toda Mal, his able finance minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet; nor should we overlook Bairam Khan, Akbar's faithful guardian in his youth. *Jehangir* (1605–28) received in 1615 an embassy despatched by James I., under the conduct of Sir Thomas Roe. His empress was the famous Nur Mehal. Under *Shah Jehan* (1628–58) the Mogul Empire reached its zenith. Many public works and grand buildings testify to his magnificence and taste, amongst others the Taj Mahal at Agra, which is said to have been the work of a French architect—Austin of Bordeaux. The close of *Shah Jehan's* reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658–1707) defeated his brothers and put them to death; his father he kept a prisoner for the rest of his life. *Aurangzeb* had great ability and courage, and was a master of dissimulation; but bigotry and distrust were the bane of his policy, and the decline of the Mogul Empire dates from his reign. Four sons disputed the right of succession: at last Bahadur Shah gained the coveted crown, but only for five years. Dying in 1712, he was succeeded by his son, Jehundar Shah, who was cruelly murdered by one Farokshir (a great-grandson of the famous Aurangzeb), who seized on the crown. He in turn was himself put to death six years later, and Muhammad Shah, grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. The viceroys of his own appointment grew uneasy and rebellious, and all unconsciously aided in the growth of the Mahratta power. One of them refused

his aid to his sovereign, and the Mahrattas in consequence subdued the Deccan. In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, and gave the city over to the mercy of his terrible followers, who are said to have slain more than 100,000 of the inhabitants, and to have levied as contribution and carried off as plunder, treasure equal to more than £50,000,000 sterling. In spite of this enormous sacrifice, peace was only obtained by giving up to the conqueror all the country west of the Indus. On the death of Muhammad, in 1748, the country was fast going to decay—it was, in fact, only waiting for a fresh conqueror. The Mahrattas were there ready for the work to be done. About 1724 the Deccan, Oudh, and Bengal became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam), Sadat Khan, and Aliverdi Khan respectively.

THE MAHRATTAS.—Simultaneously with the decline of the Moguls rose the power of the Mahrattas. They were Hindoos, and the country from which they came may be roughly described by drawing two lines from Nagpur to Surat and Goa on the west coast. The founder of their power was Sivaji (1627–1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonslah. Balaji Vishvanath (1712–1720), Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family; Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position as Rajas of Satara. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence. In 1760 Delhi was in their hands, and though they suffered a disastrous defeat at Panipat in 1761, at the hands of Ahmed Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first Power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Like the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they were a scourge to the country, and it was fortunate for India that the empire at which they had but too successfully aimed was nothing more than a shadow of its former self. The various native states within its bounds were fated very soon to bend before the superior sway of European adventurers, who, either from love of adventure or thoughts of gain, were journeying towards its shores. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were overthrown, in 1818, that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace.

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—The discovery by Vasco di Gama of the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1498, gave the Portuguese, while they retained their naval supremacy, the monopoly of the Indian trade. Almost immediately they were the most favoured of all the merchants: they founded settlements all along the seaboard; they made commercial treaties in the name of the King of Portugal. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505–1509), established numerous factories and fortresses, and took possession of Ceylon and the Maldive Islands; while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa, and extended in various places the Portuguese dominion, but notably on the Malabar and Malacca coasts. This dominion had, in 1542, practically amounted to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan, and for nearly sixty years afterwards the King of Portugal was the virtual suzerain of the southern coast of Asia. When the Portuguese crown fell into weak hands the power abroad of the country began to decline, and it was almost annulled in 1580, when the crowns of Spain and Portugal were united under Philip II. The Spaniards neglected the eastern colonies and settlements. When the Portuguese had brought the exports of India to Lisbon they were well content with the result; the Dutch might carry them thence to the other ports of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the revolt of the United Provinces, shut the harbour of Lisbon against the Dutch, they were driven either to forego the trade or seek its origin themselves. The enterprise of the nation decided the question. Java was the first successful settlement of the Dutch in the East. Then societies were formed at home to prosecute the Indian trade; and finally, in 1602, the great East India Company was constituted with the plenary powers of a State, and the Dutch and Portuguese at length traded on equal terms. A keen rivalry ensued between the nations. The nature of the Dutch and the magnificent state of their navy at the time virtually decided the struggle in their favour. Between the years 1600 and 1663 one by one many of the Portuguese possessions fell into the hands of the Dutch. Later, in 1810, the Dutch, together with the empire they had established in the Malayan Peninsula, of which Batavia was the capital, passed under French dominion. Their eastern empire was then attacked and conquered by the English in 1812, but it was surrendered again to the Dutch in 1816, since which date it has remained in Dutch hands.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—The first English East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1600, and owed its origin to a difference with the Dutch about the price of pepper. It seems that the Dutch traders in 1599 raised the cost per pound—which had previously been about 3*s.*—to 6*s.* This measure having been adopted against English traders only, so annoyed them that, having convened a meeting of their number, they decided to form an association for the maintenance of a direct trade with India. On the 31st of December, 1600, the English East India Company was incorporated by royal charter: there were 125 shareholders, the capital was £70,000, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." When voyages to India—and almost profitless voyages they proved to be—were first undertaken on the joint-stock account, the company's capital was raised to £400,000. Quarrels with the Portuguese ensued; and no footing of any kind was obtained until the year 1615, when Captain Best, with four English ships, won a great victory over the Portuguese squadron off Surat, and managed to conclude a treaty with the Emperor Jehangir. Under the terms of this treaty, King James I. sent out as ambassador Sir Thomas Roe, who was not only granted various trading concessions, but was also permitted to reside at the Court of the Great Mogul. When Charles I. was in need of money he granted a second charter to a new company. Confusion was the result; and piratical and other acts dishonourable to Europeans followed. The Protector, Cromwell, however, was equal to the crisis; the rival companies were merged into one, the famous Navigation Act was passed, a reign of order was established, and the Eng-

lish traders gained a reputation for general honesty which—in spite of individuals and solitary cases—they have ever since maintained. In 1639 the English acquired a narrow strip of land, six miles in length and one mile inland, on the coast just below Masulipatam. Having built a factory there, and surrounded it with a wall, they mounted it with guns and named it Fort St. George; fourteen years later (1653) this settlement of Madras became an independent Presidency. When, in 1662, Charles II. was married to Katharine of Braganza, a part of his dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay: four years afterwards it was formally made over to the English monarch, who sold all his rights over it in 1668 to the East India Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 the factory at Surat was given up by the company, and Bombay was made the seat of the Western Presidency. Although in 1634 the company had obtained certain treaty rights concerning Bengal from the Mogul, and six years afterwards a factory was established at the mouth of the Ganges, yet in that part of the country they held no territorial possessions as in Bombay and Madras; and the Nabob of Bengal in 1696—presumably to mark his sense of the company's position and privileges—ordered all the English factories to be confiscated. The merchants retreated before the tyrant's advance, and lower down the river, amid swamp and jungle, they laid the foundations of Fort William, afterwards destined to develop into the modern city of Calcutta. The incorporation of another rival company took place about this time—the "Scotch East India Company," with a capital of two millions sterling. The competition resulted in over-trading; the home markets were glutted with all kinds of Indian produce, and the English manufacturers were loud in their complaints. The prudence and tact of Lord Godolphin effected a compromise in 1708, and the whole of the English companies were at last amalgamated under the charter granted by Queen Anne to "The United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies." The rival companies of England and France came into collision in 1746, and had Dupleix received proper support from home, he might have succeeded in founding a French Empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by *Clive*, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and the victory of Plassey in the following year laid at his feet the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. He finally left India in 1767, his last act being to reform the services, in which great abuses existed. After three years of misrule, *Warren Hastings* was appointed President of Calcutta in 1772, and became Governor-General in 1774, on the creation of that office. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of a hostile Council, of which Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of *Junius*, was a member. Hastings repelled Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeated the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali. In so doing he probably saved British India. The first reign of *Lord Cornwallis* (1786–93) was marked by the complete reform he effected in the Company's Civil Service, and by the introduction of the Permanent Settlement of the Land Revenue in Bengal. The events of the administration of the *Marquis Wellesley* (1798–1805) were numerous and important. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy to the English. He was succeeded by his son, Tippoo Sultan, who resembled him in courage. *Lord Wellesley* saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippoo, and the restoration of Mysore to the rightful Hindoo sovereign. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta Confederacy. The campaigns of Lord Lake and Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and added to the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, *Lord Wellesley* developed, if he did not establish, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which promised to give greater security than the balance of power attempted by *Lord Wellesley's* predecessors. *Lord Minto* (1807–13) established peaceful relations with the Sikhs, Cabul, and Persia, through the mediation of Metcalfe, Mountstuart Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively, and extended British influence in the Eastern Seas. Under the *Marquis of Hastings* (1814–23) the Bombay Presidency, hitherto the smallest of the three, attained its present dimensions on the annexation, in 1818, of the territory of the Peishwa, whose power had lasted a little over 100 years. In 1823 *Lord Amherst* succeeded the Marquis of Hastings, and marked his period of office by a conquest in another direction. The King of Ava had been not only guilty of great insolence to the Governor-General but was ever making encroachments on the British territory. The result was the First Burmese War, which cost us 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave us the fertile provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam. While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor-General (1828–35), Steam Communication with India was introduced, Suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, and various measures were passed affecting education, economy, and justice. The Charter of the East India Company was in 1833 renewed for twenty years, on condition that the Company should altogether abandon its trading, and allow of the settlement of Europeans in the country. *Lord Auckland's* resolution to support Shah Shuja against Dost Mohammed brought on the First Afghan Expedition (1839–42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal Retreat from Cabul. This was atoned for in the administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842–44), which also saw the Conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier. *Lord Hardinge* (1844–48) conducted in person the First Sikh War, and fought a series of severely-contested battles, ending with Sobraon (1846). *Lord Dalhousie's* administration (1848–56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted in the submission of the Sikhs, who at Chillianwallah and Gujerat gave further proof of their bravery. The annexation of their country was followed by that of Tanjore; and the Second Burmese War deprived the King of Burmah of his seaboard provinces. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of Railways and the Telegraph. His annexation policy was

much criticised at home: it proceeded on the principle that either misrule or a break in the natural succession should justify the transfer of the state to the British government, considering that the welfare of those governed should be the first consideration. In 1849 Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi, became British territory; and after the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after long and painful hesitation on the part of the directorate, and after repeated warnings to the Government of Oudh—a Government marked by tyranny and oppression—that kingdom was also added to the former conquests. The proclamation was made on February 13, 1856, and the transfer took place without the shedding of blood or the striking of a single blow. *Earl Canning* (1857-62), who succeeded Lord Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace. It was, however, his fate to meet the greatest crisis that has threatened the British Empire in India. A Mutiny of the native troops broke out on the 10th of May, 1857, at the station of Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of 40,000 of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, the Central India campaign of Sir Hugh Rose, and all the heroism displayed during that momentous time, will never be forgotten.

THE BRITISH INDIAN EMPIRE.—The Great Mutiny was the death-blow to the East India Company, whose glorious annals were brought to a close by a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st of November, 1858, announcing the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died November 20th, 1863. The attention of *Sir John* (*Lord*) *Lawrence* (1864-69) and of *Lord Mayo* (1869-72) was directed to the necessity for financial retrenchment, which arose chiefly from increased military expenditure. Lord Mayo was assassinated on the 8th of Feb., 1872, while on a visit to the convict settlement at Port Blair, in the Andamans. During the time of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76), H.R.H. the Prince of Wales visited India, and received a loyal welcome from all classes. *Lord Lytton's* Viceroyalty (1876-80) was made eventful by the terrible Famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War. He was succeeded by the *Marquis of Ripon* (1880-84), whose peaceful rule was marked by the extension of local self-government. He, in his turn, gave place, at the end of 1884, to the *Earl of Dufferin*, under whose régime the Third Burmese War (1885) has opened up a new chapter in Indian history and added a new province—Upper Burmah—to our Indian Empire.

There have been those who have questioned the advantages India has derived from contact with Europeans and western civilization. The general good and welfare of a community are not necessarily counterbalanced by individual cases of hardship and of oppression, and there can be little doubt that the old East India Companies, with all their petty jealousies and tyrannies, not only laid the foundations of our modern empire in the East, but benefited largely both the countries with which they traded and those from which they came. It is, however, altogether beyond dispute, that English imperial rule in India is exciting an untold influence for good upon the natives. It is admitted generally that the prosperity of a country may be measured directly by considering the true expansion of its trade. Dr. W. W. Hunter, in his *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, speaking of the exports from 1700 to 1880, says:—"At the beginning of the last century, before the English became the ruling power in India, the country did not produce £1,000,000 a year of staples for exportation. During the first three-quarters of a century of our rule, the exports slowly rose to about £10,000,000 in 1834. During the half-century since that date, the old inland duties and other remaining restrictions on Indian trade have been abolished. Exports have multiplied by sixfold. In 1880, India sold to foreign nations £66,000,000 worth of strictly Indian produce which the Indian husbandman had raised, and for which he was paid. In that year the total trade of India, including exports and imports, exceeded £122,000,000. India has more to sell to the world than she requires to buy from it." That last sentence contains a concise statement of the ground on which is based the belief in the great future of our Indian Empire.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—*The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General, created also his Council, and was the first that recognized the East India Company as a ruling body. It was followed, in 1784, by *Pitt's India Bill*, which, while leaving the Government of India nominally to the Court of Directors, in reality transferred it to a *Board of Control*, whose President represented Indian affairs in the House of Commons; and in 1788 by the *Declaratory Act*, which expressly affirmed this important fact. In 1793 the Company's Charter was renewed for 20 years, and its exclusive privileges were continued. In 1813 an Ecclesiastical Establishment was formed, and the trade to India was thrown open; in 1833 the China monopoly was likewise abandoned, and the North-West Provinces were made a separate Administration. In 1853 the Company's Charter was renewed for the last time, Bengal was put under a Lieutenant-Governor, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. *Act 21 & 22 Vict. cap.* 106, "An Act for the Better Government of India," received the Royal Assent on the 2nd of August, 1858. By it all the territories heretofore under the Government of the East India Company were transferred to Her Majesty the Queen; and all the powers hitherto exercised by the East India Company, or by the Board of Control, were vested in the Secretary of State for India. It was not till 1877, however, that Her Majesty formally assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THE Viceroy and Governor-General is supreme, but he is assisted by a Council of six members besides the Commander-in-Chief. This body forms the SUPREME GOVERNMENT IN INDIA, which passes in review the entire administration in six separate departments—Finance and Commerce, Foreign, Military, Public Works, Home, and the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Each department is under the charge of a Secretary, and is also the special care of a member of the Supreme Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of routine and minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his collective Council. The Governor-General specially superintends the political business of the Foreign Office. The *Department of Finance and Commerce* looks to questions of Finance, to Stamps, Excise, the Post Office, and anything involving a permanent charge on the State; also to questions bearing on the commerce of the country. The most important subjects coming under the attention of the *Department of Revenue and Agriculture* are the Land Revenue, Opium, Salt, Forests, Abkari or Excise, and the agricultural development of the country. The *Home Department* deals with the Educational, Medical, Ecclesiastical, Judicial, Police, and other matters, and has charge of the penal settlements of Port Blair and Nicobar. The *Foreign Department* conducts our relations with Afghanistan, Nepaul, and other conterminous countries, and corresponds with the Political Agents of the numerous semi-independent Native States of Rajputana and Central India, with the Commissioner of Mysore, and the Resident of Hyderabad. The Marine Service, as well as the Army, is under the *Military Department*. The Legal Member takes charge of Government Bills in the *Legislative Council*, which consists of twelve members (besides the seven members of the Executive Council), of whom one half must be unconnected with the public service. As only Bengal, Madras, and Bombay possess Councils of their own, the Supreme Council of India legislates for those Provinces which are unprovided with local Councils, or on matters of exceptional importance affecting the Empire.

The Government of India is debited with the cost of the Army for all India, excepting Madras and Bombay, with the interest on debt, and, generally, with all *Imperial* as distinguished from *Provincial* expenditure. The excess of expenditure over receipts is balanced by the aggregate surplus of all the Provinces.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, CALCUTTA.

Viceroy and Governor-General (Rs. 20,833 *per mensem*), His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.

Private Secretary, D. Mackenzie Wallace.

Assistant Private Secretary, D. Panioty, C.I.E.

Military Secretary, Major Lord William L. de la Poer Beresford, C.I.E., VC., 9th Lancers.

Aides-de-Camp, Major Harry Cooper, Loyal North Lancashire Regt.; Major F. T. R. Hamilton, Norfolk Regt.; Lieut. Lord Herbrand A. Russell, Grenadier Guards; Lieut. A. G. Balfour, Highland L. I.; Capt. Leonard Gordon, K. O. Borderers; Lieut. Viscount Clandeboye, 17th Lancers (*extra*); Lieut. L. G. F. Gordon, R.A. (*extra*).

Native Aides-de-Camp, Ressaldar Mahomed Afzul Khan, C.S.I., Khan Bahadur, 11th Bengal Cavalry; and Ressaldar-Major Gopal Singh Bahadur, 2nd Central Indian Horse.

Medical Attendant, Surgeon John Findlay, M.D.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Extraordinary Member, H.E. General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., R.A., VC., Commander-in-Chief.

Ordinary Members (5), The Hon'bles Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Theodore Cracraft Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.; Major-Gen. George Tomkyns Chesney, R.E., C.I.E.; Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C., C.I.E.

Extraordinary Members, the Governors of the other Presidencies when the Council shall assemble within their territory.

Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations, The Hon'bles W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.; Col. W. G. Davies, C.I.E.; J. W. Quinton, Synd Ameer Hossein, —— Steel, —— Mandlik, Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Wm. Southey Whiteside, Rana Shankar Baksh Sing.

Secretary to Council, Dennis Fitzpatrick.

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME.—Alexander Mackenzie, C.S.I.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.—Sir Edwd. C. Buck.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.—David M. Barbour.

FOREIGN.—Henry Mortimer Durand, C.S.I.

MILITARY.—Col. Edwin Henry H. Collen, B.S.C.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Col. Wm. S. Trevor, R.E., VC.

LEGISLATIVE.—Dennis Fitzpatrick.

Agents to Gov.-Gen. (Rs. 4,000): *Central India*, Sir Lepel H. Griffin, K.C.S.I.; *Rajputana*, Col. Sir E. R. C. Bradford, K.C.S.I.; *Baroda*, Col. James Cavan Berkeley; *Baluchistan*, Col. Sir Oliver B. C. St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E. (Rs. 2,500).

Residents: Hyderabad (Rs. 4,000), John Graham Cordery; *Mysore* (Rs. 4,000), James Broadwood Lyall; *Cashmere*, ; *Nepaul*, Chas. E. R. Girdlestone.

Polit. Residents: Persian Gulf, Col. E. C. Ross, C.S.I.; *Aden*, Brigadier-Gen. A. G. F. Hogg, C.B.

Political Agent and Consul-General, Bagdad, Colonel William Tweedie, C.S.I.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA (Rs. 8,333), H.E. General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., R.A., VC.; appointed 28th Nov., 1885.

Military Secretary, Colonel Reginald Pole-Carew.

Adjutant-Gen., Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Durand Baker, K.C.B.

Quart.-Mast.-Gen., Major-Gen. Edward Francis Chapman, C.B., R.A.

GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING DIVISIONS.

Maj.-Gen. Martin Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., Oudh.

Maj.-Gen. John Irvine Murray, C.B., Lahore.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles James Stanley Gough, K.C.B., VC., Allahabad.

Maj.-Gen. David MacFarlan, R.A., Sirhind.

Maj.-Gen. Sir George Richards Greaves, K.C.B., Meerut.

Brig.-Gen. John Withers McQueen, C.B., Punjaub Frontier Force.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MADRAS (Rs. 5,833), H.E. Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A.
Adj.-Gen., Brig.-Gen. Wm. Kidston Elles, C.B.
Military Sec., Major F. W. Hemming, 5th D. G.
Quartermaster-Gen.,

GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING DIVISIONS.

Lt.-Gen. Hugh Rowlands, C.B., VC, Bangalore.
Maj.-Gen. Benjamin Lumsden Gordon, C.B., R.A. (*temporary*), British Burmah.
Maj.-Gen. William Anthony Gib, C.B., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
Maj.-Gen. Sir George Stewart White, K.C.B., VC, Upper Burmah.
Brig.-Gen. Richard Charles Stewart, Hyderabad Contingent.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, BOMBAY.—H.E. Lt.-Gen. H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Military Secretary,
Adj.-Gen., Brig.-Gen. Charles B. Knowles, C.B.
Quartermaster-General, Lt.-Col. F. J. S. Adam, Bo. S.C. (*officiating*).

GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING DIVISIONS.

Maj.-Gen. Alexander Carnegy, Bo. S.C., Ahmedabad.
Maj.-Gen. Robert Rollo Gillespie, C.B., Mhow.
Maj.-Gen. Frederick Richard Solly-Flood, C.B., Poona.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bp. of Calcutta, Rt. Rev. Edw. R. Johnson, D.D.
Bp. of Madras, Rt. Rev. Frederick Gell, D.D.
Bp. of Bombay, Rt. Rev. Louis G. Mylne, D.D.
Bp. of Lahore, Rt. Rev. Thos. Valpy French, D.D.
Bp. of Rangoon, Rt. Rev. John M. Strachan, D.D.
Bp. of Bombay (Rom. Cath.), Right Rev. J. G. L. Meurin, D.D.

PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA.

The term "Presidency," which is applied to the Provinces or Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, is no longer correct, and in the case of Bengal is misleading. The expression is a relic of the time when the three settlements of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay were each under the authority of a President, and comprised nearly the whole of the British possessions in India. Its use now frequently leads to the mistaken notion that British India is still divided into *three* Presidencies; whereas it comprises *nine* separate Provinces, each under its own civil government, but subordinate to the Supreme Government.

(1) BENGAL (Pop. 66,691,456)* was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854, having previously been part of the charge of the Governor-General. It occupies the Valley of the Ganges eastward of Benares, and extends from the Himalayas to the mouth of the Mahanuddy. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, producing rice, and is the most populous and productive in all British India. Orissa and Chota Nagpur, to the west and south-west, are ill watered and liable to drought. The chief products, besides rice, are opium, indigo, and jute. *Chief City*, CALCUTTA (pop. 433,514, and Suburbs 383,079).

Lieutenant-Governor (Rs. 8,333), Hon. Sir Aug. Rivers Thompson, K.C.S.I. (24 April, 1882).
Private Secretary, F. C. Barnes (Rs. 1,200).
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. W. C. W. Rawlinson, Linc. R.

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Lieut.-Governor (*President*), The Hon'bles G. C. Paul, C.I.E.; H. J. Reynolds, C.S.I.; Col. Salisbury T. Trevor, R.E.; Abdul Jubbar, A. P. Macdonnell, Rai Joyprokash Lall Bahadur, C. B. Garrett, G. Irving, Bau Behari Kapur, D. Cruickshank, Ananda Mohun Bose (*barrister*), H. L. Harrison.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Frederick Barnes Peacock.
General and Revenue, A. P. MacDonnell, M.A.
Financial, Colman P. Louis Macaulay, M.A.
Public Works, Col. Salisbury T. Trevor, R.E.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Wm. C. Petheram, Kt., Q.C.
Puisne Judges, The Hons. Romesh Chunder Mitter, H. S. Cunningham, H. T. Prinsep, Arthur Wilson, L. R. Tottenham, C. D. Field, LL.D.; J. F. Norris, Q.C.; J. Q. Pigot, J. O'Kinealy, Wm. Macpherson, Ernest J. Trevelyan, Chunder Madhub Ghose, Henry Beverley.
Advocate-General, Gregory Chas. Paul, C.I.E., B.A.

(2) The NORTH-WEST PROVINCES and OUDH (pop. 44,107,869), about equal in area to Great Britain, form the upper part of the great plain of the Ganges to the west of Bengal, lying between the Himalayan Mountains and the hilly border of the central plateau. The North-West Provinces were separated from Bengal in 1835. OUDH, equal in size to Holland and Belgium, was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner, but since 1877 the offices of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh have been combined in the same person. The *chief City* of the North-West Provinces is ALLAHABAD (pop. 148,547); that of Oudh is LUCKNOW (pop. 261,303).

Lieut.-Gov. (Rs. 8,333), Hon. Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B. (17 April, 1882).
Private Secretary, John O. Miller.
A.-de-C., Maj. Sir G. A. de H. Larpent, Bart.
Chief Sec. to Govt., Jas. Robert Reid (Rs. 3,000).

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice (Rs. 5,000), Sir John Edge, Kt., Q.C.
Puisne Judges (Rs. 3,750), The Hons. Douglas Straight, Richard C. Oldfield, M. Broadhurst, and William Tyrrell.

(3) The PUNJAUB occupies the north-western angle of the great northern plain of India, and receives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, cross the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849, and up to 1853 was administered by a Board of Administration. This Board was then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who in 1859 was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Governor. The division of Delhi was at the same time transferred to the Province from the North-West Provinces. Besides the territory under British administration, which is about as large as the Kingdom of Italy, there is an area of one-third that size belonging to 34 Feudatory Native States, with a population of nearly 4 millions, a revenue of £1,600,000, and an armed force of 50,000 men. Thirdly, there are the frontier tribes, split up into numerous clans with

* The populations of the separate provinces are taken from the census returns of 1881.

divergent interests, whose military force is estimated at 130,000 men. The *chief City* is LAHORE (pop. 149,369).

Lieut.-Governor (Rs. 8,333), Hon. Sir Chas. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I. (4 April, 1882).
Private Sec. & A.-de-C., Lt. J. R. Dunlop Smith.
A.-de-C., Lieut. William Annesley B. Dennys.
Secretary to Govt., William Mackworth Young.
Judge of Chief Court, J. Tremlett.

(4) The CENTRAL PROVINCES were formed in 1861, out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras. A large proportion of the aboriginal races of India are to be found in these Provinces, which have been opened up lately. The traffic that passes through Jubbulpur is larger than that of any city in India except Bombay. *Chief City*, NAGPOOR.

Chief Comm. (Rs. 4,166), C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
Secy. to Chief Com. (Rs. 2,000), Lindsay Neill.

(5) The Province of BURMAH, divided into Lower and Upper Burmah, is situated wholly to the east of the old province of British Burmah (pop. 3,736,771), occupies a long narrow strip of territory on the eastern shore of the Bay. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the First Burmese War in 1826, and Pegu after the Second Burmese War in 1852. The valley and delta of the Irrawaddy are extremely fertile, but owing to the want of roads in past times the province is thinly peopled. This want is now being remedied, as during the ten years from 1874 to 1884 the road mileage has increased from 850 to 2,530, in addition to which 327 miles of railway have been opened. The *chief City* of the old province is RANGOON (pop. 134,176).

UPPER BURMAH has, since the 26th of February, 1886, been annexed to the Indian Empire. King Theebaw, the reigning monarch, has been deposed and pensioned, and the country placed under the Chief Commissioner of Burmah and his assistants. Its area is about 140,000 square miles; its population has not yet been determined, but is estimated at 3,500,000. The chief town is MANDALAY, situated near the banks of the Irrawaddy, and about 28 miles north-west from Amarapoora. The River Irrawaddy is navigable as far as the frontier town of Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, for steamers of five feet draught. The country is mountainous, and mainly forest-clad; the river valleys are narrow, but fertile. The chief natural productions of the country are gold, silver, precious stones, iron, lead, tin; teak-wood, rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, and a variety of tropical fruits. The exports of manufactured goods consist mainly of cotton and silk stuffs, saltpetre, glass, powder, porcelain, and marble images. The inhabitants—of the common Indo-Chinese stock—belong to numerous different tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. The most general religion is some form of Buddhism, of which the deity is known by the people as Gautama.

The number of military and police stationed in Burmah in July, 1886, was 32,720. The revenue of Upper Burmah for 1886-87 is estimated at £665,000, and the expenditure at £775,000. Its frontier trade is estimated at £1,100,000, of which £700,000 represents imports.

Chief Commr. (Rs. 4,166), Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I.
Secy. to Chief Com. (Rs. 2,000), E. S. Symes, C.I.E.

(6) ASSAM (pop. 14,881,426), ceded by Burmah in 1825, formed part of Bengal until 1874. A range of mountains divides the province into the Surma and Brahmapootra Valleys. The *chief City* of the Brahmapootra Valley is GAWHATI (pop. 11,695), and of the Surma Valley SYLHET (pop. 14,400). The revenue is comparatively small. Cachar, Sylhet, Sibsagar, and Zakhimpur are the most important tea-producing districts in India.

Chief Comm. (Rs. 4,166), Charles A. Elliott, C.S.I.
Sec. to Cf. Comm. (Rs. 1,776), Chas. J. Lyall, C.I.E.

The preceding six Administrations are in closer connection with the Governor-General in Council than the two older Governments of Madras and Bombay, which retain to a certain degree the independence they acquired when communication with the Governor-General was difficult. On important questions the Governors of Madras and Bombay address the Secretary of State through the Government of India, but on minor matters they communicate with him direct.

(7) MADRAS (pop. 30,688,504) was the scene of our struggle with the French, whose principal settlement, Pondicherry, is 90 miles south of the city of Madras. Though the most important of the three Presidencies until Clive's conquest of Bengal, it was small in extent till 1801, when the annexation of the Carnatic raised it to nearly its present dimensions. It is larger than Great Britain and Ireland together. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has not one good natural harbour. The Governor of Madras is assisted by a Council of three members, and by a Legislative Council. The *chief City* is MADRAS (pop. 405,848).

Governor (Rs. 10,000), The Right Hon. Robert Bourke, C.I.E. (gazetted 4th Sept. 1886).
Priv. Sec., John D. Rees (Rs. 1,500).
Mil. Sec., Maj. J. A. Stewart-Mackenzie (Rs. 1,000).
Aides-de-Camp, Captain W. H. Wyndham-Quin, 16th Lancers; Lieut. G. F. Wingfield, 7th Hussars; Subadar-Major Usman Khan, Sirdar Bahadur.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Commander-in-Chief; The Hons. Henry Edward Sullivan, C.S.I., and Chas. G. Master.
Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations, The Hons. R. Wellesley Barlow, E. F. Webster, P. O'Sullivan (*Adv.-Gen.*), S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, John Alexander Boyson, Tumalapalli Rama Rao, Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C.I.E.; Pasupati Ananda Gajapati Raz, Maharaja of Vizianagram.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Edmund Forster Webster.
Revenue Dept., Henry Edward Stokes, B.A.
Military Dept., Lt.-Col. A. R. Kenney-Herbert.
Public Works Dept., Col. John O. Hasted, R.E.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir A. J. H. Collins, Kt., Q.C.
Judges, Hons. James Kernan, Q.C.; T. Muthuswami Aiyár, C.I.E.; Philip Perceval Hutchins, Francis Brandt, Geo. Arthur Parker (*acting*).

(8) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1661), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The Province (pop. 16,489,274) is 1,050 miles in length, and has many fine natural harbours, Bombay and Kurrachee being by far the

most important. It is about equal in size to Germany: Native States occupying one-third; Sind, conquered in 1843, a non-regulation province, one-fourth; and Bombay proper, once the territory of the Peishwa, the remaining 82,000 square miles. The greater portion of the people (76 per cent.) are Hindoos, and 17 per cent. are Mohammedans. The Governor, as in Madras, is assisted by a Council of three members, and by a Legislative Council. The *chief City*, BOMBAY (pop. 773,196), is yearly rising in importance as the chief commercial port of India. It is, after London, the most populous city in the British Empire.

Governor (Rs.10,000), Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, LL.D., C.I.E.

Private Sec. (Rs. 1,500), James Monteath, M.A.

Mil. Sec., Lt.-Col. Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, R. Brig.

Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. Bruce M. Hamilton, 2nd E. Yorks. Regt.; Lieut. A. Phayre, Bombay S.C.; Lieut. L. Herbert, Central India Horse (*extra*); Ressaldar Roop Sing, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Commander-in-Chief (Rs.5,833); Hons. J. B. Peile, C.S.I.; Maxwell Melvill, C.S.I. (Rs. 5,120).

Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations, The Hons. M. H. Starling, B.A., LL.B. (*Advocate-General*); Kashinath T. Telang, C.I.E.; F. Forbes Adam, James Richard Naylor, Rao Bahadur Mahadeo G. Ranade, Dadabhai Naoroji, Dayaram Jethmal, Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahbudin, C.I.E.; Rao Bahadur Mahadev Vassudev Barve, C.I.E.

Secretary to Council, Herbert Batty.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Revenue, Financial, and General, James B. Richey, C.S.I.

Political, Secret, Judicial, and Financial, Sir William Wedderburn, Bart.

Military, Marine, & Eccles., Brig.-Gen. Michael W. Willoughby, C.S.I.

Public Works, Maj.-Gen. Wm. West Goodfellow, C.B., R.E.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice (Rs. 5,000), The Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Knt.

Judges (Rs. 3,750), Hons. Lyttelton H. Bayley; Raymond West, LL.D.; John Scott; Nanabhai Haridas; Herbert Mills Birdwood; C. F. Farran; John Jardine.

Berar (pop. 2,672,673), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in our hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears due to the British Government. The province is fertile, and yields the finest cotton grown in India. It forms part of the charge of the British Resident at Hyderabad. The surplus revenues, after defraying the cost of administration, go to the Nizam's Government. *Chief City*, ELLICHPOOR.

The city of *Goa*, capital of the territory of the same name, and indeed of all the Portuguese possessions east of the Cape of Good Hope, is situated on the Malabar coast, about 265 miles S.S.E. of Bombay. Old Goa, five or six miles inland, is fast falling to decay, and New Goa, or Panjim, at the head of the harbour, a walled and strongly fortified city, is now the centre of trade and government. The principal imports are piece goods, ivory, raw silk, sugar, woollens, &c.; the principal exports are hemp, cowries, betel-nut, toys, &c. The whole territory, 60 miles long by 30 miles broad, contains an area of 1,080 square miles, and a population of 420,868. The other Portuguese possessions in India are Damaun (pop. of town, 6,000; pop. of territory, 47,798, area 384 square miles), to the north of Bombay; and Diu, a town and fort on an island off the Gujerat coast (pop. 12,636, area 52 square miles).

Pondicherry, the capital of the French possessions in Hindustan, is on the Coromandel coast, 85 miles S. by W. from Madras. The fortifications were once strong, but in the war with England they were destroyed, and a clause in the Treaty of Paris forbids their rebuilding and the garrisoning of the place by a native French force. Rice, indigo, tobacco, betel, and cotton are raised in the district (113 square miles) belonging to the city, but there is no harbour to the place, and trade is declining rapidly. The imports consist of lace, fancy goods, furniture, and jewellery. Population of the town, about 30,000. The population of the whole district in 1886 was 156,094. Chandernagore, on the banks of the Hooghly, 17 miles north of Calcutta (pop. in 1877, 22,539); Karical, in the Cauvery delta (area 52 square miles, pop. 92,516); Yanaon, in the Godavery delta (area 5 square miles, pop. 5,460); and Mahee, a small town (pop. 8,492) on the opposite coast of India, are also French possessions.

The *Andamans*, a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal, are of volcanic origin, covered with a luxuriant vegetation, and inhabited by a diminutive race of savages. Since 1858 these islands have been used as a penal settlement by the British Government of India, Port Blair on S. Andaman constituting the civilized portion. Coffee, rice, and nutmegs have been cultivated with much success, the jungle has been cleared away in many places, and pasturage for numerous cattle has thus been obtained. The Aborigines in the neighbourhood of the port are already improving in the civilized arts. (Area 880 square miles, pop. 14,628.)

The *Nicobar Islands* lie almost due south of the Andamans and to the north-west of Sumatra. They formerly belonged to Denmark, but were first occupied by the British in 1869. They consist of two groups, of which the largest members are Great Nicobar (30 miles by 12 miles) and Camorta; and the principal produce consists of cocoanut palms (which are carefully cultivated by the natives, and supply them with the greater part of their sustenance), teak, plantains, and pineapples. The climate is very unhealthy for foreigners, and in the last century the Danes twice founded settlements on the islands, but were compelled each time to abandon them. Population, about 6,000.

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

The Native States of India cover an area of about 500,000 square miles. They contain a population of about 55 millions, and their united military forces are estimated at more than 300,000 men. The gross revenues of the chiefs come to about 16 millions sterling, and an annual tribute of £700,000 is paid to the British Government. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad, for instance, is as large as the kingdom of Italy, and the Nizam enjoys a gross revenue of more than £3,000,000. On the other hand, in Kattywar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute subdivision, there are many chiefs of a single village,

and between these two extremes there are States of every grade. Although, therefore, the number of Native States, large and small, amounts to as many as 800, only about 200 are of any importance. They may be classed under fourteen heads: 1. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous Hill Tribes of the North-East Frontier. 2. The aboriginal Gond and Kole tribes in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur Agency. 3. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepaul (including Cashmere). 4. The numerous Afghan and Belooch tribes of the North-West Frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. 5. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. 6. The three Northern Mohammedan States of Khair in Sind, Bhawalpur to the north-east of it, and Rampur, from which Warren Hastings expelled the Rohillas in 1774. 7. The ancient sovereignties of Rajputana, lying to the south of the Punjaub, and between Sind and the North-West Provinces. 8. The States of Central India, lying to the north of the Nerbudda, and to the south and east of Rajputana. 9. Gujerat, and the numerous petty chiefships of Kutch and Kattywar. 10. The Southern Mahratta States. 11. Baroda. 12. Hyderabad. 13. Mysore. 14. The Malayalim States of Travancore and Cochin, lying together in the far south.

The Nizam of *Hyderabad*, on the attainment of his majority, was installed in the presence of the Viceroy, on February 5th, 1884. *Cashmere* was granted to Gholab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjaub War. His son and successor, Runbir Sing, died on Sept. 12, 1885, and was succeeded by the present Maharaja, Pertab Sing. Cashmere commands important trade routes to Central Asia, and is renowned for the beauty of its scenery and the excellence of its climate. Of the Sikh States the most important is *Patiala*. *Rajputana* measures some 460 miles from north to south, and 530 miles in breadth; it has a population of about 10¼ millions. The largest of the eighteen principalities is *Jodhpur*, but the most important are *Oudipur* and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties are very ancient. They offered the most obstinate resistance to the Mohammedan invaders, but were finally conquered by Sultan Baber, at the Battle of Sikri, near Agra, in 1527. The Governor-General's Agent, whose headquarters are at Ajmir, has under him a staff of twenty officers, who are distributed among the States to overlook the administration, and give advice when it is needed or asked for. The military forces of these States are set down at 70,000 men. The *Central India States*, which are one-third less in extent than Rajputana, are split up into nearly four times as many States. The two most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one half of the whole area. Scindia has an admirably-equipped army of more than 20,000 men. The historic fortress of Gwalior, which had been held by the British since the Mutiny, was given back to Scindia in 1886. The opium grown in Malwa is a valuable source of revenue to the Maharaja of Indore and to the British Government. *Bhopal*, the principal Mohammedan State in India, has for three generations prospered under female rule. In 1881 the reigning Gaekwar of *Baroda* was deposed, but the native administration was continued under an adopted heir. In 1881 the province of *Mysore*, which had been administered by the British Government since 1834, was restored to the Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur on his attaining his majority. The revenue slightly exceeds £1,000,000, and the tribute to the British Government is £250,000.

NATIVE PRINCES.

The most important of the Native Princes are:—

Princes.	Sq. M.	Pop. 1881.	Revenue.
			£
Nizam of Hyderabad	81,807	9,845,594	3,000,000
Maharaja of Gwalior .	29,067	3,115,857	1,200,000
,, of Mysore..	24,723	4,186,188	1,000,000
Gaekwar of Baroda ..	8,570	2,185,005	1,000,000
Maharaja of Jaipur ..	14,465	2,534,357	475,000
,, of Travancore	6,730	2,311,379	590,000
,, of Cashmere.	79,784	1,416,376	800,000
,, of Jodhpur..	37,000	1,750,403	250,000
,, of Indore ..	8,402	1,055,217	500,000
,, of Patiala ..	5,887	1,467,433	470,000
,, of Oudipur..	12,670	1,494,220	180,000
,, of Bhurtpur.	1,974	645,450	320,000
Begum of Bhopal	6,874	954,901	268,000

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

The civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Competitive examination in England; 2. The Indian Staff Corps; 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State; 4. The patronage of the local Governments. The examination of candidates for appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service of India is held annually in London, in June, the number of appointments varying with the requirements of the local Governments. The average number is from 30 to 40. After the competitive examination, and before proceeding to India, selected candidates undergo two years' probation, and are required to pass periodical examinations in special subjects of study. The limit of age for candidates is from 17 to 19 on the 1st of January of the year in which the examination is held; application for admission to the examination must be made before the 1st of April. To encourage candidates to receive a University training, an allowance of £150 per annum is given to all who pass their two years' probation in residence at some University approved by the Secretary of State, and an additional bonus of £150 is granted to any student who, after residing a third year at the University, obtains a degree in honours at Oxford or Cambridge. Within a certain time of the candidate's arrival in India he must elect to serve in the executive or the judicial branch of the administration, the summit of the profession in one branch being the Lieutenant-Governorship of a Province, in the other a Judgeship of the High Court. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences at Rs. 4,800 a year. The number of covenanted civilians in all India is rather under 960. The Native Army absorbs the larger proportion of the Staff Corps; but out of a total of about 3,000 officers some 380 are attached to the Police or the Public Works Department, or are in Civil or Political departments, the political branch being the most sought after. Applicants for the Staff

Corps must have completed one years' regimental duty and be under 25 years of age, and must have less than four years' service. There is a term of probation of eighteen months, which must be passed with native troops. A Lieutenant's Staff Corps pay commences at Rs. 2,700 a year. The patronage of the Secretary of State is very small, and is chiefly dependent on the uncertain requirements of the Government of India in the Ecclesiastical, Judicial, or Educational Departments. The Local Governments have many appointments in their gift, but no one who is not a native, a covenanted civilian, or an officer of the Staff Corps can be appointed to a post over Rs. 200 a month without the sanction of the Government of India—the departments excepted from this rule being: *Opium, Salt, Customs, Survey, Mint, Public Works Department, Police.* The *Public Works Department* is recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, from the corps of Royal Engineers, and, in respect to natives, from the Civil Engineering colleges in India. About 60 candidates, between the ages of 17 and 21 on the 1st July of the year of admission, are admitted each year to the college at Cooper's Hill, candidates receiving preference according to dates of application for admission. After a three years' course of study, during which the annual charge is £180, the students undergo a competition, and the highest obtain appointments in India (commencing at Rs. 4,200 a year), the number of these being about fifteen. Candidates for the *Telegraph Department* enter the college in the same manner, but their competitive examination is at the end of two years, and the number of appointments is two annually. The commencing salary is Rs. 3,000 a year. The *Forest Department* of India, in which the pay also begins at Rs. 3,000 a year, is recruited from this country: there will be an examination in June, 1887, for ten vacancies, the limits of age being 17 and 21 on the 1st of June, 1887, applications to be made before 1st May, 1887. Successful candidates will undergo a two-years and two-months' special course, during which an annual charge of £180 will be made for each student, and of which the first twenty-two months will be at Cooper's Hill, and four months with some English or Continental Forest Establishment. Examinations for the *Medical Service* take place in February and August; the unusually large number of twenty-five appointments being offered for competition in February next. Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 28 at the date of examination, and must possess a diploma in, or licence to practise, surgery, as well as a degree in, or licence to practise, medicine. Successful candidates will be required to attend a four months' course at the Army Medical School at Netley, during which period they will receive an allowance to cover cost of maintenance.

The *Ecclesiastical Establishment* in India consists of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lahore, and Rangoon (whose names will be found at page 384), and 160 Chaplains. Certain allowances are also paid from Indian revenues to other clergymen, and to priests and ministers of other denominations when ministering to British regiments.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1884 and 1885.*

The figures are conventional, sterling £1=10 Rupees.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

	1883–84.	1884–85.
Principal Heads of Revenue:		
Land Revenue	£22,361,899	£21,832,211
Opium	9,556,501	8,816,469
Salt	6,145,413	6,507,236
Stamps	3,513,201	3,606,622
Excise	3,836,961	4,011,867
Provincial Rates	2,878,731	2,791,461
Customs	1,187,266	1,029,943
Assessed Taxes	526,087	511,828
Forest	1,052,900	986,984
Registration	258,955	286,784
Tributes (Nat. States)	720,487	699,017
Total	£52,038,401	£51,080,422
Interest	£856,255	£711,011
Post Office, Telegraph, Mint:		
Post Office	1,018,743	1,047,130
Telegraph	527,138	570,552
Mint	131,456	180,164
Total	£1,677,337	£1,797,846
Receipts by Civil Departments:		
Law and Justice	573,859	546,059
Police	311,874	319,400
Marine	192,867	165,974
Education	204,427	203,291
Medical	55,523	53,084
Minor Departments	89,968	85,336
Total	£1,428,518	£1,373,144
Miscellaneous:		
In aid of pensions, &c.	325,575	321,007
Stationery and Printing	50,595	47,541
Exchange	60,817	12,383
Miscellaneous	311,224	342,954
Total	£748,211	£723,885
Railways:		
State Railways (Gross Traffic Receipts)	8,268,765	8,419,213
Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,688,143	3,478,300
Subsidized Cos. (Interest)	3,249	618
Total	£11,960,157	£11,898,131
Irrigation:		
Major Wks.: Direct Rcpts.	936,581	1,075,131
" Port. of Land Rev. due to Irrigation	534,126	465,817
Minor Works & Navigtn.	141,872	135,027
Total	£1,612,579	£1,675,975
Buildings and Roads:		
Military Works	44,062	40,415
Civil Works	508,051	574,682
Total	£552,113	£615,097
Receipts by Military Depts:		
Army: Effective	884,065	767,763
" Non-effective	80,446	47,407
Operations in Egypt	3,708	—
Total	£968,219	£815,170
Total Revenues	£71,841,790	£70,690,681

* The reader who compares these figures with those given in last year's Almanack will find some apparent discrepancies; they arise from a reform adopted this year for the first time in the manner of presenting the Indian accounts. The balance-sheet for 1883–84 has also been recast on similar lines.

Expenditure.

	1883-84.	1884-85.
Direct Demands on the Revenues:		
Refunds and Drawbacks	£ 388,270	£ 200,836
Assignments & Cmpens.	1,238,840	1,275,442
Land Revenue	3,329,206	3,363,387
Opium	1,854,983	2,966,640
Salt.....	447,574	449,328
Stamps.....	115,450	141,435
Excise	92,359	103,669
Provincial Rates	54,547	50,660
Customs	139,345	136,860
Assessed Taxes.....	13,214	12,936
Forest	650,715	679,397
Registration	167,091	178,465
Total.....	£8,491,594	£9,559,055
Interest:		
On Debt (excl. Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,066,357	4,137,065
On other Obligations ..	458,406	482,378
Total.....	£4,524,763	£4,619,443
Post Office, Telegraph, & Mint:		
Post Office	1,258,814	1,270,454
Telegraph	697,892	788,435
Mint	81,350	86,360
Total.....	£2,038,056	£2,145,249
Salaries & Expenses of Civil Depts.:		
General Administration	£1,653,074	£1,666,925
Law and Justice	3,238,896	3,305,978
Police.....	2,761,054	2,832,725
Marine (inc. River Nvgn.)	634,536	531,973
Education	1,184,227	1,238,787
Ecclesiastical.....	159,183	166,411
Medical.....	718,532	743,722
Political	538,616	799,028
Minor Departments....	474,205	457,618
Total.....	£11,362,323	£11,743,167
Miscellaneous Civil Charges:		
Territorl. & Pol. Pensns.	768,482	671,349
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ..	269,915	261,306
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	2,480,072	2,546,006
Stationery & Printing..	511,369	544,926
Miscellaneous.....	274,593	292,342
Total.....	£4,304,431	£4,315,929
Famine, Relief, & Insurance:		
Famine Relief	9,205	7,350
Cons. of Protective Rys.	649,248	946,457
,, ,, Irrig. Wks.	283,223	253,046
Reduction of Debt	581,137	341,504
Total.....	£1,522,813	£1,548,357
Construction of Railways:	—£176,295	£263,501
Railway Revenue Account:		
State Rys. (Wkg. Exp.)	3,890,122	4,212,896
,, ,, (Int. on Debt)	2,167,668	2,397,116
,, ,, (Annuities in pur. of Rys.)	1,478,043	1,517,174
,, ,, (Int. on Cap. depsd. by Cos.)	85,396	118,170
Guar. Cos. (Surplus Profits)	637,272	492,952
,, ,, (Interest)....	4,047,246	4,028,654
Subsidized Companies (Land, &c.)	54,573	39,551
Subsidized Companies (Advances of Inter.)	34,154	45,239
Miscellaneous Ry. Exp.	—129,405	97,554
Total.....	£12,265,069	£12,949,306

Expenditure—cont.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Irrigation:		
Major Wks.: Wkg. Exp.	514,847	571,780
,, ,, Int. on Debt	893,665	932,004
Minor Works & Navigtn.	751,267	745,200
Total.....	£2,159,779	£2,248,984
Buildings and Roads:		
Military Works.....	1,019,459	949,647
Civil Works.....	4,791,308	4,059,630
Total.....	£5,810,767	£5,009,277
Army Services:		
Army: Effective	13,146,981	13,208,192
,, Non-effective ..	4,921,267	3,755,611
Operations in Egypt ..	55,444	—
Total.....	£18,123,692	£16,963,803
Total Revenues	£70,426,992	£71,366,071
Deduct net amount of Prov. Expnd. defrayed from Prov. Balances	464,679	288,944
Total Expend. charged against Revenue ..	£69,962,313	£71,077,127

The following is a Table of Revenue and Expenditure, up to 1885, in each decade since 1839-40, and for the year 1884-85, together with the totals of all the years between those dates, the values being stated approximately at the conventional rate of £1=Rs. 10. It should be borne in mind that the area of British territory in India has risen since 1840 from 616,000 to 868,000 square miles :—

Revenue.

	Land.	Opium.	Taxes.	Public Works.	Tribute & other.	Total.
	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £
1839-40	12·48	·78	5·43	—	1·46	20·15
1849-50	15·79	4·50	5·85	—	1·27	27·41
1859-60	18·76	5·89	9·62	·72	4·72	39·71
1869-70	21·56	7·95	14·06	·96	6·37	50·90
1879-80	21·86	10·32	19·15	9·14	7·67	68·14
1884 85	21·83	8·81	18·74	14·19	7·12	70·69
Totals 46 yrs.	842·83	294·53	519·49	128·89	194·00	1979·74

Expenditure.

	Collection.	Civil Admin.	Interest.	Army.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil £
1839-40..	4·74	5·83	2·17	9·28	·21	·00	22·23
1849-50..	6·06	6·00	3·04	11·39	·35	·01	26·85
1859-60..	6·68	10·09	4·61	23·50	5·17	·43	50·48
1869-70..	9·23	10·31	5·61	16·33	6·89	2·41	50·78
1879-80..	7·96	10·34	4·97	21·71	16·09	9·26	69·33
1884-85..	8·08	11·74	4·62	16·96	20·47	9 21	71·08
Totals 46 Yrs.	334·38	379·55	190·03	692·87	293·72	145·03	2035·58

PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1885.

(These figures are shown under the old form of accounts. Hence the discrepancies with the totals of the previous statements.)

PROVINCES.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
India	£12,920,439	£18,831,936
Bengal.....	17,650,883	8,836,073
N.-W. Provinces & Oudh	9,161,162	4,568,106
Punjaub.....	5,015,538	3,407,512
Central Provinces	1,581,660	1,066,690
British Burmah	2,559,127	1,558,010
Assam.....	893,907	650,855
Madras	9,258,220	7,812,288
Bombay (with Sind)..	11,317,970	9,794,443
England.....	£256,954	£14,239,682
Total	£70,615,860	£70,765,595

The INDIAN DEBT on the 31st March, 1886, stood at £166,931,000, as compared with £162,454,748 in the previous year. Of the latter sum, £93,183,660 was held in India, and £69,271,088 in England. The total charge for interest on debt in 1884–85 was £7,466,185. In the preceding statement of expenditure £4,137,065 of this total is charged under Interest on Debt (excl. Railways and Irrigation Works), £2,397,116 is charged under Railway Revenue Account, and £932,004 under Irrigation.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—The growth of the poppy in *British India* is strictly confined to the districts of Behar and Benares in Bengal, and its manufacture has been a Government monopoly for more than a hundred years. The cultivators undertake to deliver the whole of the produce at the contract price of Rs. 4·8 and Rs. 5 per seer (2 lbs.), and when the crop is ripe the juice is collected and sent to the Government Agencies at Ghazipur and Patna. Here it is dried to a certain consistency, and packed in chests containing about 130 lbs. each. It is then sent down to Calcutta, disposed of by auction at monthly sales, and exported. In the year ending 31st March, 1885, 46,698 chests were thus sold for £6,277,111, at a rate slightly exceeding Rs. 1,295 per chest. Deducting £2,960,939 for cost of cultivation and manufacture, the net profit from this Bengal "export" or "provision" opium was £3,316,172. In addition to this, 5,552 chests of Bengal opium were issued to the Excise Department to meet the consumption in India itself. The number of chests of Bengal opium in reserve for export on 31st March, 1885, was 55,790; 2,599 chests were also in store for the Excise Department.

A large quantity of opium, amounting in 1884–85 to 39,039 chests, is also exported from Bombay, the whole of which is grown in the Native States of Central India, and goes by the name of Malwa Opium, because that district supplies the greater part of it. A duty of Rs. 650, Rs. 675, or Rs. 700 per chest, according as the opium comes from Malwa, Ajmere, or Ahmedabad, is levied upon it when it enters British territory, and the receipts from this source in 1884–85 amounted to £2,539,358, which was almost entirely clear gain to the Government, the cost of collecting the duty being insignificant. The total net revenue from the two sources—Bengal and the Native States—was £5,849,829.

Nearly the whole of this opium is exported to China, and according to a calculation of the British Inspector-General of Customs, is consumed by one million persons, or at the most 0·33 per cent. of the population. This quantity of opium pays the Chinese Government about £1,920,000, and is sold to the consumer for £15,400,000, which is equal, according to the calculation above referred to, to the expenditure of £42,192 daily by 1,023,000 persons, or about 9·9 annas by each individual.

GROSS AMOUNT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (excluding Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged to Revenue) IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND, SHOWING SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY IN EACH OF THE UNDER-MENTIONED OFFICIAL YEARS.

(*Throughout this statement £1 represents 10 Rupees, or their equivalent, whether the transactions have taken place in England or in India.*)

OFFICIAL YEARS ended 31 March.	GROSS REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.			NET REVENUE IN INDIA.	NET EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND.	SURPLUS.	DEFICIENCY.
	IN INDIA.	IN ENGLAND (including Exchange)	TOTAL. Cols. 1, 2.	IN INDIA.	IN ENGLAND (including Exchange)	TOTAL. Cols. 4, 5.	Cols. 1,—4.	Cols. 5,—2.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1876..	58,641,305	323,854	58,965,159	43,129,809	14,246,095	57,375,904	15,511,496	13,922,241	1,589,255	—
1877..	58,373,246	278,661	58,651,907	45,475,165	15,760,918	61,236,083	12,898,081	15,482,257	—	2,584,176
1878.	61,649,973	322,508	61,972,481	50,032,505	16,202,016	66,234,521	11,617,468	15,879,508	—	4,262,040
1879..	64,901,709	292,311	65,194,020	46,265,498	16,794,424	63,059,922	18,636,211	16,502,113	2,134,098	—
1880..	68,049,073	384,084	68,433,157	52,174,906	17,486,144	69,661,050	15,874,167	17,102,060	—	1,227,893
1881..	70,391,479	3,898,633	74,290,112	60,580,794	17,340,712	77,921,506	9,810,685	13,442,079	—	3,631,394
1882..	72,474,543	3,210,444	75,684,987	54,719,905	17,369,631	72,089,536	17,754,638	14,159,187	3,595,451	—
1883..	69,283,241	985,096	70,278,337	52,267,505	17,335,995	69,603,500	17,015,736	16,350,899	674,837	—
1884..	71,522,453	319,337	71,841,790	51,497,561	18,464,752	69,962,313	20,024,892	18,145,415	1,879,477	—
1885..	70,371,289	319,392	70,690,681	53,549,721	17,527,406	71,077,127	16,821,568	17,208,014	—	386,446
Total for 10 years.	665,668,311	10,334,320	676,002,631	509,693,369	168,528,093	678,221,462	155,974,942	158,193,773	9,873,118	12,091,949 Net 2,218,831

TRADE OF INDIA IN 1885-86.

The foreign trade continued to be depressed. It was, however, slightly larger than in 1884-85, amounting to Rs. 1'52'20'50'590, as compared with Rs. 1'52'11'60'171. But although more than 7½ per cent. below the value of the trade in 1883-84, it was larger than the trade of any other year, and Rs. 58'38'00'000 more than in 1873-74. In the years from 1875-76 to 1884-85 imports of merchandise had risen Rs. 18'40'00'000, and exports Rs. 26'80'00'000. The proportion per head of the population is, however, less than 6 rupees against £17 10*s.* in the United Kingdom.

The average annual excess of exports over imports in the last seven years has been 17'50 lacs. The import trade however is increasing, as it should, somewhat faster than the exports. The actual figures for 1885-86 are: imports of merchandise, 51'81 lacs; of treasure, 15'48 lacs; total 67'28 lacs: exports of merchandise, 84'92 lacs; of treasure, 1'11 lacs; total 83'80 lacs; making a grand total of 152'20 lacs.

All imports are now free, excepting arms and ammunition, opium, liquors, and salt. It was thought that the entire removal of the duty on cotton manufactures might be detrimental to Indian manufactures, but it has not been so. On the contrary, the value of Indian cotton yarn and piece goods exported has increased from Rs. 74'09'593 in 1876 to Rs. 3'56'87'405 in 1885-86. The business is, however, said to be no longer profitable.

The total values of the imports and exports respectively of merchandise for the several provinces of British India were as follows for the year ending March 31st, 1886:—Bombay, Rs. 22'01'43'302, Rs. 31'29'83'576; Bengal, Rs. 19'98'56'394, Rs. 33'11'20'692; Madras, Rs. 4'25'03'569, Rs. 8'26'44'123; British Burmah, Rs. 3'41'98'154, Rs. 6'78'03'690; Sind, Rs. 2'14'14'386, Rs. 4'37'26'320. The value of the treasure imported and exported was Rs. 16'58'60'384, of which Bombay contributed Rs. 13'38'21'432, and Calcutta Rs. 2'73'72'339.

Imports of gold have declined in 1885-86 from Rs. 4'67'19'365 to Rs. 2'76'29'347; the net result for the last five years having been an import of 22'67 lacs, a sure sign of prosperity, because, not being used for coinage, it is an article of merchandise, and is almost entirely converted into ornament, in accordance with the Eastern method of investing savings.

The net imports of silver in the last six years has been 38'12 lacs, of which seven-eighths came from England, Italy, and China.

The bills and telegraphic transfers sold by the Secretary of State on India during the year amounted to Rs. 13'53'25'000, realizing £10,292,692 (true sterling), the average rate being 1*s.* 6'254*d.* This sum represents a portion of the excess of exports from India over imports, as well as the cost of the home charges. To obviate the necessity for a double remittance of specie, an exchange is effected; the merchants purchase the Bills of the Council of India in London in sterling money, and receive the equivalent in rupees in India from the Government Treasuries at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

The total number of vessels which entered and cleared at Indian ports from and to foreign countries in 1885-86 was 10,562, with a tonnage of 7,294,589, as compared with 10,338 vessels with a tonnage of 6,649,770 in 1884-85. The size of vessels trading to India is constantly increasing. The percentage of steam tonnage passing the Suez Canal further declined in 1886 from 65 to 64; 79'1 per cent. of the total tonnage of the year was British.

The following statement exhibits the principal articles of the foreign trade of India, the figures being those of 1885-86:—

Imports.	Lacs Rs.	Exports.	Lacs Rs.
Cotton manfs.	20,59'7	Cotton	10,77'7
Metals	4,76'7	Opium	10,73'6
Cotton twist..	3,17'2	Rice..	9,16'7
Railway plant	2,01'8	Seeds	8,77'4
Silk(raw&man.)	1,66'6	Wheat	8,00'2
Sugar (refined)	1,45'6	Jute(raw&man.)	5,34'0
Coal, &c... ..	1,30.8	Hides	5,33'5
Liquors	1,29'6	Tea	4,30'6
Woollen Goods	1,24'7	Indigo	3,78'3
Provisions ..	1,19'2	Cotton twist..	2,75'5
Machinery ..	99'1	Coffee	1,34'8
Apparel	93'2	Wool(raw&man.)	90'3
Chemicals, Drugs, &c.	86'2	Cotton goods..	81'3
Oils	85'2	Silk(raw&man.)	64'3
Hardware & Cutlery ..	77'7	Lac	58'3
Spices	71'9	Teakwood ..	55'0
Salt	59'6	Sugar	52'5
Glass	50'5		

The foreign sea-going trade of India in 1885-86 was distributed in the following order:—

Countries.	Merchandise and Treasure. Imports and Exports.	Percentage on Total Trade of India.
	Lacs Rs.	
United Kingdom ..	84,63'9	55'61
China (Hong Kong)	13,30'5	8'74
France	7,40'8	4'87
Straits Settlements	5,39'0	3'54
China (Treaty Ports)	5,09'8	3'35
Italy	4,54'9	2'99
United States.....	4,48'3	2'95
Belgium	3,99'7	2'63
Egypt	3,55'4	2'34
Ceylon	2,90'8	1'91
Austria	2,66'8	1'75
Persia	2,10'4	1'38
Mauritius.....	2,06'2	1'35
Arabia	1,67'6	1'1
Australia (including New Zealand, &c.)	1,56'8	1'03
Aden	93'8	0'616
Zanzibar	79'8	0'524
Turkey in Asia	76'7	0'504
Holland	54'1	0'355
Malta.....	53'9	0'354
Germany	52'8	0'347
Other countries	2,05'4	1'35

Frontier Land Trade.—The registration of the trade which crosses the land frontier of British India is defective, but constant efforts are made to render it more complete and accurate. The registered figures for 1885-86 were (including

treasure)—imported 5,19·34 lacs, and exported 7,21·01 lacs—as follows:—

Principal Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
	Lacs.	Lacs.
Baluchistan and Southern Afghanistan	10·6	316·4
Cabul, Tirah, and Bajaur	23·	53·7
Cashmere	49·1	38·
Ladakh	3·7	3·4
Nepaul	1,40·6	95·7
Sikkim and Thibet	6·8	2·7
Total of all countries, including Upper Burmah	5,19·3	7,21·0
Excess of exports	2·01·7	

In these totals the trade between Lower and Upper Burmah has been included, though part of the year the latter was a British province. The trade between Upper Burmah and China is estimated at 1·10 lacs, of which 70 lacs represent imports.

The following is a list of the frontier provinces of British India and the foreign countries adjoining them with which they have trade relations:—

Sind.—Lus Bela, Khelat, Khorasan, Kandahar, Pishin, Girishk, Ghuzni, and Cabul to a small extent.

Punjaub.—Sewestan, Tirah, Bajaur, Cashmere, Ladakh, Cabul, portion of Thibet.

North-West Provinces & Oudh.—Thibet, Nepaul.

Bengal.—Nepaul, Bhutan, and Sikkim.

Assam.—Towang, Bhutan, Duffla and Aka Hills, Naga and Mishmi Hills, Manipur, Lushai Hills, and Hill Tipperah.

Burmah.—China, Karennee, Shan States, Zimmay, and Siam.

In 1885–86 the imports declined 6 per cent., while the exports increased 18 per cent., but almost the whole of this increase consisted of railway stores for the Sind-Peshin Railway.

The export trade through Afghanistan is much checked by the restrictive policy adopted by the Russian Government towards British Indian trade.

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH INDIA ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1881.

Provinces, etc., under the Administration of:	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.	Number per Square Mile.
The Governor-General of India—				
Ajmere and Mhairwara	2,711	739	460,722	169·9
Berar	17,711	5,585	2,672,673	150·9
Coorg	1,583	503	178,302	112·6
Andaman Islands (Port Blair)	880	51	14,628*	16·6
Governors—				
Madras	139,900	52,050	30,868,504	220·6
Bombay (including Sind and Aden)	124,192	24,605	16,489,274	132·8
Lieutenant-Governors—				
Bengal	150,588	248,706	66,691,456	442·8
North-West Provinces and Oudh	106,111	105,422	44,107,869	415·6
Punjaub	106,632	34,324	18,850,437	176·7
Chief Commissioners—				
Assam	46,341	22,408	4,881,426	105·3
Lower Burmah†	87,220	15,857	3,736,771	42·8
Central Provinces	84,445	34,612	9,838,791	116·5
Total British India	868,314	544,862	198,790,853	228·9
Native States—				
Baroda	8,570	3,012	2,185,005	254·7
Central India Agency	75,079	31,506	9,261,907	123·4
Hyderabad	81,807	20,398	9,845,594	120·3
Mysore	24,723	17,655	4,186,188	169·3
Rajputana Agency	129,750	30,001	10,268,392	79·1
Bengal	36,634	16,059	2,845,405	77·6
North-West Provinces	5,125	3,322	741,750	144·2
Punjaub	35,817	18,546	3,861,683	107·8
Central Provinces	28,834	11,242	1,709,720	59·3
Madras	9,638	4,971	3,344,849	359·4
Bombay	73,753	13,191	6,941,249	94·1
Total Native States	509,730	169,903	55,150,456	108·4
Grand Total India (1881)	1,378,044	714,765	253,982,595	184·3

* Excluding Aborigines, estimated at 6,000.

† The province of Upper Burmah recently annexed is estimated to have an area of 140,000 square miles and a population of 3½ millions.

In India, including the Native States, there were (1881) nearly 254 millions of inhabitants, 188 millions being Hindoos, and 50 millions Mohammedans. Of 130 million males, 51 millions are dependent on agricultural pursuits, 13½ millions on various industries; 7¼ millions are labourers, and 2 millions are in domestic service. There are 714,759 villages, townships, &c. (544,856 being in British Territory, and 169,903 in the Native States), nearly half of these being villages with less than 200 inhabitants. The average number of inhabitants is 229 per square mile (varying between more than 442 in Bengal to less than 43 in British Burmah). There are 53 towns with a population of more than 50,000, the seven largest being—Bombay, 773,196; Calcutta, 816,593; Madras, 405,848; Lucknow, 261,303; Benares, 199,700; Delhi, 173,393; Patna, 170,654. The

largest town among the Native States is Haidarabad, with a population of 354,962. The total number of British-born subjects in 1881 was 89,798 (76,188 males, 13,610 females).

DISTRIBUTION OF THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the POPULATION of INDIA under EDUCATION, according to the Census of 1881.

Religions.	Males.					Females.				
	Under Instruction.	Not under Instruction, and able to Read and Write.	Not under Instruction, and unable to Read and Write.	Unspecified.	Total Males.	Under Instruction.	Not under Instrctn. and able to Read and Write.	Not under Instruction and unable to Read and Write.	Unspecified.	Total Females.
Hindu	2,029,585	5,581,642	77,131,461	11,266,539	96,009,227	61,590	138,840	81,710,173	10,017,620	91,928,223
Mohammedan	510,449	967,154	23,389,476	893.361	25,760,440	26,062	37,178	23,509,622	788,283	24,361,145
Aboriginal	5,343	5,386	2,432,303	775,398	3,218,430	839	531	2,445,710	761,001	3,208,081
Buddhist.....	201,860	650,914	879,564	38,840	1,771,178	26,190	25,063	1,561,312	35,141	1,647,706
Christian.....	61,639	180,194	406,475	320,580	968,888	33,712	61,028	481,219	317,787	893.746
Sikh	17,291	68,607	959,710	890	1,046,498	538	913	804,860	617	806,928
Jain	37,781	163,917	216,400	222,060	640,158	829	1,553	372,607	206,749	581,738
Jew	894	1,769	2,599	566	5,828	342	508	4,490	781	6,181
Parsee	9,585	22,113	11,775	125	43,598	4,331	11,050	26,313	105	41,799
Others	5,144	5,016	406,594	58,852	477,606	835	483	416,621	56,484	474,423
Total...	2,879,571	7,646,712	105,838,357	13,577,211	129,941,851	155,268	277,207	111,332,927	12,184,568	123,949,970

Note.—Difference in totals of Males and Females in this Table, as compared with grand total in Tables above, arises from the population of Aden and Andaman Islands not being included in these columns.

RAILWAYS.—The number of miles open for traffic on 31st March, 1886, was 12,376; in addition there were 3,767 miles of line then under construction, or already sanctioned for construction. The total amount of capital expended on Railways (including steamboat services and ferries) up to 31st December, 1885, was (at the conventional rate of Rs. 10 = £1) £161,917,840 (£71,032,838 by Guaranteed Companies, £82,255,391 on State lines, including the purchased lines, £3,808,232 on assisted companies' lines, and £4,821,379 on Native State lines). The net receipts up to 31st December, 1885, were £9,126,331, or a return of £5·64 per cent. on the capital sunk, against £7,910,068, or a return of £5·27 per cent., in 1884; the number of passengers increased from less than 74 to nearly 81 millions, while the goods traffic increased from considerably below 17 million tons to very nearly 19 million tons. The length of *telegraph* lines in India on 31st March, 1885, was 25,387 miles, constructed at a cost of £3,537,992.

The ARMY in India numbered in 1884–85 about 189,000 officers and men (European 63,000, Native 126,000). A considerable addition to the Native Army was sanctioned in 1885, viz., Cavalry, 5,000; Goorkha regiments, 5,000; and general Native Infantry, 10,000 to 12,000. An addition of 10,000 to the European Army has also been required. For police duties and frontier service this force is supplemented by about 144,000 Native Police, officered mainly by Europeans.

The military operations of importance during the years 1884–85 and 1885–86 were the expedition to the Zhob Valley, on the North-west Frontier, to punish the Kakar and Musakhel tribes for their raids on British territory; the Indian expeditionary force that was despatched to Suakim to co-operate with the British Army there; and the war in Burmah, which lasted less than two months from the time the frontier was crossed to the date of the capture of Mandalay, the surrender of King Theebaw, and the annexation of his kingdom.

The area of FORESTS, either belonging to the state or to some extent protected by it, and contributing towards its revenue, amounted, in 1884-85, to over 80,000 square miles, or nearly 10 per cent. of the area of British India.

EDUCATION has made steady progress of late years. The number of educational institutions in 1884–85 was 141,137, and the number of students was 3,437,553, as compared with 60,827 schools and 1,816,124 students in 1877–78. Of the institutions, 15,297 were maintained by the State, and 77,688 aided by grants. The remainder were private and unaided. The policy of the Government aims principally at improving and extending elementary education. There are four Universities in India, founded on the model of the University of London, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Punjaub University.

The INDIAN MUNICIPALITIES began for the most part in 1884–85 to enjoy the more popular system of representation granted to them by Lord Ripon's measures of Local Self Government. The result appears to have been successful. The number of Municipalities in India is now 749; Bombay and the Punjaub claiming the largest shares. Their taxation, spread over a population within municipal limits of 14,271,174, gives an average of 2*s.* 6*d.* a head. In several provinces local self-government by means of representative District Boards has also been largely introduced for rural districts.

LEGISLATION IN INDIA IN 1886.

The only legislative measure of first importance passed during the year 1886 was the Income Tax Act, which came into force from the 1st April, 1886. Besides repealing the Acts under which the Licence Tax was levied, this Act imposes a tax on all incomes derived from sources other than agriculture at the rate of 5 pies in the Rupee (nearly 3 p. c.). Incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000 a year, however, only pay at the rate of 4 pies in the Rupee (rather over 2 p. c.), and incomes under Rs. 500 a year are altogether exempt. Interest on Stock notes, and incomes derived from property devoted solely to religious and charitable purposes, and profits of shipping companies having their centre outside of India, are also exempt.

THE following accounts of the different British Colonies and Possessions have been revised by the Local Governments, to whom the Editor begs to return his warmest thanks. They will frequently be found to differ from statistics prepared and published by authority in this country, especially the Values of Imports and Exports, the mode of valuation in the Colonies being different from that adopted by the British Custom-house authorities.

ADEN.

Aden consists of a peninsula and town on the south coast of the province of Yemen, in Arabia Felix, situate in lat. 12° 47′ N. and long. 45° 10′ E. The British possessions include the main peninsula and the opposite peninsula of Little Aden, together with a strip of territory recently purchased, extending for about 3 miles inland—the total area being about 70 square miles. The peninsula, which is fortified, was captured by the British in 1839: it is of volcanic origin, and the hills attain an altitude of 1,775 feet. The town is on the north-east side of the peninsula, in a deep hollow formed by the crater of an extinct volcano, and surrounded on all sides by high naked rocks. Large numbers of wells are found in various parts of the neighbourhood, but the water is of very limited quantity, and has a brackish, unpleasant taste. The climate is dependent to a large extent upon the monsoons, and is not considered unhealthy in spite of its extreme heat. The harbour on the west side of the isthmus is regarded as the best in Arabia: there is a second harbour on the east side of the isthmus.

The Island of PERIM, at the entrance of the Red Sea (lat. 12° 40′ N., long. 43° 23′ E.), which is garrisoned by fifty native infantry, is a dependency of Aden, and was first occupied by the British for the purpose of building a lighthouse upon it. The population of Aden in 1881, including troops and followers, was 35,165. It forms one of the links in the chain of British fortified coaling positions on the Eastern highway. The city itself is ancient, and was formerly very celebrated. The enormous trade which it maintained with China and India during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries helped greatly to make it the *entrepôt* of the riches of the East. The discovery of the passage round the Cape put an end to its importance and ruined its trade. In 1839 it came into the hands of the British; it was then a wretched place, with a population of 600; now it is not only of special military value as commanding the Red Sea, but also commercially as a centre of trade with the surrounding countries. The harbour is visited annually by upwards of 1,500 vessels. The value of the sea imports in 1882–83 was £2,014,580, and the exports aggregated £1,448,890. There is also a land import trade to the value of £201,428, and the exports to the interior in 1882–83 amounted to £79,480. The principal articles of import from the West are coals, cotton piece-goods, &c., and silk. The exports, which are all received from the neighbouring countries, consist of Arabian and African coffee, African dyes, feathers, gums, and hides; Red Sea mother-o'-pearl, Zanzibar spices, Mauritius sugar, and Indian tobacco. Nothing is manufactured in Aden except water and salt. About 56° E. long., east-north-east from Aden, is the well-known group called the Kooria Mooria Islands, which were ceded to the English government in 1854 by the Sultan of Muscat. They are famous by reason of the abundance of guano found upon them.

Aden is subject to the Government of Bombay, and a small amount of revenue is obtained from stamps, excise, opium, salt, and arms. Local taxes are raised for municipal purposes. The average annual expenditure is about £133,333, the receipts seldom reaching £83,300.

The Settlement is presided over by a political Resident, who combines the duties of military commandant and civil governor.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1885 ..	£210,732
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885.....	216,030
Resident, Brig.-Gen. A. G. F. Hogg, Bo. S.C.	£270
1st Assist. to Resid., Maj. F. M. Hunter, C.B..	80
2nd do., Capt. C. W. H. Sealy, Bo. S.C.....	
Magistrate, Capt. W. B. Kennedy	71
Port Officer, W. K. Thyne, Bo. U.C.S.	61
Port Surgeon, Surgeon-Major E. Colson	84
Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Streeten, M.A.	500
Native Interpreter, Saleh Jaffer	25

SOCOTRA,

an island in the Arabian Sea, 150 miles E.N.E. of Cape Guardafui, the eastern extremity of Africa, in the direct line of communication with India. Its length east and west is about 138 miles, with an extreme breadth of about 40 miles; the area is computed at 3,000 square miles. Socotra is subject to the Sultan of Keshin, a small territory on the opposite Arabian coast. After various attempts, since 1500, by the British and other European nations to obtain possession of the island, a treaty was signed in January, 1876, by which, for a small subsidy, the Sultan engaged never to cede Socotra to any foreign Power, nor to allow any settlement to be made on it without the consent of the British Government. [It was annexed by Brig.-Gen. Hogg, October 30, 1886.] The shores are mostly bold and rocky, but on the north there are several bays that afford fairly good shelter to vessels. The only fertile parts of the island are in the east and north; the leading natural production being aloes, said to be the finest in the world. The inhabitants number about 4,000, and are a mongrel race of aborigines and Bedouin Arabs: in their habits they are almost entirely nomadic.

Resident (at Aden), Brig.-Gen. A. G. F. Hogg.

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 53′—9° 51′ N. lat. and 79° 42′—81° 55′ E. long.; its area is about 24,702 square miles, or one-sixth less than that of Ireland. Its greatest length is, from north to south, 266 miles; and greatest width 140 miles from east to west. In 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the island, but 150 years later were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1795 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but six years after, in 1801, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. At the end of 1885 it

contained a population of 2,825,090, of whom the most numerous are the Singhalese, descendants of colonists from the Valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island B.C. 543. The proportion of Europeans to natives is less than two per thousand, the distribution being as follows:—Singhalese, 1,920,000; Tamils, 687,000; Moormen, 182,000; other native races, 13,000; burghers (natives of European descent), 18,000; Europeans, 5,000. The climate, although purely tropical, is healthy; there are no extremes of temperature, and throughout the low country the thermometer varies little in the course of the year, the mean temperature at Colombo being nearly 81° F. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are March, April, and May. In June, 1886, there were 177 miles of railway open, and 40 more projected; post-offices numbered 122, and there were 1,151 miles of telegraph wires. The chief articles of export are coffee, tea, cinchona, cardamoms, cinnamon, cacao, coir-stuff, copperah, cocoanut-oil, plumbago, and tobacco. Ceylon is still a land of pearls and precious stones, and the pearl fishery alone is sometimes a really valuable source of revenue, the Government share in 1881 being £59,900. The manufacture of salt remains a government monopoly, yielding a profit of from £80,000 to £90,000 per annum. The staple production of the island is coffee, of which in 1875 (the year of maximum prosperity) nearly 1,000,000 cwts.—valued at £5,000,000—were exported. Since 1877 more than 100,000 acres have been planted with tea, and the export has risen already from 2,105 lbs. to 9,000,000 lbs. Cacao is fast becoming an important item; so, too, are india-rubber, tapioca, and vanilla. The export of cinnamon was for long a government monopoly, but all restrictions, both as to growth and export, having been removed, the amount exported in 1883 exceeded 2,335,000 lbs. About one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas were (1884) as follows:—Rice, 600,000 acres; coffee, nearly 300,000 acres; cocoa-nuts, 560,000 acres; cinchona, 33,000 acres; cinnamon, 35,000 acres; and various palms, 60,000 acres. The returns of live stock for the same year run thus:—Horned cattle, 963,896; horses, 3,683; goats, 82,341; sheep, 53,757. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, ivory and tortoise-shell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving.

Public revenue, 1885	*£1,182,301
Public expenditure, 1885	1,261,121
Public debt, 1885	2,284,094
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	1,053,964
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	1,955,959
Total goods imported, 1885	4,087,932
Specie imported, 1885	434,302
Total goods exported, 1885	3,384,412
Specie exported, 1885	193,828

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members and a Legislative Council of fifteen, including the Executive Council.

The COCOS or KEELING ISLANDS, situated in the Bay of Bengal, between 11° 50′ and 12° 45′ N. lat., 96° 50′ E. long., are included within the colony. The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO also, to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator, is tributary to the government of that island, to which the Sultan sends an annual embassy.

CAPITAL, Colombo. Population in 1885, 120,000.

Governor, Hon. Sir Art. H. Gordon, G.C.M.G.*	£8,000
Priv. Secs., F. P. Murray, G. Brown	
Cl. Sec. & Lt.-Gov., Sir C. C. Smith, K.C.M.G.	2,400
Com. Forces, Mj.-Gen. Sir J. C. McLeod, K.C.B.	2,348
Treasurer, Hon. W. D. Wright	1,800
Auditor-General, Hon. W. H. Ravenscroft	1,800
Surv.-Gen., Hon. Lt.-Col. Clarke, C.M.G., R.A.	1,206
Director Pub. Works, R. MacBride	1,200
Asst. Col. Secretary, G. T. M. O'Brien	1,200
Chief Justice, Sir Bruce L. Burnside	2,250
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. L. B. Clarence	1,800
Junior do., Hon. Henry Dias	1,800
Attorney-General, Hon. Francis Fleming	1,800
Postmaster-General, T. E. B. Skinner	1,440
Govt. Agent, Western Prov., F. R. Saunders	1,800
,, ,, *Central* ,, W. G. Sharp	1,800
,, ,, *Northern* ,, T. Twynam	1,800

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

These Settlements (so called from their situation in the Straits of Malacca), comprising Singapore, Penang (known officially as Prince of Wales Island), with Province Wellesley and the Dindings, and Malacca, have an entire area of about 1,385 square miles, with a population in 1881 of 423,384. The great bulk of the population consists of Chinese and Malays in almost equal numbers, the former amounting to 174,327, and the latter to 174,326. There were in addition 40,332 natives of India, 3,499 Europeans, the remainder being composed mostly of Arabs, Javanese, Bugis, and other eastern races.

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises an area of 206 square miles, and a population of 155,000. It was purchased by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819. The seat of Government, for all the settlements, is the town of Singapore, situate in lat. 1° 16′ N. and long. 103° 53′ E., with 139,208 inhabitants in 1881. It is a great commercial and shipping emporium. For its defence several batteries to carry heavy guns have been constructed, at a cost of nearly £100,000, paid by the colony, for which the Imperial Government has engaged to furnish guns. The number of ships entering in 1884, exclusive of native craft, was 2,951, with a tonnage of 2,288,118, and crews numbering 116,237. The total for the whole colony was 5,848, with a tonnage of 3,634,174; cleared 5,759, tonnage, 3,576,493. The total native craft entered at all three ports during the same year was 9,417 (tonnage, 266,594), with crews numbering 70,732. The climate is well suited for Europeans. There are excellent docks. It is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything; the opium and spirit trades are farmed out to Chinese. There are many wealthy and intelligent Chinese merchants in the Colony.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, comprises an area of about 659 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in

* These amounts of money are reckoned on the nominal value of a rupee, viz., 2s., but as the rupee varies in value from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 11d., the sterling equivalent of any payment made in rupees must fluctuate with the rate of exchange. The various amounts in Ceylon and in other parts paid in rupees may therefore be regarded as being generally one-sixth less than the amounts given in this list.

1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the English, and finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, 17th March, 1824. The population in 1881 was 93,579.
Resident Councillor, Hon. D. F. A. Hervey.

PENANG, OR PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay peninsula, in lat. 5° 18′ N., long. 100° 4′ E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kědah. Area, 107 square miles; population, including Wellesley, in 1881, 190,597.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY, on the mainland, opposite Penang, is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 270 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kědah in 1800, with some land S. of the Krian river acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory.
Resident Councillor, Hon. C. J. Irving, C.M.G.

The exports comprise—gutta-percha, gambier pepper, india-rubber, horns, hides, canes, sugar, rice, sago, tapioca, spices, dye-stuffs, tea, coffee, tobacco, gums, tin, &c. The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The maximum and minimum morning temperatures during 1884 were:—Singapore, 84·4°, 79·1°; Penang, 84·9°, 79·9°. The year's rainfall amounted in Singapore to 82·51 inches, and in Penang to 87·56 inches on the plain, and to 115·95 inches on the hills. The barometrical readings show the greatest variation in the year to be no more than ·137 inch.

Public revenue in 1885	£628,530
Public expenditure in 1885	643,773
Total value of imports, 1885.....	18,636,695
Total value of exports, 1885.....	16,922,234
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	2,524,735
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885..	4,442,166

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 9 members, and a Legislative Council of 11 official and 7 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown, the Resident Councillor of Penang and Malacca having seats in both Councils. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by Indian Acts until 1867, and since then by local ordinance. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and three puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. There is also in Singapore and Penang a Vice-Admiralty Court, and in each settlement there are ordinary magistrates' courts, together with a Court of Requests, the last named being presided over by commissioners.

SINGAPORE.

Governor, Sir Fredk. A. Weld, G.C.M.G. ..$28,500
Colonial Secretary, Hn. A. F. Dickson, C.M.G. 9,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. Winfield Bonser.. 7,800
Treasurer, Hon. Allan Maclean Skinner.. 6,480
Auditor-General, Hon. Henry Trotter.... 6,480
Col. Eng., Hon. Major H. E. McCallum, R.E. 7,200
Chief Justice, Hon. Theodore Thos. Ford 12,000
Puisne Judge, Hon. W. A. M. Sheriff 8,400
2nd Puisne Judge, Hon. Thos. Lett-Wood 8,400
3rd Puisne Judge, Hon. Etienne Pellereau 8,400
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, Arthur Philip Talbot..... 4,800
Principal Medical Officer, T. I. Rowell, M.D. 5,400
Insp.-Gen. of Police, Col. S. Dunlop, C.M.G., R.A. 4,800

PENANG.

Resident Councillor, Hon. C. J. Irving, C.M.G. $8,400
First Magistrate, C. W. S. Kynnersley.... 4,800
Dep. Col. Eng., Capt. M. A. Cameron, R.E. 4,200

MALACCA.

Resident Councillor, Hon. D. F. A. Hervey $6,480
Magistrate, H. Arthur O'Brien..... 3,600

Closely connected with the Straits Settlements are the native protected States of:—

PERAK.—*Brit. Res.*, Sir Hugh Low, K.C.M.G. $12,000
Assistant do., C. V. Creagh 5,400
SELANGOR.—*Brit. Res.*, Frank A. Swettenham, C.M.G. 6,480
SUNGAI UJONG.—*Brit. Res.*, W. B. F. Paul 5,208

These three states extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of Malacca, and are governed by their native rulers with the assistance of the British Resident in each case, who is directly subject to the governor of the Straits Settlements. Perak has an area of 7,949 square miles, and a population of 118,000; the chief industry is mining, but tapioca, pepper, rice, sugar, coffee, and tea have been cultivated with success. Selangor, with an area of 3,000 square miles, and a population of 46,568, lies immediately south of Perak, and, like that state, depends largely for its prosperity upon its tin-mining. The revenue in 1883 had increased to £75,110, and a railway, 22 miles long, was opened in July, 1886. Sungai Ujong (660 sq. m.) is to the south of Selangor and north-west of Malacca. The population is about 14,000, and the revenue for 1884 was £20,196.

HONG KONG ("FRAGRANT STREAMS"),

an island situate off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10′—22° 17′ N. lat. and 114° 6′—114° 18′ E. long. It is about eleven miles long and from two to five miles wide, and comprises, with Kowloon, an area of 32 square miles, and a population in 1886 of 180,000, of whom 8,465 were whites, 1,632 Indians, and 168,958 Chinese (including about 45,000 British-born Chinese). It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait (Ly-ec-moon Pass). The opposite peninsula, Kowloon, was ceded to Great Britain in October, 1860, and now forms part of the colony. The colony—which is described as exceedingly beautiful, possessing one of the finest harbours in the world, surrounded by picturesque hills rising between 1,000 and 4,000 feet high—was first taken possession of by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the treaty of Nankin in 1842. It is a military and naval station for the protection of our commerce, and it is the centre of trade in many kinds of produce—chiefly opium, sugar, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, betel, sandal-wood, rice, tea, woollens, silks, salt, &c. It is a free port, and possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels, and is fortified. It is calculated that, exclusive of the trade that merely passes through the harbour without breaking bulk, the actual trade of the colony amounts to over £20,000,000 sterling per annum. "In the year 1884 shipping to the extent of about 5,167,231 tons entered the port: this tonnage is greater than that which entered the port of London in the year that Hong Kong was acquired." During the winter months, that is from October to Feb-

ruary, the climate is bracing and invigorating, and the thermometer ranges from a minimum of 37° in January to a maximum of 85° in October. By the end of May the south-west monsoon has set in, and brings with it heavy rains, the average annual fall being 85 in., of which not less than 70 in. are received between May and September. The capital city is Victoria, with a population of more than 40,000: it is in the north of the island, on the south side of a splendid harbour with an area of ten square miles, and enjoys considerable trade.

Public revenue in 1886	*$1,274,973
Public expenditure in 1886.....	1,152,382
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885..	£4,062,182
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	968,414

The colony is a Crown colony, and its Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of seven members, together with a Legislative Council of twelve members. Much encouragement is given by the government to education in the colony, and the Chinese are fully alive to the advantages arising therefrom. In 1884 there were 90 schools subject to government supervision, attended by 5,885 pupils—returns which show an increase of 51 schools and 3,222 scholars during the preceding decade. There were also 100 private schools attended by 2,000 pupils. The public schools may be denominational in themselves, but the government inspection recognizes secular subjects only. The total outlay on education by government in 1884 was 33,650 dollars (£7,000) for 5,882 children, giving an average capitation of 5·71 dollars, exclusive of buildings, repairs, and the inspectoral staff.

Governor, &c., Right Hon. Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.....	£6,000
Comm of Forces, Maj.-Gen. William Gordon Cameron, C.B. .. (including allowances)	2,500
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir George Phillippo..	2,500
Puisne Judge, Hon. James Russell.....	1,700
Colonial Sec. & Auditor-General, Hon. Wm. H. Marsh, C.M.G.	1,500
Treasurer, Hon. Alfred Lister.....	1,300
Attorney-General, Hon. E. L. O'Malley ..	1,000
Surveyor-General, Hon. John M. Price....	1,200
Registrar-Gen., Hon. Fredk. Stewart, LL.D.	1,050
Registrar of Supreme Court, E. J. Ackroyd	1,000

CYPRUS,

an island of the Levant, situated at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 30′ and 35° 41′, E. long. 32° 15′ and 34° 35′; about 45 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor, and 60 miles from its N.E. extremity to the port of Latakia on the Syrian coast, with which it is connected by a submarine telegraph cable: the distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles in length, with an average breadth of 50 miles, extended N.E. by a narrow hornlike projection 40 miles long. The area is calculated to be about 3,584 square miles, with a population in 1881 of 186,173 persons, of whom about one-fourth are Mohammedans, the remainder mostly members of the Orthodox Greek Church. Roman Catholics, the Church of England, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Maronites are also represented; and the whole population is spread over the six districts of the island as follows:—Nicosia, 56,312; Famagusta, 38,207; Larnaka, 20,766; Limassol, 29,248; Papho, 28,424; Kyrenia, 13,216. In ancient times Cyprus is said to have had not less than 3,000,000 inhabitants; but during the reigns of Cæsar Augustus and Vespasian the island suffered very greatly from earthquakes, and from that time it has gradually declined in prosperity. The principal productions are cotton of fine quality, rough strong wine, the best of which is produced near Limassol, grain of various kinds, carobs (or locust-beans), and several kinds of fruits. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial; and in the rich plain of the Messoria a good year will give an average yield of 40 bushels of barley or 25 bushels of wheat, whilst the best wheats and barleys (those of Lefca) weigh 62 lbs. and 47 lbs. to the bushel respectively. In 1884 the wine exported amounted to 1,500,000 gallons, and more than two-thirds of this quantity went to Egypt and Turkey. Further returns of goods exported from Cyprus are for the same year:—Carobs, 30,000 tons; cotton, 1,400,000 lbs. Among the best of the fruits produced may be mentioned grapes, pomegranates, figs, oranges, lemons, apricots, melons, cherries, and almonds. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, but is tempered by cool sea-breezes; the hottest months are July, August, and September. The winter is short and cold; snow, however, being of rare occurrence, except on the highest peaks. On the hottest day of 1884, the maximum reading of the thermometer varied from 95° to 108° in different parts of the island; on the coldest day of the same year, the corresponding minimum readings were 21° and 40°. The rainfall is in general extremely low, ranging in a good year from 16 to 21 inches during the winter months. Fevers are prevalent during the warm months after a rainy season, but are seldom fatal; the cause of unhealthiness is in many places quite local, and may be easily removed. Cyprus was in olden time famous for its mineral wealth, its copper being superior to any other: the mines were for many years abandoned, but are again being worked by an English firm. Its ancient silver mines, too, were famous, and their sites are distinctly marked by mounds of scoriæ; and the first-known mention of asbestos is in connection with this island. Sandstone, marble, granite, limestone, lead, terra umbra, and salt (a government monopoly) are also worked at the present day. Large quantities of salt are obtained from salt lakes near Larnaka and Limassol. The chief exports are cotton, wine, salt, locust-beans, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, and raisins. It is estimated that only one-third of the cultivable land is brought under agriculture in any one year. Corn and cotton mills, quarries, tanneries, and distilleries give employment to a considerable portion of the inhabitants; in 1884 there were at work 12 steam-mills, 280 water-mills, 60 quarries and pits. In the same period the total number of vessels entered was 1,314 (tonnage, 187,989), while those cleared amounted to 1,314 (tonnage, 186,826). There are moreover on the island a number of schools, and the government grant in 1884, exclusive of building grants, was £3,000.

* Reckoning the dollar at the local rate of 4s. 2d., the Revenue for 1886 amounts to £265,619, and the expenditure to £240,080.

Cyprus still forms part of the Ottoman Empire, but by virtue of a treaty made between England and the Porte, dated 4th June, 1878, the Government is administered by England for so long a time as Batoum and Kars may be kept by Russia. In many respects this occupation will prove useful to the surrounding countries. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The island is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a legislative council composed of eighteen members. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning three Christian and one Mohammedan members. The house of Legislature is made up by the addition of six official members. In 1883 the Courts of Law were reorganized: the island was divided for administrative and legal purposes into the six districts mentioned above, in each of which the government is represented by a commissioner; and six district courts were formed, each presided over by an English barrister, and having one Christian and one Mohammedan judge.

The subsidy paid to the Sublime Porte yearly is £87,868 for revenue, £5,000 in compensation for State lands, and 4,166,220 okes of salt (an oke=2·83 lbs.). This tribute is not actually paid to the Sultan, but is retained as part payment of the loss sustained by England and France in paying the deficiency on the Guaranteed Turkish Loan of 1855, of £5,000,000. That loan requires £160,000 annually for interest, without providing for any sinking fund; of this amount £70,000 is obtained from Egypt, and the remaining £90,000 has to be paid by England and France, for which purpose the tribute from Cyprus comes in. The improved state of trade since the time of the British occupation can be seen by the following:—

	Imports.	*Exports.*
1878	£177,651	£157,328
1879	208,407	222,218
1880	272,663	209,905
1881	296,868	266,610
1882	333,512	276,129
1883-84	344,183	290,210
1884-85	304,375	287,521

The amount of trade between the United Kingdom and the Island has risen from £79,211 (*Imp. and Exp.*) in 1879 to £160,182 in 1884–85.

The capital is Nikosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 11,536; the other towns are Larnaka, population 7,833, Limassol, 6,006, Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Ktima.

Public revenue, 1884–85	£172,072
Public expenditure, 1884–85	112,085
Public debt, 1884–85	*None.*

High Commissioner, Sir Henry Edward Bulwer, G.C.M.G. £4,000
Commanding Troops, Col. S. Hackett ....
Chief Secretary, Col. Falkland Warren, C.M.G., R.A. 1,200
Receiver-General, W. T. Taylor.....
Chief Justice, Sir Elliot C. Bovill, Knt. .. 1,000
Puisne Judge, William James Smith 750

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

British North Borneo includes the northern part of that island, from Sipitong on the west coast, to Siboko River on the east coast, including all the islands within three leagues of the coast, embracing an area (including recent cessions) of 31,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 150,000. This country was ceded to a company on December 29th, 1877, and January 28th, 1878, by the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu, together with full sovereign rights, the whole being subsequently transferred to the British North Borneo Company, to whom a royal charter was granted 1st November, 1881. The territory ceded has a coast line of some 600 miles, with many excellent harbours. Among the wild animals are the rhinoceros, the elephant, the crocodile, the orang-outang and other monkeys, the buffalo, deer, and pig. Soil upon which rice, sago, sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa, gambier pepper, tea, tobacco, hemp, cinchona, and other tropical products may be cultivated abounds, and already many thousand acres of land have been taken up by agricultural companies around Sandakan Bay. There is a promising pearl-fishery off the coast; and gold and traces of tin have been found in some of the rivers. Diamonds, iron, copper, antimony, quicksilver, and cinnabar are also obtained in the colony. The inhabitants are Mohammedan Malays, with an infusion of Chinese and Arab blood on the coast, and various aboriginal tribes resembling Dyaks in the interior. Slavery exists, but in a mild type, and is gradually being eradicated by the Company's government. The country produces tobacco, sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, bees-wax, birds'-nests, camphor, gums, timber, coal, and gold. The revenue is derived from an opium and other farms, sales of land, royalties on exports, and duties. The principal places are Gaya on the west coast, Kudat in the north, and Elopura, or Sandakan Bay, on the east, where a newspaper, the 'British North Borneo Herald,' is published.

The Government is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Council and by residents of districts: the mode of government adopted is similar to that of a British colony, with modifications to meet native customs.

Revenue, 1885 (estim.), $110,443; 1886 (estim.)..... $129,000
Expenditure, 1885 (estim.), $202,075; 1886 (estim.) 213,300
Imports, six months end. June 30, 1885 313,388
Exports, ,, ,, ,, 1885 193,879

Governor, Hon. William Hood Treacher, M.A.
Colonial Secretary, Malcolm J. Brown.
Treasurer, A. Cook.
Resident of East Coast, W. B. Pryer.
,, *of West Coast*, G. L. Davis.
Principal Medical Officer, Dr. J. H. Walker.
Commissioner of Lands, H. Walker.
Resident of Dent Province, D. D. Daly.
,, *Keppel* ,, S. E. Dalrymple.
,, *Alcock* ,, R. M. Little.

LABUAN,

an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about six miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16′ N. lat. and 115° 15′ E. long., comprising an area of 31 square miles, and possessing a population of nearly 6,000 inhabitants, made up of Kandyans, Malays, Borneans, Klings, Bengalese, and (in 1884) 19 Europeans. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1847, being at that time uninhabited; and a British settlement was established in 1848, the first Governor being the late Sir James Brooke. The island has a fine harbour, and possesses

extensive coal-measures, but the mines have not yet been developed, although the coal is said to be superior to that of Australia.

The trade of Labuan consists in the exchange of cloth, rice, crockery, ironware, &c., for the produce of Borneo and the neighbouring islands (gutta-percha, india-rubber, birds' nests, canes, bêche-de-mer, wax, &c.), and in the manufacture of sago flour from raw sago imported from the coast of Borneo. The sago flour and jungle produce are exported chiefly to Singapore for the European and Chinese markets. There are only about 1,000 acres under crop, but cattle are reared with considerable success, and it is estimated that in 1884 the colony possessed 2,500 cattle, 400 goats, 140 buffaloes, 20 ponies, and 10 sheep. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage.

Imports, 1884	£84,869
Exports, 1884	85,741
Revenue, 1885	4,491
Expenditure, 1885	4,589

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is assisted by a nominated Council.

Governor, (vacant) £800
,, *Acting*, Peter Leys (receives £300 and allowances as Her Majesty's Consul-General at Brunei).
Private Sec., (vacant) 100
Colonial Sec. and Auditor, (vacant) 500
Colonial Treasurer, Lt. A. S. Hamilton, R.N. 500

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Charles Johnson Brooke, *born* 3 June, 1829; *suc.* 1868; *m.* 1869.
Heir, Charles Vyner Brooke, *b.* 26 Sept., 1874.

The Sarawak territory lies on the north-west coast of Borneo, with a seaboard of 380 miles, an area of about 30,000 square miles, and a population of about 240,000, composed of various races. The Government of this district was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Raja Brooke of Sarawak, and was uncle of the present Raja. Other concessions have been made since 1842. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, birds' nests, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, opium, coal, and gambier pepper.

Revenue, 1884, $276,269. Expenditure..$289,292
Imports, 1884, total 1,721,221
Exports, 1884, total 1,614,439

Consul, Peter Leys (Brunei) £300

BORNEO.

Sultan, His Highness Hasim Jalilal Alam Akamaldin, of Borneo, *suc.* May, 1885.

Next to Australia and New Guinea, this is supposed to be the largest island in the world. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and is situated in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4′ N. to 4° 10′ S., and from long. 108° 50′ to 119° 20′ E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 280,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). Rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, the remainder belonging to the Sultan of Brunei, the Rajah of Sarawak, and the British North Borneo Company. The British Colony of Labuan, which formerly belonged to Borneo, is situate in close proximity to the N.W. coast. The mineral kingdom includes gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, iron, tin, and coal, the latter abundant. The principal imports are opium, tea, cottons, cloths, hardware, brass, iron, &c.; exports, sago, beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, hides, rattans, tortoiseshell, trepang, cinnabar, antimony, coal, diamonds, and gold. At present there is but little direct trading with the U. K., the chief business being done with the colonies of Singapore, Hong Kong, and Labuan.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1884 ..... £235
Exports to United Kingdom, Official Report *nil.*

Consul-General at Brunei, Peter Leys £300

PORT HAMILTON.

Port Hamilton, a British naval station, occupied in 1884, is formed of three islands lying about 38 miles from the mainland of Corea, and commands the strait leading from the Yellow Sea into the Sea of Japan. Sodo, the largest of these islands, is about 3½ miles long, 1 mile broad, and 650 feet in height. Sunhodo is only half that size, but rises 783 feet. The third, or Observatory island, is small. The harbour enclosed by these islands is 2 miles long, more than a mile broad, and from 9 to 12 fathoms in depth. It is well sheltered and easily defended. The population numbers 2,000 souls, wholly devoted to the cultivation of millet.

COREA.

Corea is an Asiatic kingdom consisting mainly of a peninsula lying to the north-east of China; it is confined between 33° and 43° N. lat. and 124° and 130° E. long., and measures 600 m. from north to south, and 135 m. from east to west. The Chinese, to whom the territory is nominally tributary, call it Kas-li; the population is vaguely reckoned at something more than 9,000,000, and the area at 91,430 square miles. The capital is Kingki-tao, or Seul. In the north the only grain grown is barley; but the southern part is of great fertility, and produces wheat, cotton, rice, millet, and hemp. Rice of an inferior quality, pea-cotton, and tobacco are also cultivated; and the medicinal ginseng root is an important commercial item. Gold, lead, iron, and coal are worked in various parts of the mountain cordillera that forms the physical backbone of the country. Stags, foxes, wolves, and sables abound; and the royal tiger and panther are so numerous that their skins form a leading article of foreign commerce. The manufactures of Corea include hemp, cotton and grass tissues, silks of moderate fineness, pottery and porcelain, arms (sabres, poignards, and matchlocks), and paper. The country is governed by a king, whose governmental constitution is similar to that of China; and the prevailing religion is Buddhism. Confucius also has many followers, though Christianity, which was originally introduced by way of Japan, is now extinct. Fusan, Gen-san, and Nin-sen are the ports open to foreign commerce, and England occupies Port Hamilton, just off the south coast.

British Consul-General, Wm. George Aston,
Vice-Consul, William Richard Carles.

THE British possessions in North America include the whole of the northern part of that continent, excepting Alaska, and the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and extend from the United States boundary to the Arctic Ocean. From a physical point of view the whole region may be divided into an eastern and a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line. The eastern division comprises three areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Quebec, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 150,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. (3) The northern area, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to is divided into two divisions, equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second division, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains and the Gold and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 9,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. In the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder than in other parts of the country. The soil is generally fertile, and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

The Dominion of Canada.

THE Dominion of Canada includes the various Provinces of North America formerly known as Upper and Lower Canada (now Ontario and Quebec respectively), New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the extensive regions long under the quasi-government of the Hudson Bay Company, now styled Manitoba and the North-West Territories: in fact, the whole of British North America except Newfoundland. This territory, about as large as Europe, stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and is estimated to contain a total area of 3,406,542 square miles. The total population of the Dominion approximates to 5,000,000, a number which is rapidly increasing, and, notwithstanding its diversity of origin, is fast being welded into one harmonious and homogeneous whole. The descendants of the French Colonists reside chiefly in the Province of Quebec, where out of a total population of 1,400,000 above 1,000,000 are Roman Catholics. A Religious Census of Canada was taken in 1881, and the numbers were:—Roman Catholics 1,791,982, Methodists 1,042,981, Presbyterians 676,163, and Church of England 574,810. Canada possesses an Active Militia numbering 37,000 men (including infantry, cavalry, and artillery), and a reserve estimated at 655,000.

No possession of Great Britain has made greater strides during the last twenty years than the Dominion of Canada, whether in trade, wealth, population, or aught that tends to the material prosperity of a new country. In 1871 there were in Canada 20 cities and towns of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, having a total population of 430,043; whereas in 1881 the number was 37, and their total population 660,040. The greatest strides during that decade were made at Winnipeg, in Manitoba, where the population increased from 241 (1871) to 7,985 in 1881, and to 25,000 in 1885. The general rate of increase throughout the Dominion in the last decade was 17·3 per cent.

Canada is said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. The French took possession of the country in 1525, and founded the first settlement (Quebec) in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole

territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1714 by the Treaty of Utrecht. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America. In 1870 the province of Manitoba was formed, and, with the remainder of the Hudson Bay Territory, now called the North-West Territory, admitted into the Dominion. British Columbia followed in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873, Newfoundland alone retaining its independence.

Total public revenue, 1885	£6,832,709
Total public expenditure, 1885	7,299,388
Net public debt, July 1, 1885	40,918,269
Total value of imports, year ended June 30, 1885	22,696,143
Total value of exports, year ended June 30, 1885	£18,591,325
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	8,626,412
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	8,723,331
Shipping entered and cleared, 1884, tons	14,359,026

POLITICAL CAPITAL and Seat of Government, Ottawa. Pop. (1886) 30,344.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor-General, Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G. (with residence)	£10,000
Military Secretary, Capt. Henry Streatfeild, Grenadier Guards	750
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Hon. Henry James Anson, Highland Light Infantry	205
,, ,, Capt. Hon. Alfred John George Byng, 7th Hussars	205
Commanding the Forces (*Halifax*), Lieut.-Gen. Lord Alexander George Russell, C.B.	1,384
Commanding the Militia, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Dobson Middleton, K.C.M.G., C.B.	820

The Executive Government and authority is vested in the Queen, and exercised in her name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council. The legislative power is a Parliament, consisting of an Upper House, styled the Senate, and a House of Commons. The Senate must not number more than 78 until Newfoundland be admitted to the confederacy, when it may reach 82. There are at present (1886) 76 senators, distributed between the various provinces thus:—24 for *Ontario*, 22 for *Quebec*, 10 for *Nova Scotia*, 10 for *New Brunswick*, and 4 for *Prince Edward Island*; 3 for *British Columbia*, and 3 for *Manitoba*. The members of the Senate are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the ministry for the time being; each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to $4,000. The House of Commons is chosen every five years at longest, and consists at present of 207 members; 88 being elected for *Ontario*, 65 for *Quebec*, 21 for *Nova Scotia*, 16 for *New Brunswick*, 5 for *Manitoba*, 6 for *British Columbia*, and 6 for *Prince Edward Island*. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalized subjects of the Queen, no property qualification is necessary, and its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, each of which returns a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Each province has also a separate Legislature and Administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, at the head of the Executive. Justice is administered as in England by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by the same judges, but its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of Queen's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure; and trial by jury prevails everywhere throughout the Dominion.

The Queen's Privy Council.

Premier, Right Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, G.C.B., D.C.L.	£1,643
Finance Min., Hon. A. W. McLelan	1,440
Min. of Justice, Hon. John S. D. Thompson	1,440
Min. Pub. Works, Sir H. L. Langevin, K.C.M.G.	1,440
Rail. & Canals, Hon. John H. Pope	1,440
Agric. & Statistics, Hon. John Carling	1,440
Minister of Customs, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell	1,440
Do., Interior, Hon. Thomas White	1,440
Min. of Mil., Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G.	1,440
Marine & Fisheries, Hon. George E. Foster	1,440
Postm.-Gen., Hon. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.M.G.	1,440
Inland Revenue, Hon, John Costigan	1,440
Without Portfolio, Hon. Frank Smith.	
Secretary of State, Hon. J. A. Chapleau	1,440
Under Sec. of State, Grant Powell	
Chief Justice Supreme Court and Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. Sir Wm. Johnston Ritchie, Knt.	1,649
Puisne Judges, Hons. S. H. Strong, T. Fournier, W. A. Henry, Henri E. Taschereau, and J. W. Gwynne	each £1,440

ONTARIO, AND QUEBEC.

The area of these provinces is 337,955 (Ontario, 144,600, Quebec, 193,355) square miles (excluding the portions of the great lakes within the boundary), comprising all the basin of the St. Lawrence on the north side of that river and the great lakes, and on the south side N. of the parallel of 45°, and extends from 42° to 53° N. lat. and 57° to 90° W. long. The Province of Ontario,

formerly called Upper Canada, and the Province of Quebec, formerly Lower Canada, are separated from each other by the River Ottawa. Quebec also comprises the Isle of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The inhabitants of Quebec are mostly of French descent, preserving their original language, religion, and customs; those of Ontario are chiefly British.

The timber trade, the original occupation of the people, is still of great commercial value, although fast yielding to those of agriculture, dairy-farming, and cattle-raising. The fisheries are deserving of notice as an extensive branch of industry. The mineral resources of the country are scarcely yet developed; a great part, however, especially the shores of Lake Superior, is valuable for its mineral products, such as iron, zinc, lead, copper (a large supply of this mineral being also found on the banks of Lake Huron), silver, gold, cobalt, &c.; phosphate of lime and asbestos are abundant, and sandstone, limestone, slate, and marbles of nearly every imaginable colour are also found. The mineral oil, petroleum, is produced in large quantities. During the last thirty years agriculture has made vast progress, mostly in Ontario. The land is generally very fertile, and produces all the varieties of cereals, fruits, roots, &c. Cattle-raising and dairy-farming are also very important industries, and at present large exports are principally from these provinces—Montreal, Toronto, and Quebec being the great centres of distribution. These provinces contain the chief manufacturing centres of the Dominion, which are becoming very important, employing considerable capital and labour. Montreal commands a vast overland system of communication, by canal and railway, both with Canada and the Eastern and Western parts of the United States. The educational system in force in these provinces, and in fact throughout the Dominion, provides practically free instruction, and gives successful pupils the chance of acquiring the highest education at a moderate cost.

In Ontario, the returns collected by the Ontario Bureau of Industries show that the total area occupied by farms in 1883 was 10,587,688 acres, of which 7,536,880 acres were under crop. The total value of this land itself was $654,793,025, and that of the buildings, implements, and live stock upon it $306,435,570. Besides the usual farm crops there were 6,157 acres of flax, 213,846 acres of orchards and gardens, 2,098 acres of vineyards, and 2,051 acres of hops. The live stock included 10,559 thoroughbred cattle and 1,562,683 grade and native cattle. There were 471 cheese factories, and returns from 440 of them showed that 53,513,032 lbs. of cheese were made, valued at $5,589,339. The average prices per bushel of farm produce in the province during the first half of 1884 were as follows:—Fall wheat, 4*s.* 1*d.*; spring wheat, 4*s.* 2*d.*; barley, 2*s.* 6*d.*; rye, 2*s.* 6*d.*; oats, 1*s.* 9*d.*; Indian corn, 2*s.* 1*d.*; beans, 6*s.* 3*d.*; peas, 3*s.* The following figures relate to the Ontario crops in 1884:—Fall wheat, 864,551 acres, 18,479,207 bushels; spring wheat, 722,410 acres, 13,251,137 bushels; barley, 701,435 acres, 17,860,777 bushels; oats, 1,485,620 acres, 53,195,805 bushels; rye, 104,141 acres, 1,621,667 bushels; peas, 570,628 acres, 13,253,986 bushels; Indian corn, 174,834 acres; buckwheat, 65,921 acres; beans, 24,877 acres, 552,953 bushels; hay, 2,193,369 acres, 3,044,912 tons; potatoes, 168,862 acres; mangolds, 18,314 acres; carrots, 10,980 acres; turnips, 104,108 acres; pasture, 2,794,986 acres. The live stock returns for the same year were as follows:—Horses, 535,953; cattle, 1,925,670; sheep, 1,890,733; pigs, 916,158; poultry, 6,237,606. The total wool clip amounted to 6,518,918 lbs., the average weight of the fleeces being 5·55 lbs. for coarse wool and 5·12 lbs. for fine wool. The quantity of butter made in the province in 1882 was 306,567 cwt., and in 1883 only 293,252 cwt. Fruit growing is here carried on on a very extensive scale; there are vineyards and peach orchards of 50 or 60 acres in extent, and innumerable apple orchards. No less than 84 varieties of apples are cultivated, and while in 1869 the value of the export was less than £5,000, in 1881 it reached £100,000. The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph is the only place of its kind in Canada, and supplies a general education together with a technical training in agriculture. The public cost of the College was £5,160 in 1883 and £4,506 in 1884; and the students meet part of their expenses by the labour they perform on the Experimental Farm attached to the College, the annual balance of cost for board, washing, and tuition (payable by the students' guardians) being from £10 to £15. Experimental farms are being established under the auspices of the Dominion Government in the various provinces. Free grants of land are obtainable in this province, and improved farms can also be bought at advantageous rates.

In the province of Quebec the lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, the timber exports of 1885 being of no less value than 8,798,094 dollars; the province has however been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial government has therefore found it necessary to take active steps for the preservation and replanting of forests, and for the planting of trees along highways and on farms. Despite the reckless felling that has taken place, there is yet (1883) timber enough to yield a revenue of £171,375 from the Crown lands alone. The agricultural statistics for this province are supplied by the 1881 census returns as follow:—Field products in bushels: spring wheat, 1,999,815 (nearly nine bushels per acre); winter wheat, 19,819; barley, 1,751,539; oats, 19,990,205; rye, 430,242; peas and beans, 4,170,456; buckwheat, 2,041,670; Indian corn, 888,619; potatoes, 14,873,287; turnips, 1,572,476; other roots, 2,050,904; grass and clover seed, 119,306. The hay produce of 1,495,494 acres was 1,614,906 tons, or an average of 1·08 tons per acre. The returns of live stock were:—Horses, 225,006; colts and fillies, 48,846; working oxen, 49,237; milch cows, 490,977; other horned cattle, 490,119; sheep, 889,833; swine, 329,199; and of animals killed or sold: cattle, 160,207; sheep, 436,336; swine, 333,159. There were also 2,730,546 lbs. of wool produced. Hemp, flax, and tobacco are grown, and yield abundantly; some parts are favourable for apples and plums, and Indian corn; tomatoes, grapes, and other delicate fruits are ripened in the open air. Improved farms may often be obtained in the Eastern Townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at from 20 to 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five in-

stalments. More than 84,000 acres on eight of the great colonization roads are set apart for free grants in lots of 100 acres each. In some parts of the province, again, farm lots are offered at 30 cents per acre.

ONTARIO. Population, 1,973,228. The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 88 members elected for four years (no property qualification being necessary), representing 88 electoral districts into which the province is divided, but which differ from those sending members to the Dominion Legislature. The Executive Council consists of six members, acting as the ministry of the province; the legislature meets every year at Toronto. The principal cities are Toronto, the capital of the province, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity (population, 125,000); Hamilton, the Birmingham of Canada (35,965); Ottawa, the Federal Capital, with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories (30,344); London (19,746), Kingston (14,093), Guelph (9,890), St. Catherine's (9,631), Brantford (9,616), Belleville (9,516), St. Thomas (8,367), and Stratford (8,239).

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. John Beverley Robinson £2,000
Priv. Sec. & A.-de-C., Capt. Gamble Geddes 240
Att.-Gen., Hon. Oliver Mowat, LL.D. (*Prem.*) 1,000
Minister of Education, Hon. G. W. Ross.. 800
Provincial Sec., Hon. A. S. Hardy 800
Treas. & Comm. Agricult., Hon. A. M. Ross 800
Comm. of Crown Lands, Hon. T. B. Pardee 800
Comm. of Pub. Works, Hon. C. F. Fraser. 800
Chief Justice of Ontario, Hn. J. H. Hagarty 1,400
Puisne Judges, Court of Appeal, Hons. George William Burton, C. S. Patterson, and J. C. Morrison.....each 1,200
C. J. Queen's Bench, Hon. Adam Wilson .. 1,404
Puisne Judges, ditto, Hon. J. D. Armour and Hon. John O'Connor ..... .each 1,200
C. J. Com. Pleas, Hon. M. C. Cameron.... 1,400
Puisne Judges, Com. Pleas, Hon. Thomas Galt and F. Osler .....each 1,200
Chancellor, Hon. John A. Boyd..... 1,200
Vice-Chancellors, { Hon. W. Proudfoot.. 1,200
{ Hon. Thos. Ferguson 1,000
Emigration Agent in England, P. Byrne, Nottingham Buildings, 19, Brunswick St., Liverpool.

QUEBEC. Population, 1,359,027. The Government of this province is vested in a Lt.-Governor and a Legislative Council, consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 65 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in this province. The principal cities are Quebec, with a large export timber trade (population, 65,000), the capital of the province, and the great seaport town of Canada; and Montreal (population in 1881, 173,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers. Other important towns are Three Rivers (8,670), Levis (7,597), Hull (6,890), Sherbrooke (7,227). Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. The tonnage of inland vessels that arrived in port in 1885 was 724,975 tons; that of sea-going vessels has increased from 391,180 tons in 1876 to 683,854 tons in 1885.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. L. R. Masson £2,000
A.-de-C., Captain Sheppard, C.A.
Attorney-Gen., Hon. L. O. Taillon, Q.C. .. 1,000
Treasurer, Hon. J. G. Robertson £800
Comm. of Agriculture and Public Works, Hon. J. J. Ross (*Premier*)..... 800
Com. of Crown Lands, Hn. W. W. Lynch, Q.C. 800
Comm. of Railways & Sol.-Gen., Hon. E. J. Flynn 800
Prov. Secretary, Hon. Jean Blanchet, Q.C. 800
Chief Jus. Queen's Bench, Sir A. Dorion, Knt. 1,200
Puisne Judges, Hons. S. C. Monk, T. K. Ramsay, U. J. Tessier, A. Cross, and G. Baby..... each 1,000
Chief Jus. Sup. Court, Hon. Andrew Stuart.
Puisne Judges, F. W. Torrance, F. G. Johnson, L. V. Sicotte, L. E. N. Casault, A. B. Routhier, Thos. McCord, M. Doherty, L. Belanger, H. W. Chagnon, M. A. Plamondon, L. B. Caron, F. Rainville, J. B. Bourgeois, A. C. Papineau, L. A. Jetté, H. T. Taschereau, C. Gill, A. R. Angers, W. McDougall, M. Mathieu, E. Cimon, J. C. Würtele, E. T. Brooks, J. A. Mousseau, Fred. A. Andrews.....each £800

NOVA SCOTIA, the most easterly province of the Dominion, is a peninsula between 43° 30′—46° N. lat. and 61°—66° 15′ W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about sixteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,731 square miles, one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea; of the whole, about 5,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, that is, nearly half the entire area, and the soil in the western half of the province, particularly in the Annapolis Valley and around the Basin of Minas, is unsurpassed for fertility, owing to the rich marine deposits left on the shore-land by the tides of the Bay of Fundy. According to the returns included in the 1881 census, the occupied land amounted to 5,396,382 acres, of which 1,880,644 acres were improved—1,859,020 acres being under crop and pasture, and 21,624 acres devoted to orchards and gardens. The live stock returns at the same date were as follows:—Horses, 46,044; colts, 11,123; working oxen, 33,275; milch cows, 137,639; other horned cattle, 154,689; sheep, 337,801; swine, 47,256. The wool sold in the year amounted to 1,142,440 lbs. The following figures represent, in bushels per acre, the average yield of crops in the western counties:—Wheat, 18; barley, 35; oats, 34; rye, 21; maize, 42; buckwheat, 33; beans, 22; turnips, 420; potatoes, 250; mangolds, 500. The average yield of hay was two tons per acre; but as much as 4 tons (1 Canadian ton = 2,000 lbs.) of Timothy grass and clover were obtained in some parts, followed by a fairly good aftermath. Fruit cultivation too is making wonderful progress; apples, which were imported into the province thirty years ago, now send to Europe a shipment of nearly 500,000 barrels of three bushels each, worth in the English market about 22s. per barrel. In 1885 the total agricultural export of the province, which is expected to largely develop, inclusive of cattle sent to Europe, potatoes to the United States, and apples shipped at Annapolis, was valued at £1,004,540. Population of the whole province (1881), 440,572. Halifax, the capital of the province, has a magnificent harbour covering 10 square miles. It is the principal winter port of Canada, and is the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. It is the principal naval station of North America, and the British Government have an extensive dockyard there. The coal deposits are extensive and of good

quality, iron-ores are plentiful, and gold mines have also been worked with profit. The principal fisheries are upon the eastern coast. In 1884 the total value of their produce was 8,736,264 dollars, a considerable increase on previous years, and specially noticeable in cod, mackerel, herring, salmon, and lobsters. The manufacturing interest is also a growing one. In order to give an impetus to farming, efforts are being used to induce the Government to establish an agricultural college and experimental farm. Improved farms of 100 to 150 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £500, whilst the government offer uncleared Crown lands at £8 16s. per 100 acres, and 1s. 10d. per acre for any additional quantity. Hunting, shooting, and fishing abound; among wild animals there are bears, foxes, moose, deer, otter, mink, sable, musquash, hares, racoons, and squirrels, and among the feathered game are the woodcock, plover, snipe, partridges, ducks, geese, curlew. CAPE BRETON ISLAND, formerly a distinct colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,125 square miles, with a population of 34,262 inhabitants. The chief town is Sydney, on the eastern coast, having valuable collieries in the neighbourhood.

Nova Scotia has a Provincial Government, administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of seventeen members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-seven members.

CAPITAL, Halifax. Population, 40,000. Principal towns, Dartmouth, Truro, Windsor, Sydney, and Yarmouth.

Lieut.-Governor, M. H. Richey, Q.C.	£1,800
Private Sec., Lieut.-Col. H. W. Clerke	250
Prov. Sec., Hon. W. S. Fielding (*Premier*)	480
Com. Mines & Work, Hon. Charles E. Church	400
Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. W. Longley	320
Chief Justice, Hon. James McDonald	1,000
Judge in Equity, Hon. Alexander James	1,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. Hugh McDonald, H. W. Smith, Robt. L. Weatherbe, Samuel G. Rigby, and J. Norman Ritchie .. ea.	800

NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47′—69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,322 square miles, with a population in 1881 of 321,233. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by disbanded troops from New England. The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests, the fisheries, and the shipbuilding trade. Coal is found; also antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities. With reference to the agriculture of the province, in 1881 there were 1,253,299 acres under cultivation, though the acreage of improved land was barely one-tenth part of the area suitable for agriculture. The total yield for the same year was as follows:—Wheat, 521,956 bushels; barley, 84,183 bushels; oats, 3,297,534 bushels; buckwheat, 1,587,223 bushels; potatoes, 6,961,016 bushels; and hay, 414,046 tons. The total acreage of wheat was 40,381, with an average yield of 13 bushels to the acre; of potatoes, 51,362 acres, with an average yield of 135·5 bush.; and of hay, 389,721 acres—average yield per acre 1·06 tons. The live stock returns were as follow:—Horses, 52,975; working oxen, 8,812; milch cows, 103,965; other horned cattle, 99,783; sheep, 221,163; and swine, 53,087. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad, and were in 1884 of the value of 3,185,675 dollars, ranking (among those of the maritime provinces) second in importance to those of Nova Scotia. ST. JOHN is also a winter port of Canada; and new railway connections are in progress which will add to its importance and increase its trade.

The Provincial Government of New Brunswick is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of seventeen members, and a Legislative Assembly of forty-one members elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Fredericton. Pop. (1886), 6,218; chief cities, St. John (30,000), Portland (15,226), and Moncton (5,032).

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G.	£1,800
Pres. of Council, Hon. T. F. Gillespie	
Attorney-Gen., Hon. A. G. Blair (*Premier*)	420
Solicitor-Gen., Hon. R. J. Ritchie	300
Provincial Sec., Hon. Daniel McLellan	420
Surveyor-Gen., Hon. James Mitchell	340
Comm. Public Works, Hon. P. G. Ryan	340
Chief Justice, Hon. J. C. Allen	1,250
Judge, Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Chas. Watters.	
Puisne Judges, A. R. Wetmore, A. L. Palmer, G. E. King, J. J. Fraser, W. H. Tuck.	

MANITOBA, formerly the Red River Settlement, was formed into a distinct province in 1870, and admitted into the Confederation in the same year. It is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—53° N. lat. and 90°—101° W. long. (these parallels and meridians forming its boundaries), and the Canadian Pacific Railway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, entirely through British territory, is sure to give an important impetus to the rapid development of this province. Its area is computed at 73,720 square miles, and its population is now (1886) reckoned at 130,000. The Red River intersects the province, which appears destined to become a great agricultural country. The soil is fertile and productive, emigration is invited and encouraged, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. According to the official returns for 1884, there were 232,357 acres ploughed that year in Manitoba. The eastern group had 49,022 tons of prairie hay saved, showing an average yield of 1·45 tons per acre; the central group had 83,574 tons, average 1·91 tons; the western group had 94,507 tons, average 1·82 tons. The total amount of prairie hay and cultivated grasses saved was 233,735 tons, being an increase of more than 10,000 tons over the preceding year. The number of acres sown with wheat was 307,020, and the average yield per acre, as deduced from the threshers' returns, was 19·8 bushels, while the total yield for the entire province was 6,076,122 bushels. The acreage of barley was 40,848, the average yield per acre (furnished by the threshers) was 25·5 bushels, and the total yield 1,041,539 bushels. The corresponding figures for other crops were as follow:—Oats, 133,004 acres, total yield 4,048,217 bush., average per acre 30·44 bush.; peas, 5,342 acres, total 95 417 bush., average 18·62 bush.; flax, 5,972 acres, total 86,863 bush.,

average 14·56 bush.; potatoes, 11,267 acres, total 2,167,820 bush., average 192 bush.; turnips, 2,728 acres, total yield 1,148,756 bush.; beet, 520 acres, total 130,497 bush.; mangolds, 912 acres, total 350,743 bush.; carrots, 653 acres, total 177,221 bush. The breeding of horses is being prosecuted with much success, and in 1884 the total number in the province was 20,071; while the cattle amounted to 64,011, and the hogs to 44,901. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway traverses Manitoba, and there are other lines in operation. The Red and Assiniboine rivers are also navigable throughout their entire course in the province.

The Government of the Province is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 5 members and a Legislative Assembly of 20 members.

CAPITAL, Winnipeg. Population (1886), 30,000. Principal towns, Portage la Prairie and Brandon.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. James Cox Aikins..	£2,000
Private Secretary, W. T. Kirby.	
Treasurer, Hon. John Norquay (*Premier*)	800
Public Works, Hon. C. Partlow Brown....	600
Agric. Statist., &c., Hon. A. A. C. La Rivière	600
Provincial Sec., Hon. David Hen. Wilson	600
Att.-General, Hon. Chas. Edwd. Hamilton	600
Chief Justice, Hon. Lewis Wallbridge....	1,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. Joseph Dubuc, T. W. Wardlaw Taylor, and Albert Clement Killam.....each	800

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.—This Province comprises nearly the whole of British North America from the boundary of the United States (lat. 49° N.) to the most northerly part of the continent, and from the western shores of Hudson Bay to the Rocky Mountains. The area is calculated at 2,553,337 square miles, but it is very sparsely inhabited, the estimated population being only 56,446, of whom 25,000 are Indians. Out of this vast territory, in 1882, the Dominion Government formed, for the convenience of settlers and for postal purposes, four provisional districts named severally Assiniboia (89,700 sq. miles); Saskatchewan (106,700 square miles), Alberta (106,500 square miles), and Athabasca (105,500 square miles). The whole of this territory is stated to possess varied and great resources, over 150,000 square miles being reported favourable for stock-raising and agriculture, the former being largely followed in Alberta, where the climate is milder, owing to the influence of the winds from the Pacific Ocean. Both Assiniboia and Alberta are traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and settlement is rapidly taking place along its route, and generally throughout the territory, where many other railways have been projected. It has large mineral deposits, iron, coal, and gold having been found. Coal is abundant in all districts, especially in Alberta, where mines are now being worked, and are connected by a branch line with the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is watered by some of the finest rivers on the American continent, and it is estimated that there are about 10,000 miles of navigable waters within its boundaries. The fur trade was till recently almost the sole commercial occupation of the inhabitants. In 1870 it was included in the Dominion. Free grants of 160 acres of land are given to settlers free of cost, and they can pre-empt a similar quantity in addition at from 8s. to 10s. per acre.

The Government consists of a Lieut.-Governor and a Council of 19, partly elective and partly appointed by the Privy Council of the Dominion. As soon as districts of 1,000 square miles contain a population of 1,000, exclusive of aliens and Indians, they are to be constituted electoral districts, and return a member.

CAPITAL, Regina. Population (1883), 1,000.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Edgar Dewdney	£1,400
Private Sec. & Clerk of Council, A. E. Forget.	
Stipend. Magistrates, Lt.-Col. Hugh Richardson, Lt.-Col. J. F. McLeod, C.M.G., C. B. Rouleau.....each	600
Com. of Police, Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine	520
Registrar, W. J. Scott	400
Sheriff, S. E. St. O. Chapleau	400

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, the last admitted province, lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between New Brunswick and Cape Breton, that is to say between 46°—47° N. lat. and 62°—64° 30′ W. long. It is about 140 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,133 square miles (about equal to that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (1881) 108,891. The history of the island is somewhat strange: it was discovered simultaneously with the neighbouring countries, and was first settled by the French, who held it for many years, but only as a fishing station. The English took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756—1763), and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave. From that time it has remained, without intermission, in the hands of the English. By an Act passed in 1798, which came into operation 1st February, 1799, the island received its present name from Prince Edward, Duke of Kent. The island is divided into three counties (King's, Queen's, and Prince), each of which elects 10 representatives and 4 councillors. The freehold of the island was originally held by a number of absentee landlords, who were finally bought out under the Land Purchase Act of 1875. Its inhabitants are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, considerable attention, however, being devoted to the fisheries and to the breeding of horses and sheep. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. The rivers, too, contain extensive deposits of what is known as mussel mud, which is raised in the winter by a dredging machine worked on the ice, and afterwards used on the land as a fertiliser, where it helps largely in producing excellent crops of hay. The conditions obtaining on the island are favourable for the rearing of live stock, of which a large number are exported to other parts of the Dominion and the New England States of America. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at about 20 dollars an acre.

The Provincial Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 13 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 33 members, both houses being elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Charlottetown, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Population, 11,485.

Georgetown, on the east coast, is also a port of considerable size, and the centre of a good ship-building trade.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. A. A. Macdonald	£1,400
Prem. & Att.-Gen., Hn. W. W. Sullivan, Q.C.	267
Prov. Sec. & Trea., Hon. Donald Ferguson	267
Com. for Public Works, Hn. W. Campbell	
Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. Edward Palmer	822
Assistant Judge of Superior Court, & Master of the Rolls, Hon. James H. Peters	657
Assist. Judge & V.-C., Hn. Joseph Hensley	657

British Columbia is situated on the west coast of North America, in 48° 20′ to 57° N. lat., and between it and the Rocky Mountains, and extends from 114° to 143° W. long., including Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Islands, incorporated with British Columbia by Act of Parliament in 1860. Vancouver Island lies between N. lat. 48° 20′—50° 55′ and W. long. 123° 10′—128° 20′. It is about 290 miles in length, with an average breadth of 50 miles; its area is estimated at 14,000 square miles, the greater part of which is at present unexplored. The country is fertile, well watered, and rich in mineral products; and the coasts have numerous good harbours. In 1859 it became a British colony, and in 1866 was united to British Columbia. Queen Charlotte Islands are a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, off the coast of British Columbia and North of Vancouver Island; they consist of two larger and several smaller islands, the greatest length of the two larger being about 160 miles, and the greatest breadth about 70 miles. The climate is good, and the whole group is covered with splendid forests. Minerals abound, gold-bearing quartz of a rich quality having been found, also copper and iron ores, and an excellent vein of anthracite coal. The islands were taken possession of, in the name of the British Crown, by Dixon in 1787. The total area of the province is calculated at 390,344 square miles, and contains a population estimated at 60,000. Until 1858 British Columbia formed part of the Hudson Bay Territory; but in that year large discoveries of gold were made, which, attracting a vast immigration of gold-diggers, rendered it necessary for the British Government to take measures for the maintenance of order, and the country was erected into a colony. Besides gold, the country produces magnificent timber, and good coal is present in inexhaustible quantities on the eastern coasts of Vancouver island. The yield of coal from the mines has increased from 81,000 tons in 1874 to about 500,000 in 1885, and of these three-fourths were exported. The fishing industry is also becoming very important. Salmon of excellent quality are found in the rivers. Many thousand tons of salmon are tinned and exported to England every year. The fur trade, also, is a noticeable feature, the skins exported being chiefly those of the mink, marten, sable, silver-fox, bear, beaver, sea and land otter, seal, deer, elk, and others of minor importance. Tracts of not less than 160 acres of unsurveyed or unreserved Crown lands may be purchased for one dollar per acre; and surveyed lands other than town sites and Indian settlements may be obtained at the same rate after they have been offered for sale by public auction. The Northern Pacific naval station of the Imperial Government is at Esquimalt, an extensive and commodious harbour close to Victoria, where also a large graving dock is being completed. Canada has been quick to grasp the undoubted fact that in the development of colonies an extensive railway system is a most important auxiliary, so much so indeed that during the decade 1875–84 the mileage opened for traffic was more than doubled, the increase being from 4,800 miles in 1875 to 10,773 miles in 1885. By far the most important line is the great Canadian Pacific Railway, stretching across the entire continent, not only from Montreal to Port Moody on the coast of British Columbia, but even for a few miles beyond, since its western terminus is at Coal Harbour (to be known in future as Vancouver), a total distance of about 3,000 miles. The main line, starting from Quebec, runs to Montreal, then through Ottawa, Carleton Junction, Renfrew, North Bay, Sudbury Junction, Port Arthur, Ignace, Winnipeg, Carberry, Brandon, Moosomin, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, Crowfoot, Calgary, and Stephen—the last-named on the summit of the Rocky Mountains, besides a large number of other places.*—The first through-train for the Rocky Mountains left Montreal at the end of November, 1885; and trains have been running right through from the Atlantic to the Pacific since June, 1886. Fortunately, the constructors of this gigantic work found themselves largely aided by the natural features of the land crossed; the level character of the prairie, for example, rendered cuttings and embankments unnecessary, and, with the exception of the stations, the track is single, without boundary fences, and slightly raised above the ground on either side. In the Rocky Mountains, however, the engineering difficulties were enormous, and more than 300 miles of line were cut through the solid rock; while no fewer than 25,000 men were engaged on the work as it drew near to completion. The various advantages which this line possesses over the Central Pacific Railway may easily be gathered from the following statement of facts:—(1) The highest pass reached by the former is 3,372 feet above sea-level, while the Central Pacific has to attain an elevation of 7,534 feet. (2) From Port Moody to Montreal the distance by rail is 2,895 miles; from San Francisco to New York the distance is 3,363 miles. (3) The distance from China, Japan, and the Pacific coast generally to Liverpool is from 1,000 to 1,200 miles less by the Canadian Pacific Railway than by the Central

* In addition to this great line, the following railway lines within the Dominion are all of great importance both from commercial and strategical points of view:—(1) Branch lines, reaching, in the aggregate, upwards of 1,100 miles, and radiating from Montreal, Ottawa (to Toronto and other towns), Winnipeg, Port Arthur, and the various junctions mentioned above. (2) The various branches of the Grand Trunk Railway, extending over nearly 2,600 miles, and forming a complete network of lines between the great lakes, reaching Quebec, Montreal, Lake Champlain, and other places. (3) The Intercolonial Railway, 861 miles long, skirting the right bank of the St. Lawrence and traversing the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. (4) The Midland, the New Brunswick, the Northern, the North Shore, the South-Eastern, and other systems, extend over many hundreds of miles. On the 30th June, 1885, 812 miles were under process of construction. The survey of a route has also been completed for a line which it is proposed to make, 600 miles long, between the city of Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay. Some idea of the extent and value of the Canadian railway system may be gleaned from the following statistics for the year ended June 30, 1885:—Paid-up capital, 625,754,703 dollars; mileage in operation, 10,773; passengers carried, 9,672,599; tons of freight carried, 14,659,271; earnings, 32,227,469 dollars; working expenses, 24,015,351 dollars.

Pacific Railway. The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, usually called the "Island Railway," which by a short extension will connect the capital of the Province with the valuable coal-fields at Nanaimo, is being rapidly constructed, and will be completed by the end of the present year (1886). Lines of steamers in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway are shortly to run between India, China and Japan, and Australia, shortening the distance to East Japan 14 days and to China 10 days, the overland route across the American continent being entirely through British Territory.

The Government of the Province consists of a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 25 members, 4 of them being the Executive Council.

CAPITAL, Victoria. Population (1886), 9,000.

Principal towns, New Westminster (4,000), Vancouver (1,000), Nanaimo (2,800).

Lt.-Gov., Hon. Clement F. Cornwall..... £1,800
Chief Commr. of Lands & Works & President of Council, Hon. W. Smithe (*Premier*).. 600
Provinc. Sec., Hon. John Robson 600
Finance & Agriculture, Hon. S. Duck 600
Attorney-Gen., Hon. A. E. B. Davie, Q.C... 600
Chief Justice, Sir Matthew B. Begbie 1,160
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. P. P. Crease, £960; J. Hamilton Gray, J. F. McCreight, and G. A. Walkem..... .....each £800
Agent-General in London, Henry C. Beeton, 33, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON, Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G.
Secretary, Joseph G. Colmer.
Assist. Sec. & Account., C. Campbell Chipman.
Offices, 9, Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THIS Island is situated between 46° 37′—51° 39′ N. lat. and 52° 35′—59° 25′ W. long., on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its area is 40,200 square miles, and in 1884, according to the census taken at the end of that year, it had a population of 193,124. The principal exports, with their respective values, for the year 1884 were: codfish (£689,916); cod and seal oils (£133,125); sealskins (£21,250); pickled herrings (£22,562); pickled salmon (£13,250); preserved lobsters (£17,166); and copper ore. The total value of the exports for the same year, which, owing to unsuccessful fishery, were much below the average, amounted to £984,710, excluding those of Labrador, £232,083. The industries of the island, fishing, agricultural, and mining, are altogether confined to the sea coast and the numerous deep bays indenting the island on three of its sides, but a railroad is in course of construction by an American company, which has obtained a charter and large concessions of lands from the local parliament; this, when carried out, will greatly develop the resources of the country. About 100 miles of line are already finished and open for traffic. A further development of the resources of the colony is anticipated as the result of an Agricultural Bill enacted during the recent session of the legislature. This Bill provides government aid for those of the poorer class who desire to commence farming operations. Newfoundland abounds in game of various descriptions, its numerous lakes and rivers teem with fish; the climate is healthy, the conception of the place as a land of perennial fog being altogether erroneous.

LABRADOR, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of America, and extends from Blanc Sablon in the Straits of Belleisle on the south to Cape Chudleigh at the entrance of Hudson's Straits on the north; it possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. There are a few Moravian missionary settlements on the coast, such as Hopedale, Nain, Okak, and Hebron. The coast is mainly frequented for the sake of the seal and cod, and when those fisheries are in progress, the population of the country (normally under 2,000) becomes raised to upwards of 50,000.

The Government of Newfoundland is at present administered by a responsible Executive Council, also by a Legislative Council not exceeding 15 members, nominated by the Crown, and a House of Assembly of 33 members, elected by the people every four years. Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Judicature, which, originally established in 1792, was reconstituted in 1824, with a Chief Justice and two other judges, having civil and criminal jurisdiction over the whole island. The Church of England, according to the last census, numbered 69,000; the Roman Catholics, 64,000; while the Wesleyans, by far the most numerous of the Nonconforming bodies, are reckoned at 35,000. The aborigines—the famous Bethuk tribe—are now totally extinct, the last being seen alive in 1829.

Gross public revenue in 1885	£199,557
Gross public expenditure, 1885	274,519
Gross amount of public debt, 1885 (Debenture).....	447,833
Gross amount of floating debt, 1885 ..	102,432
Gross interest on debenture debt, 1885	20,553
Balance Halifax Fishery Award to credit of colony	135,248
Total imports, 1885.....	1,395,520
Total exports, 1885.....	984,710
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885 ..	455,278
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	255,554

CAPITAL, St. John's. Population, 11,000.

Governor, Sir Geo. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G.	£2,500
Private Sec. to ditto., S. W. Bethell	192
Premier (without portfolio), Hon. R. Thorburn	
Attorney-General, Hon. J. S. Winter, Q.C.	500
Colonial Sec., (vacant)	500
Receiver-General, J. L. Noonan	500
Surveyor-General, Hon. Maurice Fenelon.	500
Financial Secretary, M. T. Knight	346
Assistant Collector, J. S. Hayward	333
Postmaster-General, J. O. Fraser	458
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. Carter, K.C.M.G.	1,041
Puisne Judge, Hon. Robt. J. Pinsent, D.C.L.	833
„ „ Hon. J. R. Little	833

BRITISH GUIANA

includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, situate on the north coast of South America, and comprising an area estimated at about 76,000 sq. miles, with a seaboard of 280 miles, lying between 8° 40′ and 0° 40′ N. lat., and between the meridians of 56° 10′—61° 15′ W. The Essequibo River intersects the country in its entire length; the Corentyn separates it from Dutch Guiana. This territory was first partially settled by the Dutch West India Company in 1580, and was from time to time

held by Holland, France, and England. In 1781 all the possessions of Holland in S. America were captured by the British, who, within a few months, surrendered Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice to the French. The Dutch, however, regained them, and yielded them up in 1796 to Great Britain, and the colony of British Guiana was finally surrendered to this country at the Peace of 1814. There are but two towns, properly so called, Georgetown and New Amsterdam (population, 8,124). The climate is hot, but not unhealthy, and the cultivated portion of the country, amounting to 83,000 acres, is confined to the seacoast and to a short distance from the rivers. The seasons are divided into the dry and the wet, the former lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The rainfall, upon which the inhabitants depend largely for drinking purposes, has varied during the last five years from a maximum of 78·63 inches in 1882, to a minimum of 55·29 inches in 1885; and the temperature ranges between 75° and 90° F. The chief product is sugar, which forms 92 per cent. of the export trade of the colony. For the growth of this the soil is exceptionally well suited, and the finest sugar in the world, known as Demerara crystal, is in its pure state the best sugar manufactured. Coffee is also good, and cotton of a fine quality is grown in very small quantities; also rum, molasses, cocoa-nuts, and timber. The returns of the leading exports for the year 1885 were as follow:—Sugar, 106,532 hhds.; rum, 28,353 puncheons; molasses, 10,349 casks; timber, 387,889 cubic feet; shingles, 3,368,700; charcoal, 49,190 barrels; cocoa-nuts, 224,732. The population of the colony was estimated, December 31, 1884, to amount to 264,061, exclusive of 349 troops in garrison and 583 seamen in port; 7,538 aborigines, however, are included. The population is composed, for the most part, of West Indians, Barbadians, Portuguese, Chinese, and East Indians. The aboriginal Indians, computed at from 7,000 to 8,000, and belonging chiefly to Arawak, Acawoy, Carib, and Warau tribes, are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava. The principal school in British Guiana is Queen's College, a government institution; and in 1884 there were 177 elementary schools, of various religious denominations, in receipt of grants of public money. There is also an extensive postal service, and the number of letters, &c., posted within the colony reached 1,079,295 in 1884. At the end of the same year the deposits in the four savings' banks amounted to £226,791 9s. 8d. There are 250 miles of telegraph lines and seven cables, and the number of messages despatched in 1884 was 68,240; moreover, the colony has 51 post-offices, of which 36 are telegraph offices and 19 are money-order offices.

The Government, which is essentially that of the old Dutch rule, consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 9 members, 4 official and 5 elected, in which the Governor has two votes; also a Combined Court, composed of the Court of Policy and of 6 Financial Representatives, for the purpose of levying taxes. An elective member of the Court of Policy must be the owner of 80 acres of land in the colony, of which 40 at least must be under cultivation; while a member of the College of Electors or a Financial Representative must have a similar qualification, or possess either a house or land worth £250 annually, or an annual income of £300.

Gross public revenue in 1885	£434,813
Public expenditure, 1885	464,347
Public debt, 1885	200,214
Ditto raised for immigration	94,600
Total imports, 1885	1,467,382
Total exports, produce and manufactures of the colony only, 1885	1,677,531
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	724,671
„ „ British Colonies, 1885	337,121
„ „ Foreign Countries, 1885	405,591
Exports from United Kingdom, 1885	1,284,359
„ „ British Colonies, 1885	37,128
„ „ Foreign Countries, 1885	356,044

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 49,211.

Governor, Sir Hen. Turner Irving, K.C.M.G.	£5,000
Lieut.-Governor and Government Secretary, Charles Bruce, C.M.G.	1,500
Assistant Secretary, George Melville	700
Att.-Gen., Hon. W. F. Haynes Smith, LL.D.	1,500
Solicitor-Gen., Alfred V. Smith (*acting*)	500
Auditor-Gen., Hn. Fran. J. Villiers, C.M.G.	1,000
Receiver-General, Charles Piercy Austin	1,000
Assist. Secretary and Assist. Receiver-Gen. at Berbice, (vacant)	600
Compt. of Customs, N. Darnell Davis	1,000
Commissary of Taxation, W. S. Turner	1,000
Immigrtn. Agent-Gen., Hn. H. A. Alexander	1,200
Col. Civil Engineer, W. H. Hutchens	1,000
Postmaster-General, F. M. Hodgson	625
Admin.-Gen., Geo. H. Hawtayne, C.M.G.	1,200
Provost-Marshal, Capt. M. McLeod	833
Registrar, E. H. G. Dalton	*Fees*
Inspector of Prisons, Capt. E. Fortescue	950
Crown Solicitor, R. W. Nulach	400
Chief Justice, Sir David P. Chalmer, Kt.	2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. John T. Goldney	1,500
Hon. Nicholas Atkinson	1,500

BRITISH HONDURAS.

This colony comprises about 7,562 square miles of territory in Central America, extending from 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 53′ 55″ N. latitude, and from 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10′ W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it abuts on the Atlantic, and is bounded on the north by Yucatan and Mexico, on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The climate is damp and hot, but by no means unhealthy, and the temperature ranges from 56° to 96°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level along the coast-line, and swampy, and generally flat for about ten to twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary. The soil is exceedingly rich, and sugar canes have ratooned for twenty years without much deterioration. The manufacture of sugar is carried on in many different places; there are twenty steam mills, and forty-one worked by cattle, and 30 stills in connection with the estates. The latest satisfactory returns of the area under cultivation are those for 1883, viz., Indian corn, 8,586 acres; sugar cane, 2,884 acres; yams, fruits, &c., 2,321 acres; rice, 189 acres; coffee, 108 acres. The best description of cocoa trees grows wild in the bush. The Census (1881) gives the population at 27,452—males, 14,106; females, 13,346.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, viz., mahogany and logwood, but there are many other excellent furniture woods. Wood-cutting, in fact, forms the chief industry of the colony. The average annual export of mahogany, of which the cost, ready for shipment, is 40 to 50 dols. per 1,000 ft., amounts to 3,000,000 ft.; while that of logwood, costing 10 to 15 dols. per ton, reaches 17,000 tons. There are some sugar estates thriving well, and a large coffee plantation has been started, on which 30,000 trees, now bearing fruit, were planted out during 1881. Fruits, including bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes, are being rapidly and extensively grown, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage, and there is reason to believe that gold and other minerals will be found. In 1884 the export of mahogany was 7,527,879 cubic ft., and of logwood 15,303 tons. The other leading exports for the same year were as follow:—Sugar, 2,391 tons; rum, 22,318 gals.; cedar, 348,341 ft.; rosewood, 91 tons; fustic and ziricote, 162 tons; india-rubber, 66,379 lb.; sarsaparilla, 31,771 lb.; and 516 turtles. The value of fruit shipped is expected to reach £15,000 to £20,000. Crown lands can be purchased at 4*s.* per acre, or leased at an annual rental of 5*d.* per acre. The transit trade with neighbouring Republics is considerable. India-rubber, sarsaparilla, coffee, and other tropical products also pass through the ports of the colony.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony, in which the Crown has the absolute control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the direction of the home government. The Executive Council consists of the senior officer for the time being in command of the regular troops in the colony, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and other persons appointed by the Sovereign. The Legislative Council includes the following members:—the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Senior Officer of the regular troops (not being below the rank of major), the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and not less than four unofficial members appointed by the Sovereign. There are twenty-five schools in the colony, the great majority of which are denominational, and, together with the teachers, in receipt of government aid.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1881), 5,767.

Amount of public revenue in 1885	£52,246
Amount of public expenditure in 1885	63,235
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	107,805
Value of exports to Great Britain, 1885	230,946
Value of total imports, 1885	254,856
Value of total exports, 1885	244,280

The total goods imported in 1884 may be divided thus:—For home consumption, 975,691 dollars; for transit trade, 211,999 dollars. Of the total goods exported in the same period, 1,120,351 dollars represent the value of the produce and manufactures of the colony itself; and 466,895 dollars that of British, foreign, and other colonial produce and manufactures in course of transit through the colony.

Governor, Roger T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.	£1,800
Colonial Sec. and Registrar, Hen. Fowler	700
Colonial Treas., W. J. McKinney (& Ho.)	550
Chief Justice, William Meigh Goodman	£1,000
Attorney-General, C. R. Hoffmeister	400

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the West of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15′ N. lat. and 64° 51′ W. long., comprising an area of about 41 square miles, and containing (in 1884) an estimated population of 14,888, exclusive of army and navy. These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonized by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. Bermuda possesses a strongly fortified dockyard, where the North American squadron refits.

The climate is renowned for its mildness and salubrity; there is practically no winter, the thermometer never falling below 40° F., and the heat in summer, pleasantly tempered by the sea breezes, is rarely higher than 85°. The soil is, on the whole, poor. Of the 12,000 acres in the whole group, not more than 2,000 acres can be called good or even fair; another 1,000 acres may, in favourable years, barely give a profit on the outlay; the remaining 9,000 are practically useless for purposes of cultivation.

The products of the island chiefly consist of onions and potatoes, a few melons and pumpkins, and arrowroot of a very fine quality. The sea abounds with fish: a few turtles are taken.

Amount of public revenue in 1885	£28,693
Amount of public expenditure in 1885	29,096
Public debt in 1884	5,284
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	72,010
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	4,713

The Government is vested in a Governor and Executive Council of 9 members, appointed by the Crown, who also act as a Legislative Council, and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 854 electors, whose individual qualifications are the possession of freehold property of not less value than £60. Hamilton, on the coast of Long Island, is the chief town and the seat of government.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Lionel J. Gallwey, R.E.	£2,946
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Cavendish Boyle	400
Receiver-Gen., Hon. James Tucker	500
Chief Justice, Hon. Josiah Rees	700
Assistant Judges, Hon. J. H. Trimingham Hon. E. Harvey	
Attorney-General, S. Brownlow Gray	670
Postmaster, Aubrey G. Butterfield	300
Naval Officer in Charge, Capt. J. F. G. Grant	
Inspector of Machinery, George T. Crook	
Naval Storekeeper, Hy. J. Laslett	
Engineer, William C. Hilder	

These Islands are fast becoming a winter resort for visitors from the neighbouring States of America and the Dominion of Canada. Numbers repair thither from November until April to escape the cold of America and Canada: large hotels are springing up for their accommodation. The climate during this period is most salubrious, the range of thermometer being 60° to 70°, and invalids derive great benefit from the mildness of the winter.

British Possessions in Australasia.*

AUSTRALASIA, that is Austral or Southern Asia, comprises the great island-continent of Australia, the adjacent islands of New Zealand and Tasmania, and a vast number of smaller islands, chiefly in the southern hemisphere, between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, together with a portion of the island of Papua or New Guinea.

The whole of the British Empire in this area, including Fiji and a portion of New Guinea, is estimated to contain 3,169,389 square miles, and a population of 3,223,041.

AUSTRALIA forms the main portion of Australasia, and is the largest island on the face of the globe, extending from 10° 40′ to 39° 10′ S. lat., and from 113° 15′ to 153° 35′ E. long. Its boundaries on the N. are Torres Strait, the Sea of Timor, and the islands of New Guinea (Papua) Timor, Flores, &c.; on the E., the South Pacific Ocean; on the S., Bass's Strait, Tasmania, and the South Pacific Ocean; and on the W., the Indian Ocean. Its nearest point to Asia is situated at a distance of 1,600 miles S.E. of Singapore, the extremity of the continent in this direction; the intervening space being occupied by the East Indian Archipelago, chiefly in the possession of Holland. The area of this vast island-continent is estimated at 3,030,771 square miles. The greatest dimensions are in length from E. to W. 2,400 miles, and in breadth from N. to S. 1,900 miles; it has a rapidly-increasing population, which in December, 1884, was estimated at 2,538,196. It is divided into the five colonies, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. There are many excellent and spacious harbours in various parts of the coast, but very few remarkable indentations; at an average distance of sixty miles a range of steep mountains runs along the E. coast, but the greater part of the shore on the N., the W., and S. is low and sandy. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S., and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in the eastern portion of the island, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep, of which there were over 58½ millions in 1884, or, including Tasmania and New Zealand, the total number of sheep was 74,345,954. Sheep-farming is the pre-eminent branch of industry, and it is as a wool-producing country that Australia is rising into importance. Years of drought occasionally occur, constituting the greatest impediment to the progress of the colonies, often followed by years of flood. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which falls into the sea on the south coast; on the east coast, the Hunter, Clarence, Brisbane, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, the Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; and the Victoria, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the north; but they are of little service in facilitating internal traffic. The most extensive mountain system on the Australian continent takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The chief ranges of the system are the Australian Alps in Victoria and New South Wales, the Blue Mountains and the Liverpool Range in New South Wales, and the Craig Range in Queensland. The highest point is Mount Kosciusko (7,308 ft.), in New South Wales, which commands the view of no less an area than 7,000 square miles.

Speaking generally, it may be said that one of the most marked characteristics of the whole continent is the scarcity of rivers and fresh-water lakes. There are few rivers of any considerable size along the whole coast-line (8,000 miles); indeed, for 1,500 miles along the S. coast there is not a single watercourse. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt, and even those barely merit the name, being dependent for their supplies of water upon the rivers and floods. They are more like marshes than lakes: at one time they are immense reedy swamps; at another time they are areas of submerged levels, with broad mud banks for shores that render the water absolutely unapproachable.

* It is agreeable to see that the Australians themselves are waking up to see the necessity for an atlas worthy of their great country. One portion only has yet appeared —New South Wales: it contains three or four general maps, one of New South Wales, and nineteen others, each 20×16½, of the separate counties—clearly drawn and well printed in colours. Not the least valuable portion of the volume is the introductory portion by Mr. McLean, in which he gives first an account of the geography, geology, climatology, flora and fauna of Australia generally, followed by a more specific account of the colony of New South Wales, including a topography or gazetteer of all the settled parts. Interspersed are some very good illustrations on wood and stone. The printing of the volume itself illustrates the high state of skill already attained in that part of the world. The publisher is Mr. John Sands of Sydney, and the London Agent, Mr. Stanford.

Minerals comprise gold, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, silver, mercury, tin, zinc, &c. The settled portions are intersected by railways, already extending to 7,540 miles (including those in New Zealand and Tasmania), and with about 59,956 miles of telegraphic wire, connecting together all the principal towns in the island. Direct steam communication is established with England by means of the Peninsular and Oriental, the Orient, and other lines of steamers. "The Great South Land" is believed to have been first seen by Le Testu, a French navigator, about 1542, though the honour has been claimed by the Portuguese; and portions of the coast on the north-west and south were sighted by the Dutch and English. Practically speaking the island continent was made known to the world by Captain Cook in 1770, when he saw the land to the west of Cape Horn, and explored the whole eastern coast to Torres Strait. Subsequently Flinders sailed round it, in 1802, and gave it the name of "Australia." Following the favourable report of Cook, the first British settlement was formed at Port Jackson (Sydney) in 1788. The aborigines are rapidly becoming extinct; their number now in the settled districts of Australia is but 31,700. No proper survey has yet been made of the newly-annexed portion of New Guinea, or Papua.

STATISTICS OF AUSTRALASIA.
ALL THE COLONIES.

Gross amount of public revenue, 1885	£23,928,397
Gross amount of expenditure, 1885	24,039,776
Public debt, December 31, 1885	140,918,318
Value of total imports, 1885	63,367,791
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	28,104,258
Value of total exports, 1885	51,553,486
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	23,325,287
Total tonnage of vessels, exclusive of coasting trade (13,218,282 British, 1,330,184 foreign), entered and cleared	Tons. 14,548,466

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The whole of the eastern part of Australia, including the several colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, received the name of NEW SOUTH WALES from its first explorer, Captain James Cook, in 1770. The present colony of New South Wales originated in a penal settlement formed by the British Government, when Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., its first Governor, arrived at Botany Bay, in H.M.S. *Sirius*, in January, 1788, with six transports and three store-ships, where they anchored, but subsequently proceeded to Port Jackson, which was found to be more suitable than Botany Bay for the new settlement: he there landed the 750 "persons" under his charge, and the British ensign was for the first time hoisted on the shores of Sydney Cove, now the capital and seat of government.

The colony is situated between 28° 10′—37° 28′ S. lat. and 141°—153° 37′ E. long., and comprises an area of 310,700 square miles—*i.e.*, more than six times the area of England, and nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland—with a population in 1886 of about 1,000,000. The early history of the colony was not free from trouble. The first Governor, Capt. Phillip, remained from Jan. 26, 1788, to Dec. 10, 1792, and was succeeded by Capt. Grose, Dec. 11, 1792, to Dec. 12, 1794; Capt. Paterson, Dec. 13, 1794, to Sept. 1, 1795, when a duly appointed Governor, Capt. Hunter, R.N., arrived, and remained from 7 Sept., 1795, to 27 Sept., 1800; Capt. P. G. King followed, 28 Sept., 1800, to 12 August, 1806, when he was followed by the unfortunate Capt. Bligh, whose rule came to an abrupt termination by a general revolt, and after an interregnum of nearly two years, Major-General L. Macquarie arrived, and 1 Jan., 1810, assumed the governorship, which he retained for nearly eleven years, since which time there has been a regular succession. "Botany Bay" was for many years almost synonymous with Australia, and had a most unsavoury reputation; but with the cessation of the long European war after Waterloo, and the great distress in this country consequent upon the return of so many men discharged from the Army and Navy, attention was attracted to Australia as a centre of emigration. In 1813 the interior of the country was explored, and the great plains being found admirably adapted for sheep farming, several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, were introduced, and a foundation laid for the future prosperity of the country. The agricultural progress of the colony has been truly marvellous. In the year 1792 there were but 23 head of cattle, 11 horses, 105 sheep, and 43 pigs. In March, 1886, at the time of stock-taking, there were 329,983 horses, 1,270,078 cattle, 34,551,622 sheep, and 208,697 pigs. In 1885 no fewer than 178,373,425 lbs. of wool, valued at £7,246,642, were exported.

Minerals at first attracted but little attention, but in these the country is also rich: the gold fields were discovered in 1851, and up to the end of 1884, these had produced about £35,366,612. Coals, during the same period, about £15,453,984. Copper, silver, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, cinnabar, and kerosene shale are also found; and in small quantities, diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones. The total annual value of the minerals is about £3,000,000.

Agriculture is, of course, the great industry of the Colony. About 852,000 acres, a space rather less than that of Wiltshire, are under cultivation, producing (1884-5) more than 7,780,000 bushels of wheat and other kinds of grain, with 38,695 tons of potatoes, and nearly 1,148 tons of tobacco. Sugar to the extent of 41,359,360 lb. is produced, also 555,470 gallons of wine, 3,893 gallons of brandy, and more than 8,740,000 dozens of oranges. So rich is the soil and so genial the climate, that almost every kind of fruit and vegetable may be grown. The total extent of land leased for pastoral purposes in 1885 was 217,407 square miles. At Sydney, the range of thermometer averages 61·7°, about the same as at Madrid; at Bathurst, the mean temperature is 56·8°, and on the inland plains about 70°. The country is well watered, the chief rivers being the Darling and the Lachlan,

both tributaries of the Murray, which divides the Colony from Victoria. In 1851 the south of the country was formed into the separate colony of Victoria, and in 1859, the northern portion into that of Queensland.

All religions are free, there is no establishment, and all payments are voluntary, with the exception of such as remain due under former arrangements. More than two-thirds of the people are Protestants, the greater part members of the Church of England: there are about 280,000 Roman Catholics. The See of Sydney, now Metropolitan, was erected in 1836, when it comprised the whole of Australia, but in 1847 took its present designation; the other Sees in N. S. Wales are those of Newcastle, 1847, Goulburn, 1863, Bathurst, 1869, Grafton and Armidale, 1869, and Riverina, 1885; the clergy number about 278. The head of the Roman Catholic Church is His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, with bishops of Maitland, Bathurst, Armidale, and Goulburn. Presbyterians and Methodists come next, but almost every sect is represented. Education is compulsory, more than one-fifth of the entire population (218,280) attended school in 1885; the gross expenses of the Public Instruction Act and other educational payments amounted to £702,119 in the year 1885. The University of Sydney, incorporated in 1851, enjoys a deservedly high reputation; degrees granted there rank with those of Oxford and Cambridge. Of churches and chapels the total number belonging to all denominations was 1,657; but, as Defoe said nearly two centuries ago—

> "Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
> The Devil always builds a chapel there;

the number of public-houses being 3,144, or as nearly as possible two to every church.

Assisted emigration from the mother country is for the present suspended. Under the scheme formerly in operation, emigrants were selected by the Agent-General in London, Sir Saul Samuel, and his assistants, but the selection was limited to those who could afford to pay part of their passage-money—£6 for married couples, £4 single men, and £2 for single women; children under three were free, and those under fourteen paid £1. Married people must not be over 40, and unmarried persons not over 35; if above that age, £1 more was charged. The ordinary passage-money by first-class steamers being: cabin, £52 10s.; intermediate, £36 15s.; or steerage from £16. Female servants, especially such as could take part in farming and dairy operations, were much in demand. The estimated population on June 30, 1886, was 1,003,867, made up of males, 561,429, and females, 442,438, showing a preponderance of males of no less than 118,991.

The estimated number of aborigines in the colony is, full-blood, 5,689; half-castes, 2,402; total, 8,091.

"Responsible government" was established by the Constitution Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 54, and is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Legislative Council consisting of 54 members. The Legislative Assembly consists of 122 members, representing 72 electoral districts: with few exceptions all natural-born or naturalized males, 21 years of age, who have resided six months in the district are entitled to the franchise. The voting is by ballot.

Railways, roads, and bridges have their several departments. There are now open (1887) 1,852 miles of railway, and 249 miles in course of construction; and in December, 1885, there were 19,864 miles of telegraph wire with 404 stations. The Post Offices numbered 1,115, the number of letters conveyed was 39,351,200; of newspapers, 25,567,400; and of packets, 3,446,800. Tramways, 35 miles, and 10 miles more in course of construction.

The trade of the country is very large: in 1885 the number of vessels which entered and cleared was 5,184, with a total tonnage of 4,133,077; the value of exports being £16,541,745, and of imports £23,465,196, together £40,006,941. The colony possesses 14 banks, with a paid-up capital of £10,512,300, and total assets £38,143,433. Of savings banks there were 291, with deposits amounting to £3,488,550. The Public Debt is heavy; in Jan. 1886, it amounted to £35,564,259, but it was mostly incurred for the construction of railways, telegraphs, and other reproductive public works.

While fully trusting to the ability and willingness of the mother country, the colony has not been altogether unmindful of defence. In March, 1886, there were enrolled in the naval and military service of the colony about 8,280 men: 1,150 artillery-men, 120 engineers, 230 members of torpedo corps; 7 regiments of infantry of an aggregate actual strength of about 5,650, and cavalry, 380. The naval brigade and naval artillery volunteers comprise about 750 officers and men. The officers and men who formed the well-known "Soudan contingent" were selected from these forces.

Sydney, the chief city and Capital (12,043 miles from London viâ the Suez Canal), stands on the shore of Port Jackson, surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. It extends four miles North and South by three miles East and West; and contains 130 miles of streets with about 50,000 houses, or, including suburbs, a population of about 300,000. About 800 acres have wisely been set apart for parks and open spaces: here are situated the Government buildings, Royal Mint, the University, Free Public Library, Observatory, two cathedrals, and numerous churches and chapels. The other large towns, with their populations (census 1881), are Newcastle, 15,600; Bathurst, 7,250; Goulburn, 6,900; Paramatta, 8,440; Maitland, E. and W., 7,300; and Grafton, 3,905.

Total revenue in 1885	£7,588,668
Total expenditure in 1885	7,544,594
Public debt (31st Dec.), 1885	35,564,259
Value of total imports, 1885	23,465,196
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	11,985,597
Value of total exports, 1885	16,541,745
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	7,293,133

Gov., Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G.	£7,000
Private Sec., E. W. Wallington	400
Lt.-Gov., Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G.	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Sir Patrick A. Jennings, K.C.M.G.	£1,500
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Geo. Rd. Dibbs	2,000
Secretary for Lands, Hon. Henry Copeland	1,500
Sec. for Public Works, Hon. W. J. Lyne	1,500
Minister of Justice, Hon. J. P. Garvan	1,500
Secretary of Mines, Hon. James Fletcher	1,500
Postmaster-General, Hon. F. B. Suttor	1,500
Public Instruction, Hon. A. Renwick, M.D.	1,500
Attorney-General, Hon. John Hy. Want	1,500

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Princip. Under-Sec., Critchett Walker....	£930
Treasury, Hon. Geoffrey Eager	930
Lands, Charles Oliver	930
Public Works, John Rae, M.A.	930
Justice, William Edmond Plunkett.....	930
Mines, Harrie Wood	930
Post Office (Sec.), S. H. Lambton.....	930
Public Instruction, E. Johnson.....	930
Sec. to Att.-Gen., W. W. Stephen.....	675
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G.	1,200
Clerk of the Parliaments, John J. Calvert	700
Speaker Leg. Assem., Hon. Edmund Barton	1,500
Clerk of Assembly, S. Wilson Jones	930
Mint Dep. Master, Robert Hunt	1,100
Lands Surveyor-Gen., P. F. Adams	1,130
Railways, Commissioner, G. A. Goodchap	1,250
" *Engineer*, George Cowderoy....	1,030
" *Locomotives, Sup.*, W. S. Scott..	775
" *Engineer-in-chief*, J. Whitton ..	1,800
Roads and Bridges Comm., W. C. Bennett	1,130
Registrar-General, Edward Grant Ward	775
Auditor-General, E. A. Rennie	900
Collector of Customs, James Powell.....	1,000
Astronomer, H. C. Russell, B.A.	780
Colonial Architect, James Barnet.....	1,130
Insp.-Gen. of Police, Edmund Fosbery ..	930
Chief Justice, Hon. F. M. Darley.....	3,500
First Puisne Judge, Peter Faucett	2,600
2nd do., Sir Wm. M. Manning, Knt.....	2,600
3rd do., (*Divorce*) Wm Chas. Windeyer ..	2,600
4th do., Sir Joseph Geo. Long Innes, Knt.	2,600
Agent-Gen. in London, Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., 5, Westminster Chambers	2,000
Secretary, S. Yardley	800

[NORFOLK ISLAND, the residence of the descendants of the Mutineers of the *Bounty*, removed from Pitcairn's Island, is governmentally attached to New South Wales.]

VICTORIA.

This territory originally formed part of New South Wales (known as the Port Phillip district), from which it was severed, and erected into a separate colony, in 1851; and although one of the youngest, and, in point of area, the smallest colony on the Australian continent, is still the most populous, and probably the wealthiest. It comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes: it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 260 miles, and its extent of coast line nearly 600 miles. The entire area comprises 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, of which 2,405,157 were under cultivation in 1885-86. Its population on the 30th June, 1886, was 1,009,753, including about 12,000 Chinese and aborigines. At the census of 1881 the native Victorians numbered about 500,000; natives of other Australian colonies about 40,000; English, 147,000; Irish, 87,000; Scotch, 48,000; Chinese, 12,000; and natives of other countries about 28,000. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, while the Roman Catholics number rather more than 200,000. The Victorian aborigines at the time of the first colonization of the district, were, according to the most frustworthy estimates, about 15,000 in number; in 1851, the official return gave 2,693, while the census of 1881 showed them to be as few as 780 (460 males and 320 females). The birth-rate of Victoria for 1884 was 30·49 per 1,000; the death-rate, which is remarkably low, was 14·27 per 1,000. Victoria is the principal gold-producing colony of Australia, to which it owes its extraordinarily rapid progression: from the discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of the year 1884, the quantity raised — 53,728,000 oz., or nearly 1,624 tons, estimated at £4 per oz.—amounted in value to £214,912,000. During the year 1885 the gold produced in the colony amounted to 778,618 oz. The value of other minerals raised, consisting principally of tin and antimony, is estimated at about £850,000. From its geographical position. it enjoys a climate far more genial to Europeans than any other colony within the continent of Australia. There were 1,680 miles of railway completed at the end of 1885, all of which belonged to the Government, and 205 miles of which were laid with double lines, while 39 miles more were in course of construction. The capital cost of the railways up to the 30th June, 1885, amounted to £25,890,580, or an average of about £13,000 per mile. Of this amount £19,110,000 was raised by debentures, and the rest was paid from the general revenue. The net income, after paying all working expenses, was £860,349, equivalent to a return of 4½ per cent. on the debenture capital. Stage-coaches run to all parts of the colony, except those for which railway communication is available. There were 411 stations for electric telegraphs, extending over 3,950 miles (poles), which produced a revenue of £87,800 in 1885, the total mileage of wire being 8,055, and the telegrams transmitted numbering 1,594,296. The chief sources of income until 1862 were the customs duties and sales of public lands; but fresh sources of revenue, derivable from the railway system, from public works, a land tax, and stamp duties, have since been added. Wool, gold (including specie), and wheat, flour, and biscuit are the staple productions of the colony. In 1885 the chief exports were of the following respective values:—Wool, £6,342,887; gold, £2,010,295; wheat, flour, and biscuit, £1,769,526; and live stock, £764,968. The principal imports of the colony in 1884 were wool (from across the border), £2,575,905; sugar and molasses, £1,292,260; cottons, £946,305; woollens, £923,072; live stock, £1,336,899; gold (including specie), £1,268,615; and iron and steel (excluding railway rails, &c.), £664,945. The estimated number of sheep in 1885-86 was 10,664,598. Agriculture, although formerly neglected, has of late years much improved, wheat and oats being the two cereals chiefly cultivated. Of the 2,405,157 acres under cultivation in 1885-86, 1,020,082 were wheat crops and 215,994 oats. In 1885-86, 723,560 gallons of wine were produced, exceeding the production of the previous year by over 250,000 gallons. Manufacturing industry has made much progress in Victoria. In 1885 the manufactories of all descriptions numbered 2,813, 1,229 of which employed steam or gas engines, with an aggregate horse-power of 20,160; the number of hands employed amounted to 47,565; and the capital invested, so far as it is represented by the value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant, to £10,907,885. The shipping statistics of the colony

furnish additional evidence of the magnitude and value of its trade. In 1884, 3,975 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 3,151,587 and carrying 129,034 men, entered and cleared at Victorian ports.

Actual revenue, 1885	£6,290,361
Actual expenditure, 1885	6,140,356
Public debt, 30th June, 1886	30,127,382
Total imports, 1885	18,044,604
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	8,946,816
Total exports, 1885	15,551,758
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	8,159,135

Melbourne, the chief city and the seat of government, also an episcopal see, is distinguished for its University, Museum, Mint, Public Gardens, Observatory, Public Library, Hospital, and other institutions: with its suburbs it contained in 1886 365,000 inhabitants, being the most populous city in the southern hemisphere. The other important towns are Ballarat, pop. 41,110; Sandhurst, pop. 36,570; and Geelong, pop. 20,890.

The Government is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Ministry consisting of 12 members, and a Parliament, consisting of a Legislative Council of 42 members elected for 14 provinces, and a Legislative Assembly of 86 members for 55 districts.

Governor & Com.-in-Chief, Sir Henry Brougham Loch, K.C.B.	£10,000
Private Secretary, Capt. J. W. Traill.	
A.-de-C., Lieut. Viscount Castlerosse.	
Lieut.-Governor, Sir Wm. Foster Stawell	
Premier, Treasurer, & Minister of Railways, Hon. Duncan Gillies	1,800
Chief Secretary & Minister of Water Supply, Hon. Henry J. Wrixon	1,800
Attorney-General,	1,650
Lands & Agriculture, Hon. J. L. Dow	1,400
Public Instruction, Hon. C. H. Pearson	1,650
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Hon. W. F. Walker	1,400
Commis. of Public Works, Hon. J. Nimmo	1,500
Minister of Mines, Hon. John James	1,400
Min. of Defence, Hon. James Lorimer	1,500
Postmaster-General, Hon. F. T. Derham	1,400
Minister without office, Hon. M. H. Davies	
Presid. Legisl. Council, Hon. J. Macbain	1,000
Speaker Leg. Assembly, Hon. Peter Lalor	1,500
Chairman of Committee, Thomas Cooper	800
Chairm. Pub. Service Bd., J. M. Templeton	1,500
Under Secretary of State, T. R. Wilson	1,000
Governmt. Statist, H. H. Hayter, C.M.G.	800
Police, H. M. Chomley	900
Penal Department & Gaols, W. G. Brett	900
Medical Officer, A. Shields, M.D.	750
Public Librarian, T. F. Bride, LL.D.	760
Astronomer, R. L. J. Ellery, F.R.S.	800
Botanist, Baron Sir F. von Mueller, K.C.M.G.	800
Commissioner of Audit, C. H. Symonds	1,000
Chief Justice, His Honour George Higinbotham	3,500
Judges, Their Honours Hartley Williams, Edward D. Holroyd, George Brisco Kerferd, and G. H. Webb (each)	3,000
Queen's Prosecutor, A. W. Chomley	1,000
Crown Solicitor, R. A. Sutherland	1,000
Master in Equity, T. P. Webb	1,100
Insolvency Judge, W. B. Noel	1,500
Agent-Gen. in London, Hon. Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G., 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street	2,500
Secretary, J. Cashel Hoey, C.M.G.	750

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A Legislative Act, by Royal Letters Patent, dated 6th July, 1863, rendered this name a misnomer by extending the boundaries of the colony so as to include the entire centre of the Australian continent from north to south. Thus it extends from 11° to 38° S. lat., and from 129° to 141° E. long., comprising an area of 903,690 square miles, with an estimated population, on 31st Dec., 1885, of 313,423, exclusive of aborigines. The dryness customary to the whole of the island-continent marks the character of the climate of South Australia, the average annual rainfall, calculated on a period of forty-two consecutive years, amounting to no more than 21·3 inches. It was first colonized in 1836. The Constitution of the colony was remodelled in 1856, and the present form of government substituted. The settled portion is essentially an agricultural and pastoral province, its bread-stuffs and wool constituting three-fourths of its exports. The lands purchased from the Crown, up to Dec., 1885, amounted to 9,678,791 acres, and those held upon lease for pastoral purposes numbered 129,982,300 acres in addition. The extent of land under cultivation in 1885 was 2,785,490 acres, of which wheat alone occupied 1,942,453 acres, giving a yield of 14,621,755 bushels. Oats are not, as a rule, successful; potato growing is carried on to a considerable extent, while the culture of flax and hops is also receiving attention. In 1885 the weight of native-grown wool exported was 45,367,066 lbs., of bread-stuffs, 84,591 tons, and the value of minerals £338,132. Apples and pears grow everywhere, strawberries, and raspberries do well in the hills, and oranges in many parts; the olive-oil is considered equal to any in the world, and the grape vine thrives splendidly. Vine-culture is becoming a fast-increasing branch of industry, 473,535 gallons of wine having been made in 1884. The live-stock in 1884 numbered — horses 162,420, cattle 389,726, sheep 6,696,406. The shipping returns, too, show well, and speak of prosperity. In 1884 the arrivals amounted to—British, 768,301 tons; foreign, 141,034 tons; total, 909,335 tons. The number of vessels belonging to Port Adelaide were:—steamers, 88 (in 1875, 75), of a tonnage of 10,665; sailing vessels, 220 (in 1875, 212) of a tonnage of 27,931. The places of worship provided in 1884 numbered 928, which gave 200,123 seats; while there were 727 Sunday schools, including 6,729 teachers and 57,311 scholars. The South Australian system of education is liberal, compulsory, state-aided, and secular, and its main features are similar to those which mark the present system of England. In 1884, there were 384 government schools, and 363 private schools, with 768 and 767 teachers respectively. There are also 112 country institutes, providing libraries amounting altogether to 98,688 volumes. Bank assets, £12,148,546; funds in Savings Banks, £1,571,283. Mining operations are pursued on a very extensive scale in the colony, the mineral wealth hitherto discovered consisting chiefly of copper; the Moonta, Wallaroo, and Burra Mines being the largest. So far as it is yet known, South Australia is not rich in the precious metals, but it has immense deposits of copper and iron, and some good silver-lead mines. Gold, silver, and tin have been met with in various places, but nowhere in great abundance. The story of the copper mines may be told in a line or two. The Kapunda copper mine was dis-

covered in 1842, and is still being worked; the next year the Montacute mine was found, and in about eighteen years was worked out; in 1845 the famous Burra mines were discovered and gave employment to a large population; but the new era in the colony's history was marked by the finding of the celebrated Wallaroo mines, during 1860, in Yorke's Peninsula, which yielded enormous quantities of productive ore, and brought about the usual mania. A year or two later, the famous Moonta mine was opened; and both this and the Wallaroo, after being largely worked for more than twenty years, show no signs of exhaustion. South Australia possesses a large extent of telegraphic lines, 5,291 miles having already been made. One through the centre of Australia, 2,200 miles, joins the submarine cable to England, bringing Australia into telegraphic communication with all parts of the world. There were 1,211 miles of railway open on 30th June, and 570 more in progress. The military defence of the colony is intrusted to a small force of volunteers and a rifle association, the latter, which embraces cavalry, artillery, and infantry, being under 1,500 all told. Two land batteries, one at Glanville and the other (having some heavy armaments) at Largo Bay, have been constructed to resist attacks by sea; and there is one ironclad—the *Protector*—belonging to the colony to aid the land defences.

Public revenue, 1885	£2,309,591
Public expenditure, 1885	2,454,808
Public debt, 1885	17,020,900
Total imports, 1885	5,548,403
Total exports, 1885	9,636,255
Imports from U. Kingdom, 1885	2,781,460
Exports to U. Kingdom, 1885	3,331,087

The Government is administered by a Governor and an Executive Council of 6 members, who constitute a responsible Ministry, and are required to be members of Parliament. The Parliament consists of two houses, the Legislative Council or Upper House, and the House of Assembly. Both houses have equal powers, but money bills must originate in the lower chamber. The members of the upper house are elected for nine years (one-third retiring every three years), and must be natural born subjects of the Queen (resident in South Australia for three years) or naturalized subjects (resident in the colony for five years). A property qualification gives the right of voting for the Council, but the Assembly is elected upon a basis of manhood suffrage. The law is administered by a Chief Justice, two puisne judges, a Judge for the Northern Territory only, a Commissioner of Bankruptcy, Local Courts (presided over by fifteen stipendiary magistrates), and various benches of magistrates in different parts of the country.

CAPITAL, Adelaide. Population—3rd April, 1881 (exclusive of suburbs), 37,892. (Kensington and Norwood, 10,087 additional.)

Governor, Sir William Cleaver F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	£5,000
Chief Sec., Hon. David Murray	1,000
Att.-Gen. & Prem., Hn. J. W. Downer, Q.C.	1,000
Treasurer, Hon. John Cox Bray	1,000
Commissioner of Crown Lands & Immigration, Hon. James Henderson Howe	1,000
Comm. Public Works, Hon. Luke L. Farmer	1,000
Minister of Education, Hon. John Alexander Cockburn, M.D.	1,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. C. Todd, C.M.G.	
Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Samuel James Way	£2,000
Second Judge, Hon. James Penn Boucaut	1,700
Third do., Hon. William Henry Bundey	1,700
Agent-General's Offices, 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, London.	
Agent-General, Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G.	1,500
Assistant do., Samuel Deering	750

QUEENSLAND.

This, the most recently organized Australian colony, situated in lat. 10° 40′—29° S. and long. 138°—153° 30′ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. It was formerly a part of New South Wales, but was separated therefrom, and erected into a distinct colony, in December, 1859.

Its eastern seaboard was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770; some years afterwards its coast was visited by Capt. Flinders; but the first attempt to explore and settle any portion of the interior was made by Oxley, the Surveyor-General of New South Wales, who, in 1823, entered the River Brisbane, and selected the site of its future capital city of that name on a spot about 20 miles from its mouth, in Moreton Bay. The subsequent settlement of the country has followed the discoveries of a series of explorers.

Queensland proper, exclusive of New Guinea, possesses an area of 668,224 square miles (*i.e.*, equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom), of which the Government have parted with the fee simple of 11,500,000 acres only out of the total of 427,663,360 acres, but an additional area of 316,000,000 acres has been leased out for sheep and cattle runs, large tracts of recently explored country on the borders of the eastern boundary of South Australia having been taken up and stocked during the last few years. Most of the productions of both temperate and tropical countries can be cultivated with success in Queensland. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the downs, and are used both for grain and also for hay and green food for cattle; while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 25 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated; as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pineapples, grapes, bananas, and various English fruits. In the year 1884, 32,010 tons of sugar were produced. The chief articles of export, the produce of the Colony, in 1884 were:—Wool, £1,889,504; gold, £923,010; galena, silver, and lead, £25,866; tin, £228,457; copper, £3,014; arrowroot (302,584lbs.), £5,955; pearl and tortoise-shell, £94,152; meat, fruit, fish, and eggs, £71,016; bêche-de-mer, £18,474; rum, £6,455; raw sugar, £354,429; timber, £12,254. The climate generally may be considered sub-tropical; the summer is the rainy season, and is naturally hot, but even in winter the vegetation of Queensland is not wholly arrested. At Brisbane the average temperature is 70°; the maximum reading for 1884 was 102° and the minimum 40°, whereas the corresponding figures were 105·6° and 30·2° for Melbourne, and 110° and 35° for Adelaide. These figures go to show that the colony is also well fitted for the growth of jute and other fibre-producing plants, wine, maize, wheat, arrowroot, and tobacco—also the growth of wool, which is as yet the staple production; rich gold, copper, tin, lead, quicksilver, antimony, and coal mines are found in several districts; timber

also of fine quality for cabinet making, the Moreton Bay pine and the *Dammara robusta*, together with the Cedar of Queensland, forming valuable products for export. The hard woods (*Eucalyptica*) are especially well adapted for bridge building and for railway purposes. Some of the indigenous plants possess remarkable medicinal properties, such as the *dubosia*, used as a substitute for belladonna; the *alstonia*, the bark of which produces a valuable tonic; the *Euphorbia Drummondii*, used in cases of dysentery and low fever: and the *Euphorbia pilulifera*, or asthma herb. The broad plains afford the richest pasturage. At the end of 1884, the horses numbered 253,116, and the cattle, 4,266,172. The official returns give 9,308,911 sheep, and 51,796 pigs. The population in 1884 for this vast territory was only 309,913. The males numbered 182,442, and the females 127,471.

At the present time there are 1,407 miles of railway open, with 546 more in course of construction; the length of telegraph wires is 11,636 miles, and the number of post offices 569. In 1884 there were 425 State schools in operation, with 1,161 teachers and an average daily attendance of 27,863 children; and 96 private schools, with an average attendance of 6,107; also 7 grammar schools with 566 pupils; 38 hospitals afforded relief to 9,904 patients, and six orphan asylums maintained 899 children.

Among statistics of a miscellaneous character that testify to the vigour and prosperity of the young colony are the returns of banking deposits which, on the 30th September, 1885, were £6,915,763, apart from the £1,340,255 in the hands of the Government Savings' Banks at the end of the year.

The shipping trade of Queensland is considerable, the number of vessels entered inwards during 1884 being 1,042 (tonnage, 572,124), and the number outwards 1,061 (tonnage, 579,988). The land defence of Queensland is small, and consists mainly of a volunteer force of a little over 1,000 men. This body is formed of four batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, two infantry regiments, two coast corps, and a battalion of cadets. The marine defences, including a battery at Lytton, commanding the entrance to the Brisbane River, and some torpedo works, were carried out under the supervision of Sir W. Jervoise. The colony possesses in addition a torpedo boat and two gunboats.

Amount of public revenue in 1884-85..	£2,720,656
Amount of public expenditure, 1884-85	2,819,854
Public debt, 31st December, 1884	16,419,850
Total imports, 1884	6,381,976
Imports from United Kingdom, 1884..	2,300,276
Total exports, 1884	4,673,864
Exports to United Kingdom, 1884....	1,677,042

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralization similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide; hence we find numerous ports of considerable size extending along the coast, the chief of them being Brisbane (pop. nearly 50,000), Rockhampton (about 12,000), Maryborough (11,000), Townsville (10,000), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Bundaberg. Among other places of importance are Ipswich (8,000) and Toowoomba (6,000).

The constitution was slightly altered by an Act of 1869, but is now very similar to that of the other Australian colonies, and comprises a Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly—the former consisting of 33 members, nominated for life by the Crown, and the latter of 57 members elected by the colonists. The administration of the law is in the hands of the Supreme Court, attached to which there is a chief justice, together with three puisne judges, and in those of the inferior courts, which are constituted as in New South Wales.

Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G.	£5,000
Priv. Sec., Anthony Musgrave, junr...	400
A.-de-C., Lieut. Herbert C. Prichard ..	300
" A. V. Cholmondeley.	
Premier, Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, K.C.M.G.	1,300
Col. Sec. & Public Instruct., Hon. B. B. Moreton	1,000
Works and Mines, Hon. W. Miles.....	1,000
Attorney-General, Hon. Arthur Rutledge.	1,000
Public Lands, Hon. C. B. Dutton	1,000
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. J. R. Dickson..	1,000
Postmast.-Gen., Hn. T. Macdonald-Paterson	1,000
Chief Justice Supreme Court, Sir C. Lilley	2,500
Puisne Judges do., Hon. George Rogers Harding and Hon. Chas. S. Mein each	2,000

Agent-Gen. in London, Hon. Sir James F. Garrick, Q.C., K.C.M.G., 1, Westminster Chambers.
Secretary, Charles S. D cken.

[On the 4th April, 1883, New Guinea was formally taken possession of by Mr. H. M. Chester, in the name of H.M. the Queen and of the Government of Queensland, at Port Moresby, which he recommends for the seat of Government. This claim has since been set aside in consequence of the Germans having annexed the islands of New Britain, New Ireland, and many others, to which they have given the name of Bismarck Archipelago. By an arrangement with the British Government the northern half of the island of Papua has been divided between the two countries; Germany taking the northern portion, this country the south. The special Commissioner over the British part of the island is John Douglas, C.M.G. (£1,500); and the Deputy Commissioner is Hugh Romilly (£700).]

WESTERN AUSTRALIA,

formerly called the "Swan River Settlement" (from the locality of the first colony on this coast), includes all that portion of the island west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 113° 15′ E. long., and from 13° 45′ to 35° 5′ S. lat. Its extreme length, therefore, is, from north to south, 1,280 miles, and 800 from east to west. It embraces an area of 978,300 square miles. A very large proportion of this is heavy timber country. The jarrah, sometimes erroneously called mahogany, a tree of the Eucalyptus tribe, covers immense tracts of land in the S.W. portion of the colony: its timber is extraordinarily durable, and as it resists the white ant and the "Teredo navalis," it is admirably adapted for railway sleepers, and for piles for bridges and harbour works. The sandalwood already affords an article of export; the tuart and karri, Eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees. The "karri," which sometimes attains the height of 300 feet, is considered to be almost equal to the "jarrah." The occupied portion of the colony extends along the western coast for about 1,200 miles, by perhaps 150 in average breadth, and on Dec. 31, 1885, had an estimated population of 35,000. The average temperature at Perth (lat. 32° S.), the capital, for

the past ten years was 65°, and rainfall for the same period 33 inches, while the mean for the barometer was 30·04 inches. The climate is, in fact, one of the healthiest and most enjoyable in the world; from the northern extremity to the southern it varies considerably, in the south being like that of England, but of a higher temperature; while in the north it is hot, but tempered by cool sea-breezes, and the atmosphere is free from the moistness characteristic of tropical climates generally. There are two seasons, the wet and the dry, the former lasting from April to September. The total rainfall at Perth during 1884 was 31·96 inches, and the average of the year for 16 meteorological stations in various parts was 28·3 inches. The colony was first settled in 1829, and for many years made but little progress, notwithstanding the salubrity of the climate, which is equal to that of any part of the Australian continent. It is, however, now gaining ground. The chief products are wool, timber, pearls and pearl-shells, lead, copper, horses, and cattle. The cultivation of the land has been much retarded by want of sufficient labour; bands of fertile soil, where sandalwood and other trees grow abundantly, and which are suitable for the culture of the vine, olive, and fig, occur in the middle districts. The climate and soil are admirably adapted for silk growing and for vintage, and there are at present 687 acres of vineyards in the colony. Good wheat-growing soils also exist over large areas in the northern division, and the produce is of good quality and yield. At present there are altogether 77,278 acres under cultivation, the average yield per acre for 1885 being:—Wheat, 11·5 bushels; barley, 14·5 bushels; oats, 14·5 bushels; maize, 12·5 bushels; potatoes, 2·5 tons; and hay 1 ton. Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and zinc ores are found in large quantities, and gold has been recently discovered in the Kimberley district in the extreme north. There are 124 miles of railway open, and large schemes for the construction of several hundred miles more on the land-grant system have been initiated and are in progress. The imports chiefly consist of sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The exports are of wool, jarrah and karri timber, lead, copper ore—which is exceedingly rich—whale oil, guano, sandal-wood, pearls, and pearl-shells. The estimated value of the exports for 1885 was:—Wool, £248,400; timber, £67,650; sandalwood, £36,216; pearls and pearl-shells, £58,496; lead ore, £3,255; copper ore, £1,792; horses, £10,475. The stock returns of the colony gave as follows:—Horses, 34,392; cattle, 70,408; sheep, 1,702,719; goats, 4,529; and pigs, 24,200. The shipping of W. Australia is not extensive: in 1885 the vessels entered inwards numbered 232 (tonnage, 231,761); and those outwards 229 (tonnage, 236,274). During the last decade the revenue has increased from £162,189 to £323,213, and the expenditure from £179,484 to £308,849; while the value of the imports has grown in the same period from £386,037 to £650,391, and that of the exports from £397,293 to £446,692.

Amount of public revenue, 1885	£323,213
Amount of expenditure, 1885	308,849
Public debt, 1885	1,288,100
Total imports, 1885, £650,391; exports,	446,692
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	279,937
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	289,902

The Government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of five official members, also a Legislative Council of 24, of whom 4 are official, 4 are nominated by the Crown, and the rest elected for 5 years. The whole colony forms a Bishop's See, that of Perth and the Church being under the government of Convocation, a body established in 1872, and consisting of the bishop as president, all licensed clergymen, and lay communicants elected by the various parishes. The number of clergymen is 22, four of them being missionaries from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and one having a special mission to the Aborigines at Gascoyne, who number about 2,000. There is also a Roman Catholic bishopric in Western Australia. About one-half of the population belong to the Church of England and one-fourth to the various Nonconforming sects, the remaining fourth to the Roman Catholic church. The educational system is compulsory and secular; and the elementary schools, which exist all over the colony, are under the management of a central board and local district boards. There are also schools assisted by different denominations and having grants-in-aid from colonial funds, as well as a school in Perth for the higher education of boys. The total expenditure on education for 1885 was £10,244.

The principal towns in the colony are:—Perth (pop. about 10,000), on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 m. from Fremantle; Fremantle (5,000); Albany and Geraldton (about 1,000 each); York, Bunbury, and Guildford (from 600 to 800 each). About one-third of the whole population is to be found in Perth and Fremantle; there are, however, smaller townships scattered throughout the colony, *e.g.*, Northampton, Busselton, Bridgetown, Pinjarra, etc.

Govnr., Sir Fredk. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.	£2,500
Private Sec., Hon. J. G. H. Amherst	300
Colonial Sec., Hon. Malcolm Fraser, C.M.G.	900
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Charles N. Warton	600
Surveyor-General, Hon. John Forrest, C.M.G.	600
Treasurer and Collector of Revenue, Hon. Anthony O'G. Lefroy, C.M.G.	650
Director of Works, Hon. J. A. Wright, C.B.	800
Superintendent of Works, G. T. Poole	500
Assist. Colonial Sec., G. B. Phillips	500
Crown Solicitor, G. Leake	300
Comm. of Titles, (vacant)	600
Auditor-General, E. L. Courthope	450
Postmaster-General, A. Helmich	500
Collector of Customs, L. W. Clifton	400
Chief Justice, Hn. Alex. Campbell Onslow	1,000
Puisne Judge, Edward Albert Stone	700
Resident Warden (*Kimberley Gold Fields*), C. D. Price	700
Superintendent of Police, M. S. Smith	400
Sheriff, J. B. Roe	400
Colonial Surgeon, A. R. Waylen	500
Harbour-Master, Capt. C. R. T. Russell, R.N.	300
Registrar-General, G. C. Knight	250

NEW ZEALAND,

a colony in the South Pacific Ocean, consisting of three islands, generally known as the Northern, Middle, and Stewart's Islands, situate about 1,200 miles E. of New South Wales, between 34° 20′—47° 20′ S. lat. and 166° 25′—178° 35′ E. long. Portions of them were explored by Tasman, under the direction of the Dutch East India Company, in 1642, and visited at various times during the 18th

century, and in 1777 by Captain Cook. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonization took place until 1839. In 1841 New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. The entire area is stated at 104,403 square miles, or 66,818,160 acres (being a little smaller than Great Britain and Ireland), of which two-thirds are fitted for agriculture and grazing. The North Island comprises about 45,687 square miles; Middle Island, 57,313; Stewart's Island, 760, with only 209 inhabitants; and an adjacent group, named the Chatham Islands, containing 377 square miles.

The population of New Zealand, as ascertained by census, March, 1886, was reckoned to be 578,482. The native population (Maoris) in 1886 was estimated at 41,432 in addition, chiefly in the Northern Island. In 1840 a treaty was concluded at Waitangi with the native chiefs, whereby the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Great Britain, while the chiefs were guaranteed the possession of their lands, forests, &c., so long as they desired to retain them; the right of pre-emption was, however, reserved to the Crown if they wished to alienate any portion. This right has since been abolished by legislation in the colony, and large areas have been sold to private individuals by the natives. Thus New Zealand became a regular colony, and the seat of government was fixed at Auckland, but was removed to Wellington in 1865.

New Zealand in many parts is very mountainous; a mountain chain traverses the west side of the South Island, culminating in Mount Cook, 12,349 feet in height. The geographical position and physical features of these islands tend naturally to render the climate greatly varied; yet it is remarkable for its salubrity, and resembles in many respects that of Great Britain, though its atmosphere is drier and more elastic. The extremes of daily temperature vary throughout the year only by an average of 20°: London is 7° colder than the North Island and 4° colder than the South Island. The mean annual temperature of the whole colony for the different seasons is:—Spring, 55°; Summer, 63°; Autumn, 57°; and Winter, 48°. The climate, in short, is admirably adapted for raising every fruit, flower, and edible that flourishes in Great Britain. Amongst the productions most peculiar to New Zealand are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding, from its lightness and elasticity, the resin of this tree forming also one of its most valuable exports, Kauri gum; and the native flax, considerable quantities of which are transmitted to the United Kingdom for the manufacture of ropes. Wool is largely produced, and tallow and timber are also among the principal exports of the colony. Gold has been discovered in many districts, and a rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki. Coal is widely distributed, and copper is met with in several localities.

The total extent of land under all kinds of crop, and of land broken up but not under crop is 3,884,057 acres, while there are 2,666,342 acres of land in sown grass not previously ploughed. The value of the principal articles of export for the year 1884 is as follows:—Wool, £3,267,527; produce, £1,891,887; gold, £988,953; Kauri gum, £342,151; tallow, £234,829; and timber, £152,471. In the same year, the live stock was estimated at:—Sheep, 14,056,266; horned cattle, 700,000; pigs, 200,083; horses, 162,000; goats, 11,223; and fowls, geese, turkeys, and ducks, more than 1,560,000. The average yield of crops per acre throughout the colony shows the fertility of its soil, viz.:—Wheat, 25·43 bushels; oats, 34·84 b.; barley, 30·37 b.; hay, 1·41 tons; and potatoes, 5·79 tons. In March, 1885, there were nearly 1,500 miles of government railway lines in working order, and 150 miles more under construction; and the colony possesses in addition 91 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. The shipping trade is also considerable, and regular lines of steamers run between the numerous ports. During 1884 the vessels entered inwards numbered 852 (tonnage, nearly 530,000); and those entered outwards 872 (tonnage, 534,000).

Amount of public revenue, 1885	£3,859,996
Public expenditure (ordinary), 1885 ..	4,282,901
[The total expenditure in 1884, out of Loans for Public Works, was £1,778,884.]	
Gross amount of public debt, 1885....	£35,790,422
Accrued Sinking Fund.....	3,217,930
Total imports, 1885.....	7,479,921
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	5,227,551
Total exports, 1885.....	6,819,939
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885 ..	4,906,907

The General Government consists of a Governor, aided by a Ministry, a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown for life, at present consisting of 54 members, and a House of Representatives, consisting of 94 members, elected for three years. Four members are Maories elected by the natives.

The State system of education is free and secular. There are 987 district schools, with 2,447 teachers and 97,238 scholars; there are also 265 private schools, with 12,203 scholars, and, in addition, 71 village schools for the Maories. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 25 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zealand has power to confer degrees. The annual postal circulation of the colony amounts to 25,000,000 letters, 14,000,000 newspapers, 1,000,000 post-cards, and above 3,000,000 book-packets, and the work is effected by a total of 967 post-offices. The telegraph wires in operation extend to 13,294 miles. The administration of the law is carried out by a Supreme Court, having a chief justice and four puisne judges, also by district judges, resident or stipendiary magistrates, and justices of the peace.

CAPITAL, Wellington, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the chief cities and towns in March, 1886, was as follows:—Wellington (and suburbs), 27,833; Auckland (and suburbs), 57,048; Dunedin (and suburbs), 45,518; Christchurch (and suburbs), 44,688; Invercargill, 6,974; Nelson, 6,764; Oamaru, 5,791; and Napier, 5,756.

Governor and Comm.-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. Sir William F. Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., R.E.	£7,500
Private Sec., Comm. S. M. Medley, R.N.	
A.-de-C., Major J. Jervois, R.E.	
Premier and Att.-Gen., Hon. Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G.	1,750
Treasurer, Postmaster-Gen., and Comm. of Stamp Duties, Hon. Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.	1,250
Sec. to Treasury, J. C. Gavin	700
Public Works, Hon. Edw. Richardson, C.M.G.	1,250
Under Secretary, C. Y. O'Connor	800
Native Affairs & Defence, Hon. John Ballance	1,250

Lands, Hon. John Ballance	£1,250
Justice, Hon. Joseph Augustus Tole	1,250
Col. Sec., Hon. Patrick Alphonsus Buckley	1,250
Under Secretary, G. S. Cooper	800
Minister of Mines, Hon. William James Mudie Larnach, C.M.G.	1,250
Without Portfolio, Hon. W. H. Reynolds	
Controller and Auditor-General, J. E. Fitzgerald, C.M.G.	1,000
Registrar-General, R. G. Brown	550
Post Office and Telegraphs, C. Lemon	700
Trade and Commerce, W. Seed	800
Insp. Education, Rev. W. J. Habens, M.A.	650
Railways, J. P. Maxwell	1,000
Under-Sec. Native Affairs, T. W. Lewis	600
Under Sec. Lands, J. McKenon	900
Under Sec. Justice, C. J. A. Haselden	400
Chief Justice, Sir James Prendergast, Knt.	1,700
Puisne Judge, Canterbury, A. J. Johnston	1,500
Do., Auckland, T. B. Gillies	1,500
Do., Wellington, C. W. Richard	1,500
Do., Dunedin, J. S. Williams	1,500

Agent-General in London, Sir F. D. Bell, K.C.M.G., 7, Westminster Chambers, S.W.

TASMANIA

is an Island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass' Straits, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the colony. It lies between 39° 35′—43° 41′ S. lat. and 143° 48′—148° 30′ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles, or 16,778,000 acres of land, of which, on 31st March, 1886, 417,777 were under cultivation: wheat 30,266, barley 6,833, oats 29,247, potatoes 53,521, hay 41,693. The statistics for 1885 show that 997,384 acres were leased from the Crown principally for pastoral purposes, besides numerous islands. Agricultural land in a state of nature can be selected for purchase at £1 an acre, to be paid off in yearly instalments extending over fourteen years. The estimated population, 31st December, 1885, was 133,791, and contains representatives of all the principal religious bodies; half of them are believed to belong to the Church of England, and are under a bishop and 58 clergymen. The Roman Catholic church, to which 22 per cent. of the population belong, has also a bishop in the island; and the various Nonconforming bodies have their synods, presbyteries, and conferences as in Great Britain. The aboriginals have become quite extinct, the last, a female, "Truganini," having died in 1876. This island was first discovered by Tasman, in December, 1642, and named by him "Van Diemen's" Land, in honour of his patron, the then governor of the Dutch possessions in India. It was subsequently partially explored by Captain Cook. In 1803 Lieut. Bowen was despatched from Sydney with a few soldiers and convicts to form a penal settlement, and finally fixed upon the spot where Hobart now stands. In 1825 it was severed from New South Wales and formed into a distinct colony. Transportation of criminals was abolished in 1853, and the name officially changed from Van Diemen's Land to Tasmania. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; it is, in fact, the healthiest of the whole Australasian group. The hot winds of Australia rarely reach the island, and are never of long duration. At Hobart Town the mean annual temperature is 54·5°, the mean summer temperature being 62°, and that of winter 47°. The thermometer rarely rises as high as 100° or falls below 29°. The average rainfall for 1884 was 24 inches. The surface of the island is mountainous and covered with forests. The chief products of the colony are wool, gold, tin, and fruit; the wool is much esteemed, and commands a high price in the English markets. Tasmanian stud sheep are in great request in the other colonies, and bring high prices. The live stock of the colony is celebrated for its general superiority, and great attention is paid to its improvement; the estimated totals on March 31, 1885, were as follows:—Sheep (and lambs), 1,720,027; cattle, 128,834; horses, 27,188; and pigs, 57,303. The wheat ranks high for its quality; the yield per acre is large, and the sample heavy. The woods of Tasmania are scarcely yet fully appreciated; the sources of supply are practically inexhaustible, abounding in the most beautiful cabinet woods and the largest-size timbers, adapted for every variety of purpose. The fauna of the colony are of special interest, and include the Tasmanian devil and native tiger, and the curious duck-billed platypus; while the wombat, the wallaby, and the opossum supply valuable skins. The mineral kingdom is also well represented, and of late great attention has been directed to its development. Mines of both lode and stream tin, of great richness, are being worked in the north-western and north-eastern portions of the colony. The value of tin exported in 1885 was £357,587. Iron-ore exists in nearly every district. Gold has been found in many places; the amount raised in 1885 was £141,319. Coal, of a good quality, and in easily accessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island. Jams and green fruit to the value of £164,986 were exported in 1885. There are in all about 257 miles of railway open, the main line running from Hobart to Launceston, through the island, and 185 miles are in course of construction. There are 135 telegraph stations, with 2,071 miles of wire; a submarine cable communicating with the Universal Telegraph System; 246 post stations, and 2,465 miles of post roads. The shipping of Tasmania is considerable, in spite of the falling off in the whaling trade. On Dec. 31, 1884, the total registered shipping for the year was 27 steamers and 175 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 18,284. The inward entries during 1884 were 676 (tonnage, 304,574); and the outward entries 664 (tonnage, 309,624). The present military defence is purely composed of volunteers, who number 1,016 of all ranks. On the Derwent and the Tamar batteries have been constructed, and the colony possesses one or more torpedo-boats.

Education.—Primary education is administered by a Department, under which are 204 state schools. There are 68 Exhibitions from the Primary Schools and Council of Education, tenable at superior schools; four minor scholarships of £40 a year, tenable by the senior associates of arts of the year; and eight scholarships of £200 a year each, tenable by associates of arts at some British University. Several other scholarships are at the disposal of the Council, who also conduct matriculation examinations for the Universities of London, Sydney, and Melbourne.

Amount of public revenue, 1885–86	£582,825
Amount of public expenditure, 1885–86	586,755

Public debt, 31st December, 1885 .... £3,357,000
Total imports, 1885, £1,757,480; exports 1,313,693
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885 .. 491,374
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885 304,493

The Constitution of Tasmania was settled by Local Act (18 Vict., No. 17). By this Act the Legislative Council and House of Assembly are constituted "The Parliament." The former consists of 18 members, elected for six years; and the latter of 36 members, elected for five years. The Governor, who is appointed by the Crown, is aided by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers. For local purposes the island is divided into municipal, police, and road districts, which elect their own councillors and trustees.

CAPITAL, City of Hobart. Population, 29,823. The other chief town is Launceston, pop. 18,530.

Gov., Maj. Sir G. Cumine Strahan, K.C.M.G. £5,000
Private Secretary, Hon. John F. Wallop 250
Premier & Chief Secretary, Hon. Jas. Wilson Agnew, M.D. 1,100
Attorney-Gen., Hon. John Stokell Dodds.. 900
Treasurer, Hon. Wm. Henry Burgess 900
Minister Lands & Works, Hon. N. J. Brown 900
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Wm. L. Dobson .. 1,500
Puisne Judge, Hon. W. R. Giblin 1,200
Solicitor-General, R. Patten Adams 450
Agent-Gen. in London, Hon. John Adye Douglas, 3, Westminster Chambers, Victoria St., S.W.

FIJI ISLANDS,

a group of 225 islands in the South Pacific Ocean, 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, situated in 15° 45′—21° 10′ S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long., extending 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, 80 of which are said to be inhabited. The gross area is calculated at 4,751,360 acres. They are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji), and Vanua Levu (Great Land), Viti Levu about 300 miles of outline, and Vanua Levu about 400. The island of Rotumah was annexed in 1881. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plaintain, cocoanut, sugar-cane, and arrowroot. Cotton, sugar, pearl-shells, maize, bêche-de-mer, and copra and cocoanut oil are the chief exports. Fiji was ceded by its chiefs to the British crown, and the islands were formally annexed by Sir Hercules Robinson, on Oct. 10, 1874. Sir Arthur Gordon, the first Governor, landed in the colony in June, 1875. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, and Receiver-General. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president, and which contains six official and six unofficial members, all nominated by the Crown. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The European population at the end of 1884 amounted to 3,513; natives, 114,891; half castes, 791; Rotumans 2,409; East Indian and Polynesian labourers, 5,840.

Public income, 1885 ..... £76,669
Public expenditure, 1885 92,209
Debt, Grant in aid from United Kingdom 115,000
Do. Loan for Reproductive Works, &c... 150,000
Do. Suva Works..... 15,000
Total imports, 1884 (from U. K. £129,836) 434,522
Do. exports, 1884 (to U. K. £41,119) .. 345,344
Total imports, 1885 294,585
Total exports, 1885 326,750

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu.

Governor, Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G. £5,000
A.-de-C., Lieut. Horace A. Coward, R.M.L.I.
Lt.-Gov. and Col. Sec., J. B. Thurston, C.M.G. 600
Chief Justice, Hon. Fielding Clarke, £1,200, and £300 additional, as Chief Judicial Commissioner, Western Pacific..... 1,500
Att.-Gen., Hon. Henry S. Berkeley (*acting*) 750
Receiver-General, G. R. Le Hunte (*acting*) 500
Commissioner for Lands, J. Berry..... 500
Commissioner for Native Affairs, J. Blyth 450
Agent-General for Immigration, H. Anson 400

British Possessions in the West Indies.

THE West Indies are an immense number of Islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, extending from 10° to 27° North, and from 59° 30′ to 85° West. They belong chiefly to this country, Spain, France, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Venezuela, the main possessions of each country being as follows:—*British:* Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Is., Trinidad, Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Dominica, and the Virgin Isles (in the Leeward Islands), Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, St. Lucia (in the Windward Islands), Barbados, Bermuda; all the Bahamas, and the islands off the coast of Central America. *Spanish:* Cuba, Isle de Pinos, Porto Rico, Bicque, and Culebra. *French:* Martinique, Guadaloupe, Deseada, Marie Galanta, Les Saintes, and St. Martin (the last partly Dutch). *Dutch:* St. Eustatius, Saba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Aruba. *Danish:* Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, St. John. *Swedish:* St. Bartholomew. *Venezuelan:* Coche, Cuagua, Tortuga, and Margarita. The whole of the West Indies are divided by geographers into (1) the Bahamas, (2) the Greater Antilles, and (3) the Lesser Antilles, of which the last named is subdivided into (1) the Windward Islands, (2) the Leeward Islands, and (3) the Virgin Islands. The islands lying off the coasts of South America and Central America respectively form two separate groups in addition to those already mentioned. The total area of the West Indies is probably about 95,000 square miles, of which the Greater Antilles occupy not less than 83,000 square miles. Some of the Lesser Antilles are flat, but the prevalent character of the islands is bold and mountainous. In Cuba and Hayti the highest points are more than 8,000 feet above the sea-level, and in Jamaica there are hills almost as high. Others, too, among the smaller

islands rise to between 4,000 and 5,000 feet in height, and several of them contain active volcanoes, while nearly all of them show signs of volcanic action. The climate is strictly tropical, but the surrounding seas tend to counteract the otherwise intense heats of the torrid zone. The mean yearly temperature of the larger islands is about 78°, and that of the smaller islands a little higher. Slight frosts occasionally occur in the higher regions of Cuba, but snow is never known to fall. The seasons alternate from drought to moisture, and in most parts of the archipelago there are two wet and two dry seasons. On the whole it may be said that the climate is generally healthy between the months of November and June; during the great rains, however, many diseases, in particular various fevers, are of frequent prevalence. The vegetable productions of the West Indies are both varied and abundant, the principal articles of commerce including sugar, coffee, cotton, pimento, indigo, cocoa, medicinal drugs, tobacco, maize, and guava, ginger, arnotto, aloes, sassafras, and the castor-oil tree. Of the more common fruits there are the pineapple, pomegranate, cocoa-nut, cabbage-tree, oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, the mango, shaddock, papaw, banana, and plantain. Yams, potatoes, and manioc also grow freely. The mountains in the greater islands furnish a varied abundance of timber adapted for cabinet-work, shipbuilding, and other arts, such as mahogany, cedar, lignum-vitæ, iron-wood, Indian fig, calabash, &c. The grains of England are not grown, as a rule, in the West Indies. Indian corn yields abundant crops almost everywhere, while rice, as a profitable investment, is all but confined to the Island of Trinidad. The total population of the West Indies is nearly 4,000,000, of whom above half are negroes, while the remainder are chiefly mulattoes. The southern islands of the archipelago, at the time of their discovery, were inhabited by the Caribs, a fierce and warlike race; the northern islands, by a less savage race known as the Arrowauks. Both these native Indian races, however, have been exterminated, with the exception of a few scattered families. By far the most important of the West Indies in the possession of other countries are Cuba and Hayti. Cuba is known as the "Queen of the Antilles:" it is 750 miles from east to west, from 60 to 70 miles in average breadth, and has an area of 45,870 square miles, of which about one-seventh is under cultivation or in pasture. The population is reckoned at about 1,000,000. Hayti or San Domingo is about 400 miles long from east to west, and has an extreme breadth of 150 miles. The total area of the island is about 28,250 square miles, and the official estimate of the population—probably too high—is 800,000. The republic of San Domingo occupies the eastern part of the island, and the republic of Hayti the western part. Those of the West Indies belonging to Great Britain have an area of about 13,750 square miles, and a population of nearly 1,250,000. In the early part of this century slavery existed in all the islands. Fostered by highly protective duties, they reached a very flourishing condition, and large fortunes were made. This condition was completely artificial; and when slavery was abolished, and the protective duties repealed, an entire collapse took place, and many hitherto wealthy persons were ruined. Up to that time they had been regarded as the choicest possessions of the British Crown, and a grand outlet for commerce. Even so recently as 1845, when the total value of British and Irish produce exported to India and all the other colonies amounted to but £16,857,394, the West Indies took £2,789,211, or nearly one-fifth of the whole. In 1884 the corresponding amounts were £3,394,736 and £95,812,911, or little more than one-twenty-eighth. Since their decline they have received less attention in every way than they deserve, but are now again resuming their proper position, and it may be hoped that they will once more become prosperous. Much attention is being paid to improvements in machinery, to education, and in each of the islands to the development of its natural resources.

JAMAICA,

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43′—18° 32′ North lat. and 76° 11′—78° 21′ W. long. It is the largest and the most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,193 square miles, and a population, in April, 1881, of 580,804, showing an increase during the previous decade of 73,650, and including whites, 14,432; coloured, 109,946; blacks, 444,186, and a number of Coolies and Chinese. The climate is healthy, in spite of the unenviable reputation it enjoys: there are two rainy seasons and two dry, and, in the plateaux, which resemble generally the South of Europe, the thermometrical readings are confined between 60° and 90°. It was discovered in May, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid. From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, from which they radiate, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Western Peak of the Blue Mountains, an elevation of 7,360 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but with the ex-

ception of one (the Black River, and that only for small craft) they are not navigable. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 67 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post-offices are established in every town and village. The number of accounts open in the savings' banks is about 14,000. Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised, and in this direction great improvement has taken place during the last few years. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from five to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye-stuffs, drugs, and spices, and the forests abound in the rarest of cabinet woods. Gold, silver, platinum, cobalt, copper, tin, and lead abound throughout the island, yet mining is now practically at a standstill, and no advance in this direction has been made since 1856. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not exceeding 8 members, and a Legislative Council consisting of 9 elected members, 2 nominated by the Government, and 4 *ex-officio*. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal cities are Kingston, the largest port and town, pop. (1883), 40,000; Spanish Town, the seat of government, pop. over 8,000; and Port Royal, pop. about 7,000.

Public Revenue, 1884–85	£595,156
Expenditure from Income, 1884–85 ..	562,702
Expenditure from Loans	204,240
Public debt in 1885	1,427,758
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	761,157
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	532,971
Total imports, 1885, £1,456,373; exports	1,408,848

The chief articles of export in order of importance are:—Sugar, £307,826; rum, £234,953; tropical fruits, £181,501; coffee, £157,281; dye-woods, £155,526; pimento, £53,867; ginger, £20,168; beeswax and honey, £7,775; and cacao, £6,359. The produce of Jamaica, shipped in 1885, was as follows:—United Kingdom, 37·2 per cent.; United States, 42·2; Dominion of Canada, 5·4; other countries, 15·2.

Gov., &c., Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.	£6,000
A.-de-C.&Priv.Sec., Capt. J. A. Coxhead, R.A.	400
Commanding Troops, Col. W. C. Justice, C.M.G.	
Colonial Sec., Edward Noel Walker, C.M.G.	1,300
Assist. Colonial Sec., James Allwood	700
Direct.Pub.Wks., Maj.-Gen. J. R. Mann, C.M.G.	1,350
Assistant ditto, Major O'Brien, R.E.	800
Director Public Gardens, D. Morris, M.A. ...	700
Emigration Agent in India, O. Stewart	500
Inspector-Gen. Police (vacant)	900
Director of Prisons, H. B. Shaw	600
Inspector of Schools, T. Capper	700
Sup. Medical Officer, C. B. Mosse, C.B., M.D.	1,200
Protector of Immigrants, P. Cork	600
Treasurer, Henry William Livingston	600
Postmaster, Frederick Sullivan	800
Commr. of Stamps, Philip E. Chapman	500
Collector-General, Richard Gillard	1,000
Collector of Customs, Charles Goldie	750
Chief Justice, Sir Adam Gib. Ellis, Knt. ..	2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. C. R. Curran (*and a vacancy*)	
Registrar Supreme Court, Thomas Hendrick	600
Auditor-Gen., John C. Mackglashan	1,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Harry Hicks Hockling	1,500
Crown Solicitor, &c., Samuel C. Burke	800

TURKS AND CAICOS (Cayos or Keys).

These islands form part of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848, and in 1874 were annexed to that of Jamaica; from the north-west of which they are distant about 200 miles. They have an area of about 223 square miles. The population in 1881 was 4,778, of which the principal island, Grand Cay, contains 2,000.

A Commissioner administers the affairs of the settlement, assisted by a Legislative Board.

Commissioner, Henry Moore Jackson	£500
Judge, Charles Henry Roberts	500

TRINIDAD,

the most southerly and one of the most considerable of the smaller West India Islands, lying off the north coast of the continent of S. America, between 10° 3′—10° 50′ N. lat. and 61° 39′—62° W. long., is about 55 miles in length by 40 in breadth. It comprises an area of 1,754 square miles, with a population (1881) of 153,128. The climate is healthy, and well suited to Europeans, the mean temperature during the cool season, being 76° F., and during the hot season, 79°. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was first colonized in 1588 by the Spaniards: it capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, "Port of Spain," is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, and contains 31,858 inhabitants, the harbour being the finest in the West Indies. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 6,335), about 30 miles south of the capital, and Macaripe on the north coast. A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalte lake near the village of La Brea, 90 acres in extent, containing an almost inexhaustible supply. In 1885, 35,236 tons, valued at £41,961, were exported. The soil of the island is rich and productive, its most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, coffee, cocoa-nuts, and pitch, in addition to various kinds of timber, and also the choicest of West Indian fruits. The chief exports during the year 1885 were as follows:—Sugar, 63,679 tons; rum, 72,525 gals.; asphalte, 35,236 tons; molasses, 2,416,761 gals.; bitters, 32,240 gals.; and cocoa, 6,129 tons. The total extent of land under cultivation is nearly 100,000 acres, or one-eleventh of the whole island, this area being distributed thus according to the assessment of 1884:—Sugar-cane, 52,150 acres; cocoa and coffee, 21,279; ground provisions, 16,986; cocoa-nuts, 2,885; and pasture-land, 6,103. Coal is found in Manzanilla, and geologists have favourably noticed the coal supplies of the island, yet no great attempts have hitherto been made to raise this mineral in any quantities. There are 51¼ miles of railway open. The island is intersected by the telegraph wires of the West India and Panama Company. Twenty steamers from Europe arrive every month, and four from the United States and Canada.

Amount of public revenue in 1885	£429,307
Amount of expenditure in 1885	443,921
Public debt, 1885	500,920
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885 ..	654,704
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885 ,,,,	1,186,420
Total imports, 1885	2,241,478
Total exports, 1885	2,246,664

The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

Governor, Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G. £4,000
Colonial Sec., Hon. J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G. 1,200
Auditor-General, H. W. Chantrell.....
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John Gorrie, Knt. 1,800
Director of Public Works, J. E. Tanner .. 1,700
Attorney-General, Hon. A. S. Gatty..... 1,000
Solicitor-General, M. M. Philip .....
First Puisne Judge, Hon. H. Court..... 1,200

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands under British authority consist of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, Dominica, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands, forming part of the group of the Lesser Antilles. By Act 34 Vict. (1871), c. 107, these six previously separate colonies were formed into one. The federal colony contains 119,546 inhabitants, with a revenue of £115,664.

Governor, Viscount Gormanston.....£3,000
Private Sec., R. A. E. Taylor 300
Colonial Sec., Hon. Neale Porter 800
Chief Justice, Hon. 1,500
Puisne Judges, John Rawlins Semper.... 1,200
Sholto Thomas Pemberton (Dominica) 900
Att.-Gen., Hon. 700
Solicitor-General, Hon. M. Berkeley.....
Auditor-General, J. F. Wylde (*acting*)....

Antigua (and Barbuda).

The former is the most important of the Confederation, and the residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6′ N. lat. and 61° 45′ W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference; its area being nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 20,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1881 was 34,964, including 16,147 males and 18,817 females. Chief exports, molasses, rum, sugar, tamarinds, arrowroot, and cotton.

Amount of public revenue in 1885 .....£41,957
Expenditure in 1885 39,603
Amount of public debt, 1885 15,671
Imports, 1885, £144,444; exports, 1885 .. 158,980

Principal town, St. John's. Pop. (1881), 9,636.
Pres. & Island Sec., Hon. Neale Porter, C.M.G. £350
Charles Monroe Eldridge (*acting*).
Treasurer, F. Wilde (J. Bunn, *acting*) 500

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, in lat. 17° 35′ N., long. 61° 45′ W. Area, 75 square miles. Population, 813. The island is flat and fertile, producing corn, cotton, pepper, and tobacco. It is a dependency of Antigua.
Magistrate, J. B. Wilkinson.

Montserrat,

situated in 16° 42′ N. lat. and 62° 13′ W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 12 miles in length and 8 in breadth, comprising an area of 47 square miles, and at the Census in 1881 a population of 10,087. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles: it contains an active Souffrière and several hot springs. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The lime-tree is largely grown; one company alone has a plantation of 600 acres, and annually exports about 100,000 gallons of lime-juice.

Revenue, 1885, £5,430; expenditure, 1885 £5,562
Imports, 1884, £25,598; exports, 1884 .. 32,678

The total imports of the island for 1884 were divided as follows:—United Kingdom, £8,110; British Colonies, £15,009; foreign, £2,479; and the exports thus:—United Kingdom, £13,761; British Colonies, £1,293; and foreign, £17,624. The chief town is Plymouth.
President and Treasurer, James Meade (*acting*) £300

St. Christopher's, Nevis (and Anguilla).

The former, popularly called St. Kitts, is situate in lat. 17° 18′ N. and long. 62° 48′ W., about 46 miles to the west of Antigua; it comprises an area of 68 square miles, its total length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about five and a half miles. Population (1881), 41,001. Nevis, which is but a single mountain rising 3,200 feet above the sea, has an area of 50 square miles. Sugar, rum, and molasses are the only productions. Sulphur is found in the mountains of St. Kitts, which rise to 4,100 feet above the sea. Basseterre, on the south coast of St. Kitts, is the chief town and the seat of government, and has a population of 7,500.

Amount of public revenue in 1885 .....£55,443
Amount of expenditure in 1885..... 41,430
Public debt, 1885 1,200
Imports, 1885, £152,874; exports, 1885..
President, C. M. Eldridge (*acting*) £800
Receiver-General, W. D. Auchinleck 500

Anguilla, or Little Snake.—It is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 3 to 1½ miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population, about 2,500, of whom 100 only are white. Salt, obtained from a small lake in the centre of the island, and phosphate of lime are the principal productions, besides cattle and garden stock. It forms part of the Government of St. Kitts.
Presiding Magistrate, James Louis Lake ..£220

Dominica, or Dominique,

the largest island of the Confederation, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20′—15° 45′ N. lat. and 61° 13′—61° 30′ W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, about 29 miles long and 16 broad, comprising an area of 275 sq. miles, or 186,436 acres, of which about 55,000 acres are cultivated, the major part being incapable of reclamation. It is very mountainous and picturesque, and abounds in rivulets well stocked with fish. It is of volcanic origin. There was a slight volcanic eruption in 1880, destroying 6 square miles of forest. Sulphur, thrown out of the souffrières, is very plentiful, and good game is abundant. Land may be purchased at about 20s. an acre. Population (1881), males, 12,867; females, 15,344. The principal productions are sugar, coffee, maize, cocoa, cotton, tobacco, molasses, rum, lime juice, fruit, and cabinet woods. The soil is good; the climate varies greatly according to the altitude: on the high lands it is excellent, but in the lowlands and the coast districts the mass of vegetable matter of various kinds keeps it unduly moist. The principal towns are Roseau (capital, on the south-west coast, and St. Joseph, on the west coast.

Amount of public revenue in 1885 .....£15,841
Amount of public expenditure in 1885 .. 16,234
Imports, 1885, £50,205; exports, 1885.... 52,486
President, J. K. G. T. S. Churchill (*acting*).. £700
Treasurer, W. Henry Porter (*acting*).... 300

The Virgin Islands,

a group of islands belonging to Denmark, Spain, and Great Britain, forming a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. They consist chiefly of a cluster of rocks. Such of the

islands as are British became so in 1666; they are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27′ N. lat. and 64° 40′ W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 64 square miles, and the population in 1881 was 5,500. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar and cotton are raised in small quantities, and fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda, and it is expected that gold will ultimately be found in the neighbourhood. The capital of the group is Roadtown, a small place on the south side of Tortola.

Amount of public revenue in 1885 ..... £1,753
Amount of expenditure in 1885 1,926
Imports, 1885, £14,846; exports, 1885 14,917
President, R. H. Dyett £300

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward Islands of the Lesser Antilles belonging to Great Britain consist of Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, St. Lucia, and their dependencies, including an area of 622 square miles, with a population of about 114,000.

Gov.-in-Chief, Hon. Walter Joseph Sendall £2,500
Priv. Sec., and A.-de-C., Capt. C. F. Holder 200
Chief Clerk, G. F. West..... 300

Grenada (and the Grenadines).

Grenada is an island of volcanic origin, abounding in streams, mineral and other springs, situated between the parallels of 12° 30′—11° 58′ North latitude and 61° 20′—61° 35′ West longitude, and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it has an area of 125 square miles, and is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. It contains about 76,653 acres, of which about 17,000 are cultivated, and had, at the end of 1885, an estimated population (inclusive of the Grenadines) of 46,425. The country is mountainous and very picturesque. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge about 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and Lake Antoine, are the most remarkable natural curiosities. The climate is healthy; the death-rate, as shown in the Registrar-General's returns for 1884, was only 2·46 per cent. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Ascension; he found it inhabited by Caribs. In 1650 it was purchased by Du Parquet, the Governor of Martinique, and after changing owners several times, during which period it was the scene of numerous encounters between the English and French, in 1783 it was ceded by the Treaty of Versailles to Great Britain, in whose possession it has since remained. The soil is very fertile; amongst the principal products are cocoa, cotton, spices, sugar, rum, and coffee; large quantities of fruit are also grown. The chief production of the island is, however, cocoa (or cacao), of which no less than 5,500,000 lbs. were exported during the year 1885. The value of land has greatly increased within the last few years, as evinced by the amounts paid for estates lately sold in Chancery, two of which averaged upwards of £70 per acre. The forests are rich in many valuable timbers, particularly bullet wood, locust, mahogany, white cedar, and galba; and vanilla and several varieties of gum-yielding trees have been found to be indigenous. Large numbers of turtle are also caught and exported, and whales abound, especially among the Grenadines. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c.

St. George, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

Amount of public revenue in 1885 ..... £56,968
Expenditure in 1885 59,418
Total imports, 1885, £138,105; exports .. 178,178
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Capt. I. Maling .. £550
Chief Justice, Hon. John Foster Gresham .. 800
Attorney-General, Hon. H. R. Pipon Schooles 400
Treasurer, Hon. F. M. Chadwick 500
Provost-Marshal, Edward Drayton 450

The Grenadines are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The chief produce is roots and live stock: the largest island is Carriaiou.

Tobago,

the most southerly of the Windward group of islands, situate 11° 9′ N. lat. and 60° 43′ W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 20 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados, is 26 miles long and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population (in 1881) of 18,051. Two-thirds of the island are still covered with primitive forests, comprising many varieties of hardwood and ornamental trees, and out of the 73,313 acres of total area, it is estimated that not more than 10,000 acres (including provision grounds) are under cultivation. Sugar, rum, and molasses are the chief productions; but cocoa-nuts to the value of £2,500 were shipped in 1883, and attention is now being turned to the cultivation of cocoa and coffee, for which the soil and climate are admirably adapted. This island is one of the most healthy of the West Indies. It lies almost exactly on the circle of maximum heat, and the temperature varies from 81° in February to 88° in September. The shipping trade of Tobago, which was for a long time declining, is now fast rising into importance, the returns for 1884 being:—Vessels entered, 145 (tonnage, 59,711); vessels cleared, 130 (tonnage 47,859). There are only two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough, the capital (formerly called Port Louis), and Plymouth.

Amount of public revenue in 1885 ..... £10,826
Amount of expenditure in 1885..... 12,031
Total imports, 1885, £30,758; exports .. 38,437
Administ. & Col. Sec., R. Baxter Llewelyn .. £600
Chief Justice, Hon. J. W. Carrington (& exps.) 350
Acting do., C. J. Choppin .....
Acting Attorney-General, S. James Fraser.. 250
Auditor & Registrar, Hon. G. Wm. Gordon 250
Treasurer, L. G. Hay 350
Marshal, S. F. Titzck..... 270

St. Lucia,

the largest of the Windward group, situated in 13° 42′—14° 8′ N. lat. and 60° 52′—61° 7′ W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, and 75 miles N. of St. Vincent, is 42 miles in length and 21 at its greatest breadth: it comprises an area of 243 square miles, with an estimated population (in 1886) of over 40,000. The principal exports, together with the returns for 1884, were as follows:—Sugar, 18,976,592 lbs.; molasses, 335,900 gallons; cocoa, 498,610 lbs.; logwood, 217 tons. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. about 4,550), and Souffrière (pop. 2,900).

Amount of public revenue in 1885 .....£93,739
Amount of expenditure in 1885..... ... 38,493
Amount of public debt, 1885 34,200
Total imports, 1885, £191,191; exports, 1885 121,261

Administrator & Colonial Secretary, Hon. Edward Laborde, C.M.G. £1,000
Treasurer, D. G. Garraway (*acting*) 400
Chief Just. St. Lucia (& Tobago), Hon. J. W. Carrington, D.C.L.; J.C. Choppin (*acting*) 700
Attorney-General, P. J. K. Ferguson..... 400

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10′ N. lat. and 60° 57′ W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area of 140 square miles, and a population (in 1881) of 40,548. The island has been subjected to many changes in regard to ownership. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, immigrated hither, and proved a valuable acquisition to the island. In 1861 Coolie immigration from India commenced.

The chief products are sugar, molasses, rum, arrowroot, cocoa, coffee, and cotton. Its chief imports are linen, cotton, and woollen manufactures, flour, wheat, fish, &c. The upset price of Crown lands, of which an area of 40,000 acres is still for disposal, is £1 per acre. The capital is Kingstown, on the south-west coast. (Pop. over 5,000.)

Amount of public revenue in 1885 .....£33,857
Amount of expenditure in 1885..... 30,844
Total imports, 1885, £101,032; exports.. 130,342

Lieut.-Gov. & Colonial Sec., Augustus Frederick Gore, C.M.G. £1,000
Treas. & Collec. of Customs, F. B. Griffith 500
Chief Justice & Vice-Chan., Hn. G. Trafford 800
Attorney-General, A. Kingdon (*acting*) .. 400
Provost-Marshal, C. J. McLeod 250

BAHAMAS,

a chain of islands lying between 21° 42′—27° 34′ N. lat. and 72° 40′—79° 5′ W. long. The group consists of about twenty inhabited, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 5,794 square miles, and a population (in 1881) of 45,000, including 14,000 whites, the rest being the descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Mayaguana, Harbour Island, Great Inagua, and Andros Islands. San Salvador was the first land discovered by Columbus on his voyage in 1492. In 1781 the Bahamas were surrendered to the Spanish, but at the Peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau is frequented by many Americans. Large quantities of sponges, pineapples, tomatoes, and oranges are exported to England and the United States. The principal woods are mahogany, liguum-vitæ, mastic, iron, ebony, logwood, and satinwood; tobacco, cotton, and fibrous plants flourish. The castor-oil plant grows wild, and there is a varied abundance of fish and birds. The value of the sponge exports for 1885 is estimated at £60,000. The imports are chiefly wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, hardware, and provisions.

Amount of public revenue in 1885.....£45,466
Amount of public expenditure in 1885.... 44,762
Public debt, 1885..... 90,197
Total imports, 1885, £235,060; exports .. 180,279

Capital and seat of government, Nassau; pop. 12,000.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and a Representative Assembly of 29 members.

Governor, Henry Arthur Blake £2,200
Colonial Secretary, Edward B. A. Taylor, C.M.G..... 700
Chief Justice, Hon. Henry Austin 700
Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Hon. G. C. Camplejohn .....
Attorney-General, Hon. Ormond Drimmie Malcolm, Q.C..... 400

BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4′ N., and longitude 59° 37′ W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 15 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 105,470 acres, or about 166 square miles. About 100,000 acres are highly cultivated. The population by census of 1881 is returned at 171,860, being about 1,035 to the square mile. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, and rum; the imports are rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Barbados is the headquarters of H.M. forces in the West Indies, under a major-general, who resides in the island; is a station of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, has a railway across the island, a tramway through town and suburbs, and telephonic communication throughout the island. The deposits in the savings bank to Dec. 31, 1884, were £56,543. Besides various fire and life offices, the island has its own mutual life and fire insurance office. In 1861 a project for supplying the town with water was completed. Liberal provision is made for education, and, in addition to certain proceeds from landed property, £15,000 is annually voted, as also £6,630 to the general hospital. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain. In 1885 Barbados was constituted a distinct government.

Amount of public revenue in 1885.....£145,758
Amount of public expenditure in 1885.. 146,134
Public debt, 1885 19,000
Total imports, 1885, £890,690; exports 1,003,936

The chief town and port is Bridgetown (pop. about 21,000), on the shores of an open roadstead known as Carlisle Bay; Speightstown, on the west coast, is further to the north. The government consists of a governor, aided by an executive council, a Legislative Council of nine members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of twenty-four members, elected yearly on the basis of a low franchise.

Governor, Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. £3,000
Private Sec., R. A. E. Taylor 300
Commander of the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. K. Pearson, K.C.M.G. 692
Assist. Milit. Sec., Major W. E. R. Kelly.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. R. Knight.
Royal Artillery, Lt.-Col. E. S. Gordon.
Royal Engineers, Major H. R. G. Georges.
Med. Officer, Dep. Surg.-Gen. A. M. Tippetts.
Chief Judge, Hon. Wm. C. Reeves, Q.C. .. £1,500
Attorney-General, Hon. A. Bovell 750
Solicitor-General,
Colonial Sec., Hon. C. C. Knollys 835
Treasurer, John Simpson Howell..... 1,000

Auditor-General, C. A. King-Harman, M.A.	£600
Controller of Customs, I. K. Browne.....	600
Inspector-Gen. of Police, Col. Elliott	520
Colonial Postmaster, W. P. Jermingham..	500
Sup. Public Works, L. P. Galwey.....	600
Res. Surgeon-Gen., John Hutson, M.B.....	300
Bishop, Right Rev. Herbert Bree, D.D. ..	1,000

There is a Masonic Lodge in the island (the Albion), but coloured persons are not admitted. There is also an Oddfellows Lodge, and several others in the West Indies; the headquarters are in Barbados. *Sec.*, J. C. Pilgrim.

Exports to the West Indies in 1885.... £2,022,831
Imports from the West Indies in 1885 2,531,632

The British Empire in Africa.

THE British Empire in Africa is, for the most part, limited to the southern extremity of the continent, and consists of Cape Colony, Natal, and the British Transkei, besides various protected territories. Excluding the last named, the total area is more than 250,000 square miles, or greater than either the French or the German Empire, and almost as large as Austro-Hungary; and the aggregate population is estimated to have been (at the end of 1885) about 1,663,000. On the west, the Atlantic Ocean forms the boundary, on the east and south the Indian Ocean, while on the north it is bounded, in an easterly direction as far as 22° E. long., by the Orange or Gariop River, and thence to the coast by the Orange Free State, the Transvaal, and Zululand. The extreme limits of the whole territory may be taken as:—27° 15 to 34° 50′ S. lat. by 16° 25′ to 31° 30′ E. long. The country directly south of tne Orange River is formed by a series of terraces divided by three main mountain ranges, varying in height from 4,000 to 8,000 feet, and rising in stages from S. to N. as far as the parallel of 32° S., whence it gradually declines in a series of open, sterile plains to the river itself, the culminating point being the Spitzkop or Compass Berg, 8,500 feet above the sea-level; the passages from one terrace to another are by well-made passes through the *Kloofs*, narrow and difficult mountain gorges. One of the terraces, an inland and elevated tract, is known as the Great Karroo, and extends from east to west for 300 miles, with a breadth of 70 miles: on its surface lie shallow beds of the richest soil, which only require a regular supply of water to render them among the most productive in the world. Where streams exist the wondrous fertility of the Karroo is apparent, as also it is immediately after thunder-storms, when the whole area is covered with vegetation and teeming with animal life. The rivers of South Africa are numerous, but practically useless either for purposes of irrigation or of navigation; most of them flow in deep and precipitous ravines, and, except when swollen by the rains, are mere shallow torrents, and even the largest either have not sufficient depth of water save for the smallest craft, or have bars at their mouths which render entrance to them both difficult and dangerous. The climate is healthy, and the uniformity of the temperature causes it to be much favoured by Europeans suffering from pulmonary complaints. The mean thermometrical returns at the Royal Observatory, Capetown, showing a maximum of 72·4° and a miminum of 52·8°. The vegetation of South Africa has a peculiar and distinctive character; trees are scarce, while flowers of great variety abound everywhere. The principal native flora are heaths, proteæ, and stapelias (or carrion flowers), and dense thorny thickets of what is called *bush*, in which the most common plants are several species of aloe. The fauna is much more diversified in type and no less rich, though some at least of the native animals are either disappearing altogether, or retreating northward owing to the rapid spread of civilization. The chief are the following:—Elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, lion, leopard, panther, cheetah, hyena, jackal, wolf, quagga, zebra, buffalo, antelope, ant-eater, several varieties of reptiles, many of which are very venomous, and a number of peculiar birds such as the secretary-bird, the honey-guide, the weaver bird, and the ostrich.

In 1486, Bartholomew de Diaz, a Portuguese commander, discovered the Cape of Good Hope, and eleven years afterwards Vasco de Gama doubled it. De Gama commanded the expedition sent out by King John of Portugal to verify if possible the allegations of an ocean route to India raised in the minds of some by the voyage of Diaz. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although for the succeeding century and a half it was used by their vessels, and also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1620, two English East India commanders landed and took possession of the peninsula in the name of James I., but nothing came of the attempt: thirty-two years later the Dutch East India Company seized the shores of Table Bay, established a defensive fort, and occupied the lands in Table Valley, chiefly in order to be always ready with supplies for their own passing ships. Until 1795 it remained in the hands of the Dutch, after which the English held it for nine years: in 1803 it was again restored to the Batavian Government;

and in 1806 it was, for the second time, occupied by the British, whose final claim to it was admitted and ratified by the Vienna Congress in 1815. From that year onwards the principal events in the history of the colony have been the following:—Kaffir wars (1819, 1835-36, 1846-47, 1851-52); introduction of British settlers, 1820; emigration of the Dutch Boers, 1837-39; extension of the boundary to the Orange and the Keiskamma rivers, 1848; grant of a regular constitution, 1853; introduction of railways, 1859; incorporation of British Kaffraria, 1865; gold and diamonds discovered, 1867; annexation of Basutoland, 1871; West Griqualand proclaimed a colony, 1871; federation of the several colonies, 1877; annexation of West Griqualand, 1879.

CAPE COLONY.

The Cape of Good Hope, strictly speaking, is a small promontory near the S.W. extremity of the continent of Africa; but the extensive colony of that name is washed by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans on the west and south, and is bounded on the north and north-east (excluding the Transkei) by the Orange, the Indwa, and the Great Kei Rivers. Including the adjoining territories in the "Transkei," it reaches in S. lat. from 28° to 34° 50′, and in E. long. from 16° 25′ to 29°. The extreme length of the colony is nearly 600 miles, the breadth 450, the coast-line nearly 1,200, and the area, including Transkei and Griqualand West, 213,636 square miles. The population of Cape Colony is estimated at the end of 1885 to have been about 1,240,000, made up of 340,000 whites and 900,000 coloured.

The Transkeian territories stretch from the Kei to Natal, and are bounded on the north by the lofty Quathlamba Mountains. Under Act of Parliament, No. 38, of 1877, and Proclamations, No. 110 of the 15th, and No. 112 of the 17th September, 1879, the following territories were annexed to the Cape Colony, viz.:—*a. Griqualand East*, comprising nine magisterial districts; *b. Fingoland* and the *Idutwa Reserve*, forming three magisterial districts, and Galekaland. Under Act 3, of 1885, and Proclamation No. 140, of Aug. 26, 1885, Tembuland (seven magisterial districts), comprising Tembuland proper, Emigrant Tembuland, and Borwana Land, was annexed to the Colony. The Territory of the *Port of St. John's*, which was purchased in 1878 from the Pondo Chief Nquiliso, was annexed in September, 1884. On the West Coast, the Territory of *Walfish Bay* was annexed to the Colony by Proclamation dated 7th August, 1884. On January 6, 1885, the High Commissioner announced that H. M. Government exercise a Protectorate over the whole coast of Pondoland. As the outcome of the Convention of London, concluded on Feb. 27, 1884, between Her Majesty and the South African Republic, it was decided by this country to establish a protectorate in Bechuanaland, in order to afford an efficient aid to two chiefs (Mankarsane and Montsioa) who were judged to have deserved well of Great Britain. Basutoland (estimated area, 10,239 sq. miles), a strip of territory lying between Cape Colony on the south and the Orange River Free State and Natal on the north and east, has recently been taken directly under British rule by request of the native tribes; and is now governed by a Resident Commissioner, acting under the direction of Her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa.

Generally speaking the eastern and southern portions of Cape Colony receive an abundant water supply, are well wooded, and extremely productive. The colonists at the Cape are chiefly employed in the production of wool and wine, in the rearing of horses, sheep, cattle, and ostriches, and the culture of wheat, barley, oats, &c. Ostrich-breeding is now carried on with good results. In 1884, 37,270,615 lb. (total value, £1,745,000) of wool were exported, against 37,283,291 lb. in 1870, and 23,172,785 in 1860; 233,411 lb. of ostrich feathers (total value, £966,480), compared with 28,768 lb. in 1870, and 2,287 in 1860; 4,329,355 lb. of Angora hair, against 403,153 in 1870, and 385 lb. in 1860. The colony is rich in minerals, principally gold, copper, diamonds, and manganese, the last named being found chiefly in the Paarl Division, and the copper in Namaqualand. The copper ores are of the richest kind, and yield a percentage from 32 to 35: the exports in 1884 amounted to 22,705 tons, value £405,415, against 7,300 tons in 1870. The copper mines are connected with Port Nolloth by a private railway 93 miles long. Coal is also raised of considerable value, the present annual produce being about 9,000 tons. The most valuable articles of export are diamonds, which are chiefly found in the *district* of Kimberley, of which the declared value of exports in 1883 was £2,742,470, £2,807,329 in 1884, and £2,492,755 in 1885.

The railways of the colony are the property of the Government. The lines now open for traffic represent an aggregate length of 1,603 miles. On the 30th June, 1885, the capital expended was £13,229,218, in which amount is included the money expended upon the Kimberley line; the total amount now spent (1886) on their construction and equipment is about £14,600,000. In addition to the mileage already mentioned, a line 43 miles in length, connecting Port Alfred and Grahamstown, has been constructed by a private company. The rails throughout are laid on the 3 feet 6 in. gauge. The returns for 1885 show a profit of 3½ per cent. per annum on the capital expended; and the annual number of passengers carried (1884) was 2,407,000, while the goods carried in the same year amounted to 413,000 tons. There are 4,219 miles of telegraph open, carrying 8,663 miles of telegraph wire. In 1884 the number of messages was 740,791; the revenue showed a profit of £24,926, or a percentage of 7$\frac{1}{10}$ on the capital invested. The Colonial Forces in December, 1884, consisted of Cape Mounted Riflemen (692 officers and men); Cape infantry (497 officers and men); and horse and foot volunteers (2,833 officers and men). The external trade of the colony is very considerable, and is carried on chiefly in British and Colonial vessels, as is shown by the following figures of total tonnage for the year 1884:—*Inwards*, British and Colonial, 2,517,707; foreign, 133,299. *Outwards*, British and Colonial, 2,528,621; foreign, 142,490. The colony unfortunately is absolutely destitute of natural harbours, and to supply this deficiency large sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to more than £2,145,000, have been spent in executing protective works on a massive scale. The leading

seaports are Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Port Alfred, Mossel Bay, Port Nolloth, Simon's Town, Knysna, Plettenbergs Bay, and Port St. John's.

Total imports, 1884	£5,249,000
Total exports, 1884	6,945,674
Imports from United Kingdom, 1884	4,023,799
Exports to ditto, 1884	6,520,107
Actual revenue, 1884	2,949,950
Total revenue, 1884	7,532,983
Ordinary expenditure, 1884 (votes)	3,504,588
Total expenditure, 1884	5,374,982

Public debt, Dec. 31, 1884—General government, £19,658,267; Corporate bodies, £1,145,865.

The Revenue for the financial year 1884–85 is £3,321,958 (unaudited figures), and the estimate of Revenue for year ending June 30, 1886, is £3,502,601. The sum total of the estimates of expenditure for 1885–86 stands at £3,502,601.

The Government is Parliamentary or "Responsible." There is a Governor (who is also Commander-in-chief), a Legislative Council of 22 elected members, and a House of Assembly of 74 elected members; and the Executive consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Treasurer-General (who is also premier), and the Attorney-General. On the 15th of October, 1880, by the annexation of the province of Griqualand West (extreme limits, 27° 40′—29° 35′ S. lat. and 22° 35′—25° 30′ E. long.) four fiscal divisions were added to Cape Colony proper, which is now subdivided into 66 fiscal divisions, or 70 magisterial districts.

CAPITAL, Capetown. Pop., 1875, 33,239; suburbs, 12,001; *Grahamstown*, (about) 7,000; *Port Elizabeth*, 13,049; *Kimberley*, (about) 14,000.

Gov., High Comm., and Comm. in Chief, Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules G. Rbt. Robinson, G.C.M.G.	£6,000
Imperial Sec., Graham J. Bower, R.N., C.M.G.	500
Private Secretary, F. J. Newton	360
Colonial A.-de-C. and Mil. Sec., Capt. C. T. Dawkins	360
Premier & Treas., John G. Sprigg, K.C.M.G.	1,500
Colonial Secretary, Hon. J. Tudhope	1,500
Under Colonial Sec., Hampden Willis, C.M.G.	900
Chief Clerk & Accounting Officer, H. de Smidt	500
Assistant Treasurer, H. M. H. Orpen	900
Attorney-General, Hon. T. Upington, Q.C.	1,500
Assist. Law Adviser, W. H. Solomon	700
Sec. to Law Department, J. Foster	500
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, Hon. Col. F. Schermbrücker	1,500
Assist. Commissioner, H. H. McNaughton	700
Sec. for Native Affairs, Hon. J. A. de Wet	1,500
Under Secretary, J. Rose-Innes, C.M.G.	900
Speaker Ho. of Assembly, Sir David Tennant	1,000
Clerk to Executive Council, C. H. Pennell	400
Chief Magistrate (Griqualand, E.), W. E. M. Stanford	1,000
Chief Magistrate (Fingoland, &c.), Capt. M. S. Blyth, C.M.G.	1,000
Chief Magistrate (Tembuland), Maj. Henry G. Elliott	1,000
Resident Magistrate (Basutoland), Lieut.-Col. Sir Marshall James Clarke, K.C.M.G.	
Administrator (Bechuanaland), Sidney Godolphin Alex. Shippard, C.M.G., D.C.L.	
Resident Magistrate (Port of St. John's), Capt. E. J. Whindus	450
Resident Magistrate (Walfish Bay), E. S. Rolland	600
Cf. Just., Hon. Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G.	2,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. E. Dwyer, £1,500; Hon. C. T. Smith, £1,500; Hon. Sir J. D. Barry (Judge President of E. D. Ct.), £1,750 and £175 allowance; Hon. E. J. Buchanan, £1,500; Hon. J. Buchanan (Judge President of High Ct.), £1,750 and £750 allowance; Hon. S. T. Jones, £1,500 and £500 allowance; and Hon. P. M. Laurence, £1,500 and £500 allowance.	
Agent-Gen., London, Sir C. Mills, K.C.M.G.	£1,200
Secretary, Spencer Todd, C.M.G.	600

Office, 7, Albert Mansions, Victoria Street.

NATAL.

The colony of Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco de Gama, on Christmas Day, 1497. Towards the close of the year 1837 a large body of Dutch Boers from the Cape Colony, taking offence at the restrictions placed on them by the British Government, migrated to Natal; but the Governor of the Cape took military possession of the district, and in 1843 the district of Natal was proclaimed a British colony. In 1856 it was erected into a distinct and separate colony, free from the control of the Governor of the Cape. It lies on the south-east coast of Africa, about 800 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, between 27° 15′—31° 5′ S. lat. and 29°—31° 30′ E. long., the Drakensberg Mountains forming its western boundary, separating it from the territory of the Cape Colony and the Orange River Free State. It comprises an area of about 19,000 square miles, with a seaboard of 180 miles. The population at the end of 1884 was estimated at 424,495, consisting of Europeans, 35,453; natives (Zulu-Kafirs), 361,766; Indian Coolies, 27,276. The scenery in Natal is in parts picturesque in the extreme; it is well watered, no less than 23 distinct rivers running through into the Indian Ocean, but not one of them is navigable. It has only one harbour on its coast, Durban, or Port Natal, which is completely landlocked, but a bar prevents vessels above a certain tonnage from entering. In spite of this drawback the shipping reaches a moderate amount, the returns for 1885 showing that 154 steam vessels (tonnage, 164,697), 152 sailing vessels (tonnage, 45,024), and 6 men-of-war (tonnage, 12,703) entered the harbour during the year. The coast region, extending about 15 miles inland, is highly fertile, and has a climate almost tropical, though perfectly healthy. Sugar, coffee, indigo, arrowroot, ginger, tobacco, rice, pepper, and cotton thrive amazingly, and the pineapple ripens in the open air. The midland district is more adapted for cereals and other European crops, while the upper district is chiefly grazing land, and sheep-farming is the principal occupation of the inhabitants; horses and cattle are also reared in large numbers. The live stock of Natal now (1886) includes 575,678 oxen, 43,431 horses, and 522,233 merino sheep. The chief mineral products are coal and lime. Large forests of valuable timber abound in the kloofs of all the mountain ranges, and many tracts along the coast are also well wooded. The chief exports are wool, sugar, ivory, hides, maize, angora hair, and ostrich feathers, and the several values of the quantities exported for the year 1885 were as follows:—£472,142, £144,463, £4,100, £90,571, £14,736 (including various grains), £13,542, £7,620.

The Government consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council of thirty members, twenty-three of them

being elected by the colonists, five are ex-officio members, and two are nominated by the Government.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of government, is situated about 50 miles inland from Port Natal. Population, 14,429.

Amount of public revenue in 1885....	£662,915
Amount of expenditure in 1885	774,159
Public debt, 31st December, 1885	3,762,060
Total Imports, 1885	1,518,557
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885..	1,068,492
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1885	623,725

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, K.C.M.G. .. £4,000
Private Sec., Major T. J. Chamberlaine. 150
Colonial Secretary, ... 1,000
Assist. do., Francis Seymour Haden, B.A.. 500
Sec. for Nat. Affairs, Hon. H. C. Shepstone 800
Postmaster-General, J. Chadwick .....
Colonial Treas., Hon. John T. Polkingborne 700
Chief Justice, Sir Henry Connor, Knt..... 1,500
Puisne Judge, Hon. Charles F. Cadiz 1,000
Puisne Judge, Hon. Walter Thomas Wragg 1,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. M. H. Gallwey, C.M.G. 700
Speaker Leg. Council, John W. Akerman
Col. Engr., Lieut.-Col. A. H. Hime, C.M.G. 1,000
Judge Native H. Ct., Hon. J. W. Shepstone 800
Clerk Executive Council, C. Bird.
Emigration Agent in London, W. Peace, 21, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
Agents for the Colony in London, The Crown Agents, Downing Street, S.W.

WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

These now consist of Sierra Leone and the settlements on the Gambia.

SIERRA LEONE.—This settlement comprises the peninsula of Sierra Leone (Lion Mountain), ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs; Sherbro Island, acquired in 1862, with some contiguous tracts, and a further accession of territory on the sea-coast acquired in 1882–83, extending to and including Mannah, which adjoins the negro Republic of Liberia and the Isles de Los; the whole situated between 7° 20′—8° 40′ N. lat. and 12° 20′—13° 20′ W. long., with a population, in 1881, of 60,546, of whom but 163 were resident whites, while liberated Africans and their descendants are computed to number 35,400. The inland boundaries of the colony have never been surveyed, hence it is difficult to form any accurate idea of the area, but it is estimated that no less than 3,000 sq. miles are now under British jurisdiction. The climate is humid and enervating to Europeans, and is the cause of periodical epidemics, the season from May to November being the most sickly. Tropical fruits and plants grow luxuriantly; coffee and cocoa have been introduced by the British. The exports consist chiefly of benni-seed, cocoa-nuts, ginger, ground-nuts, india-rubber, gum-copal, hides, palm-oil, palm-kernels, beeswax, and cola-nuts. The imports are chiefly ale and porter; apparel, including boots, shoes, and hats; beads, flour, and biscuits; cotton and woollen goods; cutlery, earthenware, and glassware; gunpowder and guns; haberdashery, hardware, lumber, provisions; spirits, chiefly rum and gin; tobacco and wine. The taxation consists of specific duties on wine, spirits, ale, and porter; tobacco, gunpowder, guns, and kerosine oil, and an export duty on ground-nuts, palm-oil, hides, and gum. The revenue of Sierra Leone may be said to average £65,000 annually, and is obtained principally from customs' duties: the shipping too is considerable, the total tonnage entered and cleared in 1884 being 413,000.

Amount of public revenue, 1885	£67,760
Amount of public expenditure, 1885	70,917
Public debt, 31st Dec., 1885	58,000
Total imports (settlements), 1885.....	318,505
Total exports, 1885.....	326,932

Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, is the seat of government, and had, in 1881, a population of 22,000. The Governor is aided by Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter consisting of 4 official and 4 non-official members.

Governor, Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G. .... £3,500 (Including personal allowance of £1,000)
Col. Sec. & Treas., Hon. T. Risely Griffith, and residence..... 800
First Assistant ditto, Capt. H. F. Richmond 400
Chief Justice, Hon. Francis Fred. Pinkett 1,500
Queen's Advocate, Legal Adviser, & Registrar-Gen., Hon. J. Kennedy Donaldson 750
Colonial Surgeon, D. Palmer Ross, M.D. .. 500
Police Magistrate, Edwin Adolphus 500
Auditor-General, J. C. Gore 600

GAMBIA.—The settlement on the river Gambia, founded in 1588, now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Combo, Albreda, The Ceded Mile, and McCarthy's Island. It contains an area of 21 sq. miles, and a population, in 1881, of 14,150 (including 7,215 males and 6,935 females), of whom only 105 were whites. The climate is unhealthy during five months of the year, viz., from July to November, the principal diseases being malarial fevers, chiefly intermittent fever. The principal exports are beeswax, hides, and ground-nuts, the latter forming more than nine-tenths of the total exports. Rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous*, are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities for export. The chief imports are spirits, wines, sugar, guns, gunpowder, and cotton goods. Rice is also imported to a large extent. There is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering about 100 men), which performs both civil and military duties. The principal station, Bathurst, is on the Island of St. Mary, at the mouth of the river. The Gambia River falls into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary, measuring, in some parts, nearly 27 miles across, but contracting to little more than two miles between Barrapoint and Bathurst Town. The annual value of the exports is reckoned at £200,000, of which nearly three-fourths is obtained for the ground-nuts, which are used for food in the colony, and sent abroad for the sake of the oil they contain.

The Government is vested in an Administrator (subordinate to the Governor of the West African Settlements), assisted by a Legislative Council.

Amount of public revenue in 1885	£20,258
Amount of public expenditure, 1885.....	26,595

There is no public debt.

Administrator, James Shaw Hay £1,300
Treasurer and Postmaster, G. T. Carter .. 700
Chief Magistrate, Francis Smith, B.L..... 600
Government Secretary, Capt. W. P. Roche. 400
Collector of Customs, Colin G. Blackburn.. 400
Queen's Advocate, J. R. Maxwell..... ... 550

GOLD COAST COLONY.

This colony comprises the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from 2° 40′ W. to 1° 10′ E. of Greenwich, extending inland to an average distance of 50 miles, calculated to include an area of 6,610 sq.

miles, and a population of over 520,000. It was formerly possessed by the Dutch as well as the British; but on 6 April, 1872, all the forts and settlements belonging to the Netherlands Government were transferred to Great Britain. In 1672 the Royal African Company, which built forts at Dixcove, Secondee, Commendah, Anamaboe, Winnebah, and Accra, was formed, succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, which was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. The settlement was in 1821 transferred to the Crown, and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone, from which it was separated on 24 July, 1874, under the title of Gold Coast Colony (including Lagos). The produce of the Gold Coast is chiefly sent to Great Britain. Gold, one of the chief exports, is found in small grains, mixed with red loam, gravel, and sometimes in quartz. Ivory, gum copal, monkey-skins, palm kernels, cotton, camwood, Guinea grains, and oil, are exported to England. This coast is of all others the region of the oil-palm, where it grows in great profusion. A very promising trade has been recently developed in rubber, the quantity shipped in 1882 being 64 cwt., in 1883, 414 cwt., and in 1884 1,552 cwt. (value, £13,139). The chief forts and settlements are Cape Coast Castle, Elmina, the former capital of the Dutch possessions, Accra, Secondee, Winnebah, Addah, Quittah, Axim, and Dixcove.

Public revenue, 1885	£183,838
Public expenditure, 1885	157,640
Imports from U.K. (includ. Lagos), 1885	504,165
Exports to U, K. (includg. Lagos), 1885	738,538
Total imports, 1885	466,424
Total exports, 1885	496,318
Governor, Wm. Brandford Griffith, C.M.G.	£3,500
Col. Sec., Capt. H. Knapp Barrow, C.M.G.	1,000
Assist. do., Frank Simpson	700
" " C. D. Turton	700
Collector & Treasurer, Percival Hughes	700
Comptroller of Customs, W. Manford	700
Auditor, H. Bartlett, C.B.	700
Chief Justice, Hector Wm. McLeod	1,500
Puisne Judge, John Smalman Smith	1,000
Queen's Advocate, W. H. Quayle Jones	1,000

LAGOS,

an island and port on the Slave Coast, embracing also the north coast of the Gulf of Guinea, between 2° 50′ and 4° 30′ E. long. The permanent occupation of this territory being deemed absolutely necessary for the complete suppression of the slave-trade in the Bight of Benin, and for the protection and development of its important trade (of which the town of Lagos was the seat), the treaty ceding the island to Her Majesty was, on the 6th August, 1861, signed by Docemo, the native reigning king, whereby Lagos and its dependencies, Badagry, &c., became British territory. The chief native industries are cloths, embroidered robes, grass cloths and mats, basket-work, bamboo and other kinds of furniture; while the natural products of the colony are pepper, seeds, lentils, nuts, oil, cotton, and silk. Palm-kernels, £221,634 in 1881, and palm-oil, £147,422, are the chief exports. Lagos has, within the present year, been separated from the Gold Coast, and received a constitution of its own, the new colony including Lagos Island in the centre, Badagry in the west, and Palma and Leckie to the east. The Government is vested in an Administrator (subordinate to the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony), aided by a Legislative Council. Population in 1881, 75,270, of whom 94 only were whites.

Amount of public revenue, 1883	£50,558
Amount of expenditure, 1883	37,879
Imports, 1885, £542,564; exports	614,181
Lt.-Gov., Cornelius A. Maloney, C.M.G.	£1,7000
Colonial Secretary, Frank Evans, C.M.G.	700

MAURITIUS,

an island lying in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar, between 57° 17′—57° 46′ E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58′—20° 32′, comprising an area of 708 square miles, without the Seychelles group, Rodrigues, Diego Garcia, and a number of other small dependencies, about 70 in number, having a superficies of 350 square miles. The resident population on 31st December, 1884, was 370,766, of whom 253,730 were Indians (the majority originally Coolies imported for working the sugar estates), and about 16,000 in dependent islands.

Mauritius was discovered in 1507 by the Portuguese, who held possession during the whole of that century. The Dutch, who were the first that made any settlement there, in 1598 named the island Mauritius, in honour of their prince, Maurice. In 1710 it was abandoned by them, but in 1715 was taken possession of by the French; it was captured in 1810, and has since remained a British possession. Port Louis, the capital, has a spacious harbour. The island produces sugar, rum, vanilla, and aloe fibre. The imports consist mainly of rice, grain, iron, wine, lead, and cotton manufactures for the Coolies, with general articles for the remainder of the population, including oxen from Madagascar, and sheep from South Africa and Australia. In 1884 there were 50 post-offices in the island, with 92 miles of railway and 92 miles of telegraph. The annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis, and is estimated at about £6,000,000 sterling.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population, 64,344.

Public revenue in 1885	£730,923
Public expenditure in 1885	839,105
The total public debt, Government, Poor Law, and Municipal, in 1884	£906,278
Paper money in circulation, 1884	Rs. 3,375,111
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	£293,781
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	307,364

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five officials, and a Legislative Council of twenty-seven members, eight ex-officio, nine nominated by the governor, and ten elected for the various districts into which the island is divided.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	Rs. 60,000
Lieutenant-Governor & Colonial Sec., Clifford Lloyd	13,500
Com. of Forces, Colonel Wm. H. Hawley	
Receiver-General, H. N. D. Beyts, C.M.G.	12,000
Auditor-General, Thomas Elliott	9,000
Surveyor-General, M. Carnel	10,000
Protector of Emig., J. Trotter	10,000
Chief Judge, Hon. Eugène P. J. Leclézio	17,500
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. Mure, F. C. Williams, and John Rouillard, each	12,000
Procureur-Gen., Wm. H. Lionel Cox	13,500

The Seychelles Islands, 940 miles due north from Mauritius, and Rodrigues, 300 miles almost due east, are administered by Commissioners under the control of the Governor of Mauritius.

They are extremely fertile, and abound in natural beauty. Originally discovered by the Portuguese, they afterwards fell into the hands of the French, and finally, in 1814, were ceded to Great Britain. The principal exports from these islands are cocoa-nut oil, cocoa-nuts, Indian corn, cacao, and vacoa bags. The chief town of the Seychelles is Victoria, with a good harbour, situated in the north-east of Mahé, the largest island of the group. The population in 1881 was 14,081.

Chief Civil Comm., Geo. H. Griffiths.. Rs. 8,000
Private Secretary, Geo. Hollier Roullet
Collector of Customs, Arth. C. S. Barkly
Collector of Dues and Taxes, H. W. Estridge 3,000
District Judge, R. M. Brown..... 5,000
(And 1,000 rs. house allowance.)
Governmt. Med. Officer, Dr. Wm. Hoad 4,000

British Possessions in the Southern Atlantic.

ASCENSION,

an isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 m. from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 m. from Cape Palmas on the African coast), is of volcanic origin, one peak rising to the height of 2,870 feet, situated 7° 55′ 55″ S. lat. and 14° 25′ 5″ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501—hence its name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6½ miles, with a circumference of 22 m., and an area of about 38 square miles, and being within the immediate influence of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. It now possesses a steam factory, naval and victualling yards, and a coaling dépôt. There are also excellent hospitals. Rabbits and goats abound, and a few pheasants, guinea-fowls, and partridges afford some sport. The island is visited by the sea-turtle from Christmas to Midsummer to lay their eggs in the sand; as many as fifty or even sixty are then often "turned" in one night, and taken to ponds in the town. They weigh about 700 lbs. each, and are sold at an average price of £2 10s. In 1884 there were about 5 acres of ground under cultivation, which produced 14,000 lbs. of vegetables. It is in the charge of the Board of Admiralty, by whom a naval officer is appointed as Governor, whose rule is as absolute as if on board a man-of-war. In October, 1884, the inhabitants consisted of officers, seamen, marines, and Kroomen. There are now only 200 people on the island. The chief exports are turtles and birds' eggs. The imports from the United Kingdom in 1885 were £2,232, and the exports to the United Kingdom £3,000. Georgetown is the only station, and is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast, with a fort to protect the stores and tanks.

Officer in Charge, Capt. George Parsons, R.N. £600

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands lying in lat. 37° 6′ S. and long. 12° 2′ W. These islands are of volcanic origin, and were discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral, after whom they are named. The climate is mild and moist, but remarkably healthy, the mean temperature of the coast ranging from 43° to 82°. The population of the group in 1883 numbered 93; and they were well supplied, having a large number of sheep and cattle, and an abundance of potatoes. Mackerel, salmon, and mullet are caught off the rocky shores, and the ocean round is frequented by whales.

Inaccessible Island is a lofty mass of rock with a square table-land for a summit, and with sides 2 m. in length. The highest point, in the west of the island, is 1,840 feet high, and the island generally is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

The Nightingale Islands are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long, and ¾ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. These islands are visited by large numbers of seals and sea-elephants.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15′—53° S. lat. and 57° 40′—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,300 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1884 of 1,553. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they have since 1771 formed part of the British Empire. In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonized, and from that time to the present have so continued, being, as a whole, the most southerly organized colonies of the British Empire. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy; and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 30° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly pasture-land, and kitchen-gardens occupy the only cultivated part, the population being mainly of the farming and seafaring industries. In 1884 the live-stock was estimated at 2,770 horses, 11,569 horned cattle, 473,227 sheep, and 1,002 goats. The exports consist of oil, hides, tallow, sealskins, and wool. The amount of wool exported during 1884 was 2,536,257 lbs., valued at £84,540, while the exported tallow was worth £13,314, sheepskins, £5,686, and hides £4,242. The total tonnage of vessels entered for the same period was 33,086, and of those cleared 31,421. There are three elementary schools, attended by 155 scholars, and three places of worship (one Church of England, one Roman Catholic, and one Presbyterian). The only important settlement is Port Stanley, a free port at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

South Georgia, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,570

square miles, and several other small uninhabited islands are comprised within this colony.

Amount of public revenue, 1885	£9,687
Amount of expenditure, 1885	7,807
Total imports, 1885	48,314
Total exports, 1885	97,846
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1885	26,071
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1885	98,468

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of three members and a Legislative Council, both appointed by the Crown.

Governor and Chief Justice, Thomas Kerr £1,000	
Lieut.-Governor, Arthur C. Stuart Barkly	
Colonial Sec. and Police Magistrate, E. Pakenham Brooks	450
Government Clerk, H. Jameson	200
Colonial Chaplain, Rev. E. L. Brandon, M.A.	300
Colonial Surgeons, S. Hamilton, £300; B. J. Henston, £200; and A. J. Anderson	200

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 760 miles from the nearest land—Isle of Ascension—and 1,200 from the nearest point of the African Continent, in 15° 55′ S. lat. and 5° 42′ W. long.; it is 10½ miles long and 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population in 1881 of 5,059, including 2,617 males and 2,442 females. It is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with numerous ravines, the scenery being most picturesque. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable; and varieties of climate may be obtained from a minimum of 74° at Longwood, 1,780 feet above the sea, to 82° on the seacoast. The lowest temperature in winter is 57°. The lowest annual rainfall between 1841 and 1848 was 19·51 inches (1845); the greatest was 90·46 inches (1842). St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on 21st May, 1501 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588, when it was sighted by Capt. Cavendish on his return from his voyage round the world. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch became possessors of it; in 1673 it was taken from the Dutch by Capt. Munden, of the English Navy, and soon afterwards the East India Company obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., which they held until 1833 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, the British Government requiring it as a residence for Napoleon Bonaparte, who died there 5th May, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the British Government. The prosperity of the island received a fatal blow by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and is now frequented only by ships on their homeward voyage from the East Indies for fresh provisions and water, which constitute, in fact, the chief trade of the island. Its strategical importance for the protection of British commerce is now recognized, and its geographical formation makes it a natural stronghold. There is one good inlet only, on the north-west of the island—St. James's Bay—possessing a good harbour, where the chief town and seat of government (Jamestown, pop. 2,500) is built. Oats, barley, root-crops, and flax are grown; and the live-stock returns for 1884 showed that the island possessed 1,444 horned cattle, 4,165 sheep, 202 horses, and 1,500 goats. Of export trade in the ordinary sense there is none; but a recent report to the Colonial Office expresses the opinion that the fisheries might be better worked with great advantage, and that productive industries might be obtained by the introduction of the English aloe, New Zealand flax, Barbados aloe, tobacco, vanilla, and Guinea grass, besides various fruits, such as the Spanish olive and the pineapple.

Amount of public revenue, 1885	£9,049
Amount of expenditure, 1885	13,099
Amount of public debt, 1884	6,750
Total imports, 1885	51,911
Total exports, 1885	11,922
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1885	24,918
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1885	2,184

The Government of the island is administered by a governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of four other members. There is no legislative council, and the Governor alone makes the ordinances.

Governor (vacant)	£900
Col. Secretary, Hon. Wm. Grey-Wilson	
Assist. Col. Sec. & Treasury Officer, G. A. Banbury	250
Officer Commanding the Troops, Lt.-Col. Grant Blunt, R.E. (*acting Governor*).	
Acting Col. Sec., Treasurer, Shipping and Emigration Agent, G. A. Banbury (*and fees*)	300
Police Magistrate, &c., J. Heneage	429

British Possessions in Europe.

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily, and about 180 miles from Africa, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, comprising, with Gozo and Comino, adjoining islands, an area of 122 square miles. It possesses one of the finest harbours in the world, with such an even depth that the largest vessels may anchor alongside the very shore, forming an admirable station for a fleet. Malta was taken possession of by Great Britain in 1800, and finally annexed by the Treaty of Paris, 1814. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet. The climate is hot in the daytime, but well tempered by the cool sea-breezes of night. During the three coldest months (Dec., Jan., Feb.) of the year the minimum temperature is 53°, and the maximum temperature is 61° F., while the hottest season (June—September) shows a minimum of 73·5° and a maximum of 82·5°. The island is highly cultivated; its principal products are cotton, corn, oranges, melons, and potatoes. The vine is grown largely for the table only, and figs and honey of good quality are plentiful. It was estimated that in 1884 the acreage in the three islands under crops was 49,376, distributed as

follows:—Gardens, 11,174 acres; wheat, 9,793; barley, 2,910; beans and other pulse, 2,748; cotton, 3,847; sesamum, 446; cumin-seeds, 1,642; pasture-land, 3,255; forage, 8,341. In 1884 the port of Valetta was entered by 5,381 vessels (tonnage, 4,517,498), while the vessels clearing from the same port numbered 5,388 (tonnage, 4,518,819). A large quantity of live stock, about 30,000 head, including 5,329 horses, mules and asses, 8,110 horned cattle, 11,150 sheep, and 6,007 goats, are also maintained on the island. Medina, the former capital of the island, now known as Citta Vecchia, is a handsome old town, and contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its rival and successor is Valetta, an important naval station, strongly fortified. The population of Malta, 31 Dec., 1885, was 157,134, exclusive of the British troops and their families, numbering 5,507 in November, 1885.

Amount of public revenue, 1885	£213,311
Amount of expenditure, 1885	226,345
Total imports, 1884 } Incorrectly stated in Govt. Total exports, 1884 } returns.	
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	£117,333
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	8,295

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 6 members, and by a Council of Government—9 official and 8 elected members. The Governor is President in both. Malta is well provided with an educational system; in addition to the university and lyceum at Valetta, it has four infant schools, forty primary schools, and two secondary schools, to all of which the government grants, amounting in 1884 to £15,895, are given. The total number of scholars for the same year amounted to 9,294. There are also 112 private schools, attended by 2,913 scholars.

Governor & Commander of the Troops, General Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B.	£5,000
Military Sec., Sir C. Larcom, Bart., R.A.	
Lieut.-Gov. and Chief Secretary to Government, Hon. Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, C.M.G.	1,600
Assist. Sec. & Clerk to Council, E. de Petri	400
Auditor-Gen. and Dir. of Contracts, Hon. George Cousin, M.D.	500
Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal, Sir Adriano Dingli, G.C.M.G., LL.D.	1,000
Crown Advocate, Giuseppe Carbone, LL.D.	600

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 3 miles in length and ¾ of a mile in extreme breadth, and greatest elevation 1,439 feet, near the southern extremity of Spain, at the entrance to the Mediterranean, everywhere fortified by works of great strength and extent, connected on the north by a low isthmus with Andalusia, in 36° 8′ N. lat. and 5° 21′ W. long. Five and a half miles distant across the sea is the Spanish town of Algesiras, between which and Gibraltar lies the Bay of Gibraltar, called also the Bay of Algesiras, which is about 8 miles long by 5 broad, with a depth in the centre of upwards of 100 fathoms. Gibraltar was captured in 1704 by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, after a vigorous bombardment, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, and since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British, notwithstanding desperate efforts on the part of France and Spain to dislodge them. Gibraltar is a free port, and stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side; it enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1884 no less than 6,146 vessels entered, with a tonnage of 4,610,629, while the number of those which cleared was 6,068 (tonnage 4,609,280). The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, and beer.

Total population in 1885 (including 5,522 military), 24,680.	
Amount of public revenue, 1885	£44,052
Amount of expenditure, 1885	47,262
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	715,482
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	15,832

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and exercises all the functions both of government and legislation; there is no executive or legislative council. There are 16 schools in the colony, with 1,977 scholars, excluding the military schools; all are aided by government grants.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, General the Hon. Sir A. E. Hardinge, K.C.B.	£5,000
Colonial Secretary, Lord Gifford, V.C.	900
Colonial Treasurer, Melfort Campbell	600
Captain of Port, Comm. F. Baker, R.N.	500
Chief Justice, Sir H. Burford-Hancock, Knt.	1,250
Attorney-General, Robert Ffrench Sheriff	800
Registrar of Sup. Court, E. J. Baumgartner	600
Assist. Registrar, J. B. Recano	225
Police Magistrate, Lt.-Col. G. J. Gilbard	650
Colonial Engineer, Captain Buckle	500
Chief of Police, William Seed	300
Colonial Auditor, A. Patterson	300
Inspector of Health, J. H. Bryant	100

HELIGOLAND (Holy Land),

a small island in the North Sea, captured from Denmark in 1807, situate opposite to, and about 25 miles from, the mouths of the Elbe, the Eider, the Weser, and the Jahde, in 7° 51′ E. long. and 54° 11′ N. lat. Including Sandy Island it is about two and two-thirds of a mile in circumference, and has an area of about three-fourths of a square mile, with a population in 1881 of 2,001. In consequence of its salubrious climate it is much resorted to as a bathing-place by Germans and other continental visitors, sometimes to the number of 10,000 in the season. It is a coast-guard and rocket station. The inhabitants, who live by fishing and letting lodgings, have an unwritten language of their own, which linguists say is undoubtedly Anglo-Saxon. Lobsters to the number of nearly 30,000 are gathered annually on the rocks between June 15 and September 15: they are stored in boxes for local use, or are sent to the continent, where the average price per lb. varies from 7½*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* The average annual yield of the Heligoland oyster-bank, which is fished from September to March, is 130,000, the price paid for them being seven marks per thousand delivered on the island.

Revenue in 1885	£7,947
Expenditure in 1885	7,717
Public Debt, 1885	3,447
Governor, Lt.-Col. J. T. N. O'Brien, C.M.G.	£800
Government Secretary, H. Gätke	130
Police Magis., Capt. J. Campbell (*and fees*)	80
Town Clerk, K. N. Michels	90
Clergyman, Rev. H. Schrader	150
Physician, Dr. Lindeman	225

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS,

comprising the bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey (in the latter of which are comprehended the small islands of Alderney, Sark, and Herm, situated off the north-west coast of France, at distances of from ten to thirty miles), though not colonial possessions, are nevertheless dependencies of the British Crown. They are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. The area altogether is about 73 square miles; and the population in 1881 was 88,806. The land under cultivation in Jersey amounts to 20,000 acres, under about 2,500 proprietors, and more than 700 varieties of flowering plants and ferns, including many species not to be found among British flora, may be obtained there. Though belonging to the British Crown, the islands have a certain independent status. The principal officer is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents Her Majesty. French is the official language of the local legislature, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, but the old Norman dialect is still spoken by the people. The chief civil officer is the Bailiff, who presides over the *States* and over the civil Court; he is appointed by the Crown. The royal court is the judicial body, and is composed of twelve jurats elected by the people. It is divided into two tribunals, known as Le Nombre Inférieur, and Le Nombre Supérieur or the Court of Appeal. The States consist of fifty members (excluding the president), viz., the twelve jurats, twelve rectors, twelve constables, and fourteen deputies, three for St. Helier's, and one for each of the eleven country parishes. The climate of these islands is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. An abundance of apples are grown for making cider, and the famous Alderney breed of cows has earned a well-deserved celebrity. The fisheries of Jersey are of considerable value, and include lobster, cod, and oysters. The islands being all but exempt from taxation, they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier's, on the south side; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre, on the east coast.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1885 ..	£708,692
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885.....	809,878

JERSEY.—*Lt.-Gov.*, Major-General Henry Wray, C.M.G., R.E. .. (*consolidated pay*) £1,700
Government Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. F. Murray.
Bailiff, Sir George Clement Bertram, M.A.
Dean, Very Rev. William C. Le Breton, M.A.
Attorney-Gen., William Hy. Venables Vernon.
Solicitor-Gen., Edward Hilgrove Turner, M.A.
Receiver-General, Edward Mourant.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES (INCLUDING ALDERNEY).
Lieut.-Gov., Maj.-Gen. John H. F. Elkington, C.B. £1,700
Government Secretary, Col. W. Bell, A.D.C.
Bailiff, Sir Edgar MacCulloch.
Dean, Very Rev. Carey Brock, M.A.
Attorney-General, Thomas G. Carey.
Solicitor-General, Edward C. Ozanne.
Receiver-General, Julius A. Carey.

ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island of Great Britain, in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3′—54° 25′ N. and long. 4° 18′—4° 47′ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is about 34 miles long, and from 10 to 12 broad, containing an area of 180,000 acres, with a population of 54,089. Curiously enough, the history of the island is intimately linked with that of the Hebrides and the kingdoms of Scotland and Norway. In the ninth century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition, conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western Isles, and Man, and added them to the kingdom already beneath his sway. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the Battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family, by whom and by their successors, the Dukes of Athole, it was held until 1765, when parliament purchased the civil and military rights of the then duke for £70,000. Additional arrangements were made some sixty years afterwards, and since the year 1826 Great Britain has enjoyed all sovereign rights and privileges on the island. The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende, and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. About 50 miles of railway have been constructed. The natives of this island belong to a mingled race of Celts and Norwegians, and the language, in which the Celtic element is predominant, is known as the Manx: it is still spoken on the island, and all laws are still promulgated in that tongue.

Man is governed by an independent Legislature called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council, and the House of Keys. CAPITAL, Castletown, pop. 2,243; but the chief town is Douglas, pop. 15,719; and other towns of some importance are Peel and Ramsey.

Public revenue, 1885-86	£55,552
Public expenditure, 1885-86	50,308
Island debt, 1886	222,700

Lieut.-Gov., Spencer Walpole (*with house*)	£1,800
Attorney-General, Sir James Gell, Knt.	1,000
Clerk of the Rolls, A. Dumbell.....	1,000
First Deemster, Sir W. L. Drinkwater, Knt.	1,000
Second Deemster, John Fred. Gill	1,000

Foreign Countries, chiefly those with which this Nation holds intercourse by means of Ambassadors or Consuls; giving the Name of the Sovereign or Ruler of each, with Statistics of the Area, Population, Products, and Commerce; distinguishing the Amount of Trade with this Country, Names of English Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls, with their Salaries, also of Foreign Ambassadors and Consuls resident in London.

Many of the following Statistics have been revised specially for this Almanack by direction of the various Governments. The Editor is also indebted to some English residents at Foreign Courts, to the British Consuls abroad, and to the Foreign Ministers and Consuls in London for many particulars.

ABYSSINIA.

Ruler, Johannes II. (Kassa), *crowned* 1872.

A country of N. Africa, situated on the highlands S.W. of the Red Sea, between 80° 20′—16° 20′ N. latitude and 25° 30′—40° 30′ E. longitude, containing the sources and upper portions of the Blue Nile and Atbara rivers. Area, 129,000 square miles. It consists of a series of plateaux, with an average elevation of 5,000 to 8,000 feet, from the surface of which rise mountain groups and ranges, the loftiest point attaining an altitude of 15,200 feet. The exports consist of ivory, gold-dust, musk, and coffee. After the death of King Theodore, 13th April, 1868, the country broke up into various petty States, the chief of which are Tigre, Amhara, and Shoa, but the present Emperor has again brought them under his rule. The population numbers about 3,000,000, embracing several distinct tribes and races.

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir, Abd ur Rahman Khan, G.C.S.I., 1880.
Agent to British Government, Lt.-Col. Attaoolla Khan, 10th Bengal Lancers.

A country on the north-west frontier of India, between the parallels of 61° — 71° E. longitude and 27° — 35° N. latitude, bounded on the west and south by Persia and Baluchistan, and extending northwards beyond the Hindu Kush mountains to the Oxus, and to a boundary extending thence to the Heri Rud, which has been laid down by an Anglo-Russian Commission in 1886. The country is generally rugged and mountainous, the elevation being, with few exceptions, more than 4,000 feet above the sea. Among its mountains are the great passes, notably the Khiber, by which India has from time to time been invaded; and to this fact is due the chief importance of Afghanistan. In the 11th and 13th centuries the Afghan empires of the Sultans of Ghazni and Ghor, and in the last century that of Ahmed Shah, extended over the Punjaub. In 1838 the country was occupied by British troops, but three years later a national revolt broke out at Cabul, which resulted in the destruction of an English army, and the abandonment of the country to its native rulers. A second invasion by the English in 1879 led to the temporary occupation of Cabul and Candahar, and to the annexation to the Indian Empire of the chief passes between Afghanistan and India. In the cultivable parts of the country there are generally two crops in the year, one of wheat, barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, &c.; wheat, however, being the staple food. There being no roads suitable for wheeled traffic, goods are conveyed by beasts of burden, especially camels. The mineral wealth of the country is reputed great, but few mines are worked. In 1884 the exports into India were worth £252,212, and the imports £521,291. The revenue of the present Amir is reckoned at about £400,000, besides a subsidy from the Indian Government of £120,000. The area is estimated at 279,000 square miles, with a population of 4,000,000. The people, who are split up into numerous clans, are turbulent and subject to little control. The Amir is a kind of military dictator.

CAPITAL, Cabul.

ALGERIA.

Governor-General, M. Tirman.

A French province in North Africa, between Morocco and Tunis, bordering for about 630 miles upon the Mediterranean, and stretching southward into the Sahara. There are three distinct zones, viz., the fertile Tell, or maritime region; a steppe region, with shotts (salt swamps), and sebkhas, (salt-pans); and the Sahara, with its oases, portions of which lie below the level of the sea. The area is 122,910 sq. miles, the population (1881), 3,310,412, including 233,937 Frenchmen, 114,323 Spaniards, and 75,624 other Europeans. The country exports wheat and other cereals, esparto grass, olive oil, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, and raw silk. The mineral wealth is considerable, and iron, copper, quicksilver and lead mines are being worked. The live-stock (1884) included 1,104,820 head of cattle, 6,056,683 sheep, 3,168,392 goats, with about 216,000 camels, and 480,000 horses, mules, and asses. There were (December, 1884) 1,049 miles of railway. The Revenue has at no period carried the cost of administration and of an army of occupation numbering about 50,000 men.

Revenue, 1884	£913,655
Imports, 1884	8,625,792
Exports	6,111,356
Imports from the U. Kingdom, 1885	356,635
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1885	880,152

CAPITAL, Algiers. Pop. (1881), 70,747.

Consul-General, Lt.-Colonel Sir R. L. Playfair, K.C.M.G.	£1,200
Vice-Consul, George W. Crawford	150
Beni Saf—Vice-Consul, John A. Stewart	100
Bône—Vice-Consul, Abel de la Croix	150
Oran—Vice-Consul, Anthony Boozo	150
Philippeville—Vice-Consul,	

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 6,000; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There are a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two vicars (priests) appointed in turns by France and the Bishop of Urgel.

ANNAM.

Emperor, Metrieu *Prince* Chanh-Mong, also named Donc Khan, succeeded Kienphuc, 1 August, 1884.
French Resident, M. Bihourd, app. Nov., 1886.

An empire in Eastern Asia, under French

protection. It extends from 10° 30′ to 20° 30′ N. lat., and borders for about 800 miles upon the China Sea. Its inland boundaries are ill defined. Tongking bounds it on the north, and French Cochin China on the south. The area is estimated at 106,300 square miles, with about 6,000,000 inhabitants. The inhabitants are Indo-Chinese, largely mingled with Chinese in the coast districts, and speaking a monosyllabic language. The religion consists of a worship of protecting spirits, but the educated classes hold the doctrines of Confucius, and there are said to be about 400,000 native Christians. The government is carried on by native officials under a French Resident-General (at Hue), three Residents (at Binh-tuan, Kwin-hon, and Than-hoa), and six assistant Residents. The country is said to be rich in metals and coal; the forests abound in useful timber: the chief agricultural products are rice, cotton, spices, and sugar. The trade is almost exclusively in the hands of the Chinese. Annam was conquered by the Chinese in 214 B.C., but after a long struggle won its independence in 1428. The French first interfered in its affairs in the 18th century, when they helped their protégé Ghialung to the throne (1799). Massacres of native Christians repeatedly brought the French into the field since 1847. By treaties concluded in 1862 and 1867 Annam was compelled to cede to the French the southern and most productive portion of Cochin China, and by the treaty of August 31st, 1874, Tongking was virtually handed over to them, notwithstanding the protests of China. Finally, by a treaty of June, 1884, Annam was declared a French Protectorate; Tongking was ceded to France, and Hue, the capital, is now occupied by a French garrison. Military operations in Tongking have been carried on since 1882, but they have not yet led to a complete establishment of French authority.

The Revenue of Annam and Tongking was estimated at £560,000 in 1886, the expenditure at £1,760,000. The French army of occupation numbers 12,000 men.

ARABIA,

a huge peninsula of S.W. Asia, bounded by the Gulf of Persia, the Indian Ocean, and the Red Sea, and having an area of 1,219,000 square miles, with a population roughly estimated at five million souls. The littoral region (Tehama) is a barren, sandy plain, but mountains with fertile valleys rise at some distance inland; and although the greater part of the interior plateau consists of sandy wastes, there are also met with large tracts which afford fine pasturage during the rainy season. The climate is healthy. The population is wholly Semitic, but whilst the north is occupied by Arabs and Ismaelites, the south is still held by Joctanides (the Himyarites of the Ancients), who speak a language of their own. The inhabitants are either Bedouins (Bedawi) or "wanderers," or "Hadesi," settled in towns and villages. With the exception of a few Jews, they are Mohammedans. The country is famous for its horses, camels, asses, and mules. Cattle, goats, and sheep are kept by the pastoral tribes. Millet is t e principal grain cultivated, but coffee is the product for which Arabia is most famous. Arabia has at no time formed a political unit, and in the present day it is divided among several powers. *Turkey* claims possession of the maritime district El Hasa, on the Gulf of Persia, and of the vilayets of Hejaz and Yemen on the Red Sea. Mecca and Medina, the sacred cities of the Mohammedans, and the seaport of Jedda, are in Hejaz; whilst Sana and the ports of Hodeida and Mokha are the principal places in Yemen. *Egypt* holds the Sinai Peninsula and the old Land of Midian, stretching southward from the Gulf of Akaba. *England*, besides occupying the stronghold of Aden and the island of Perim, at the mouth of the Red Sea, owns the Kurian Murian Islands on the south coast, and Kamaran Island in the Red Sea. The only independent native states of importance are Oman, with Muscat for its capital, in the south-east; and Jebel Shammer (capital Hail) and Nejd, the country of the Wahabis, in the interior. Hadhramaut, on the south coast, is split up into numerous little states or principalities.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President, Dr. Miguel Juarez Celman, elected 12th October, 1886, for six years.
Vice-President, Dr. Carlos Pellegrini, elected 12th October, 1886, for six years.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Norberto Quirno Costa.
Minister in London, Don Luis L. Dominguez, 16, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
Secretary of Legation, Florencio L. Dominguez.
Attaché, D. Severo Ygarzabal.
Do., D. Luis H. Dominguez.
Consul-General, Alexr. Paz, 19, Gloucester Pl., W.
Consul, A. Lumb, 16, Bishopsgate Street Without.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 8 territories, with a large seaboard on the east coast of South America. It is estimated to contain 1,095,013 square miles, with a population, in 1882, of 3,026,000. By the treaty of 23rd July, 1881, with Chili, Terra del Fuego has been divided between these two republics. The country was discovered in 1517, and settled by the Spaniards in 1535. The principal productions are wool, hides, flax, sugar, maize, wheat, and tobacco. The other products are cotton, cochineal, Paraguay tea, and excellent European and indigenous fruits. The mineral products are copper, silver, coal, salt, alum, sulphur, and gold. The export of frozen sheep to Europe is becoming of great importance; there are at present 3 factories in working operation. The chief articles of export are wool, £7,190,020; hides, £2,600,000; sheepskins, £1,598,037; tallow, £1,000,000; live animals, £513,942; maize, £791,438; wheat, £627,947; flax, £691,261; salted meat, £840,815. The principal imports from the United Kingdom are machinery, hardware, and cotton, woollen, and linen goods. The number of steamers arrived at the ports of the Argentine Republic during the year 1885 was 15,740.

In 1886 there were 4,150 miles of railways in working order, which connect the principal cities of the Republic with the capital. Immigration is encouraged, the arrivals reaching 100,000 every year, most of them Italians, Spaniards, and French.

Letters despatched by the P.O. in 1885 20,050,000
Printed matter 15,425,000
Telegraphs, length of government lines, 7,000 miles.
Inland telegrams despatched in 1885 .. 658,461

The Argentine Republic is connected by cable with all the cities in the world. The Army consists of about 7,400 men, in addition to the National Guard of about 350,000. The military school has 150 cadets, and the school for non-commissioned officers, 120. Navy: 27 vessels, including 3 ironclads and 6 torpedo launches. The naval school has 60 cadets, and the school of gunners, 80. Public instruction is much developed: there are 2 universities, 2 schools of engineering, 2 colleges of agriculture, 15 normal schools for women, and 6 for men. There are 3,253 elementary schools and 15 lyceums. The climate of the Argentine Republic is temperate and very healthy.

Public revenue in 1885	£7,836,955
Public expen., including £1,681,400 for interest on the External Debt	8,400,000
Public debt, 31st March, 1886	24,226,404
Imports and exports in 1885	32,417,200
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	7,075,125
Exports to United Kingdom in 1885	2,563,268

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop., 1886, 398,496.

Brit. Minister, Hon. Fras. J. Pakenham	£3,000
Sec. of Legation, Hon. W. J. G. Napier	500
2nd Secretary, Arthur S. Raikes	315
Consul, Ronald Bridgett	1,500
Rosario—Vice-Consul, Hugh M. H. Mallet	300
Bahia Blanca—Vice-Con., Edm. P. Goodhall, *unp.*	
Conception—Vice-Consul, John G. Mardon.	

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.

Reigning Sovereign, Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, *born* 18 August, 1830; *suc.* 2 Dec., 1848; *married* April 24, 1854, Elisabeth, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke in Bavaria.

Heir Apparent, Archduke Rudolph, Prince Imperial, *born* 21 Aug., 1858; *mar.* 10 May, 1881, Princess Stéphanie of Belgium, *born* 21 May, 1864.

[There are three Ministries for the *whole* Empire, those of Foreign Affairs, Finance, and War.]

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count G. Kálnoky.

Finance, Von Kallay.

War, Count A. Bylandt-Rheydt.

Ambassador in London, Count Károlyi, 18, Belgrave Square.

Councillor, Von Hengelmüller-Hengervár.

Secretary, Count Henry Lützow.

Hon. Secretary, Count Fr. Lützow.

Attachés, Count Bolesta-Koziebrodski, Count Paul Esterházy, Count Ch. Kinsky.

Hon. Attachés, Count W. Kaunitz, Chev. de Krapf-Liverhoff.

Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. von Bousquet.

Chancellor, Baron Vesque von Püttlingen.

Consul-General, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.

Deputy Consul-General and Director of the Commercial Department, Chevalier Krapf-Liverhoff.

Vice-Consul, Baron A. Pereira.

Office, 11, Queen Victoria Street.

The largest State, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°—51° N. lat. and 9° 30′—26° 20′ E. long. It embraces an area of 261,649 English square miles, and a population (1880) of about 39,206,045, consisting of the following nationalities, viz.:—Austria proper, 115,914 sq. miles, population, 22,144,244; Hungary, 125,557 sq. miles, pop. 15,725,710; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 20,177 sq. miles, pop. 1,336,091. Among this total population there are about 18,126,000 Slavs, 9,951,000 Germans, 6,422,000 Magyars, and 2,592,000 Roumanians. According to Religion, there are nearly 30,000,000 Roman Catholics, 3,616,000 Protestants, 3,500,000 Greeks and Armenians, 1,648,000 Jews, and 493,000 Mohammedans. The Empire—the official denomination of which is now Oesterreichisch-ungarische Monarchie (the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy)—is divided into the Austrian State and the Hungarian State, each having its own Parliament, Ministry, and Administration.

The lands of the Austrian Crown are—Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Coast-Districts (Görz, Istria, Gradisca, and Trieste), the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina, and Dalmatia. The lands of the Hungarian Crown embrace Hungary, Transylvania, Fiume, Croatia, and Slavonia. The soil produces grain of all kinds, potatoes, beetroot, and wine. Austria ranks next to France, Italy, and Spain as a wine-growing country (1884: 173,480,912 gallons, of which 97,050,602 in Hungary); but from its inland position and other causes the wines are little known in this country: 130,857,982 cwt. of beet-sugar were manufactured in 1884. Industry is almost wholly confined to the western half of the monarchy, and more especially to Vienna, Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. Styria is the great centre of the iron-trade, Brünn is famed for its woollens, Reichenberg for woollens and cottons, Trautenau for linen, Bohemia for glass, and Vienna and Pilsen for lagerbeer. The mineral riches are very great, comprising gold, silver, copper, iron, quicksilver, lead, tin, zinc, coal (1884: 19,000,000 tons). The Empire possesses a powerful army, amounting, on the peace footing, to 268,556 men, with 17,867 officers; and the war establishment, including a Landwehr of 265,164 men, &c., consists of 1,044,319 men and 32,785 officers, with 1,592 field guns. Military service is compulsory on all. The navy consists of 87 vessels, of which 12 are ironclads, 7 torpedo vessels, and 38 torpedo boats.

Pola is the great naval arsenal.

The imports amounted (1884) to £61,303,300, the exports to £68,734,590.

The imports included raw cotton, £4,911,200; wool, £3,865,700; grain, £3,617,740; woollen yarns and manufactures, £3,208,330; cotton yarns and manufactures, £2,799,700; tobacco, £2,790,000; coffee, £2,574,000; hides and skins, £2,029,000; silk, £1,739,000; flax, hemp, and jute, £1,682,100; machinery, live animals, leather and leather wares, silks, dyestuffs, &c.

About one-half of the exports consists of agricultural produce. Some of the principal articles were grain and flour, £6,902,800; timber, £6,024,000; sugar, £6,043,800; fancy wares, £4,694,700; live animals, £4,273,200; wool, £2,149,300; woollen stuffs, £2,609,300; glass, £2,123,200; leather and leather wares, £2,008,300; wooden ware, £1,703,300; silks, £1,183,600; wines, £1,067,000; cottons, £854,400. Commerce is carried on principally with Germany, Italy, Roumania, and Russia, and through the free ports of Trieste and Fiume also direct with the transmarine world, including England. In 1886, 14,301 miles of railway were open for traffic. The commercial marine, including fishing smacks, consisted (1885) of 9,206 vessels with a burthen of 324,458 tons.

Duality extends to the annual budgets. To-

wards the common expenses Austria contributes to the extent of 68·6 per cent.; Hungary, to that of 31·4 per cent. These common expenses are estimated for 1887 at £11,833,102.

Each of the two countries has a separate Parliament and a separate Ministry; that of Austria is:

President and Interior, Count Edward Taaffe.
Finance, Dr. J. Dunajewski.
Defence, Count S. von Welsersheimb.

That for Hungary:

President and Interior, C. Tisza.
Finance, Count Szapáry
Defence, Baron Fejérváry.

Austria, Revenue, 1887	£49,576,098
,, Expenditure, 1887	51,174,083
Hungary, Revenue, 1887	32,191,774
,, Expenditure, 1887	34,352,943
Debt, Common, 1st Jan., 1885	310,228,340
,, Austrian	66,265,673
,, Hungarian	109,617,600
Direct imports from U. K., 1885	788,380
Direct exports to U. K., 1885	2,165,252

CAPITALS, Vienna, Population, 1,231,000; Buda-Pest, 360,551.

British Ambassador, Right Hon. Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, G.C.B.	£8,000
Secretary of Embassy, Edmd. C. H. Phipps	850
Military Attaché, Col. J. K. Fraser, C.M.G.	500
2nd Secs., Ralph Milbanke	405
George William Buchanan	420
Charles T. Maude	405
Consul-Gen., Gustavus Nathan	*unp.*
Fiume—Consul, George Louis Faber	400
Buda-Pest—Consul-General for Hungary, Hon. Wm. A. C. Barrington	1,200
Trieste—Cons., Capt. Sir R. F. Burton, K.C.M.G.	700

Austria is charged with the administration of the Turkish Provinces of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. These are situated between 42° 40′ to 40° 15′ N. lat. and 33° 22′ to 38° 45′ E. long. The Austrian garrison consists of 12,000 men, with a native gendarmerie of 2,000. An entirely Austrian administration has been established. The local Revenue (1886: £832,833) suffices for the cost of administration, but not for the maintenance of the army of occupation.

CAPITAL, Serayevo (Bosna-Serai). Pop., 25,000.
British Consul, Edward B. Freeman £700

BALUCHISTAN.

Khan, Mír Khodádal Khán, 1856.

Bounded by Afghanistan, Persia, the Arabian Sea, and the Sind frontier of India, Baluchistan has an area of about 106,000 sq. miles. The country is poor, but the trade is not unimportant. The population is about 500,000, and the Khan's revenue is not more than £30,000; in addition to which he receives, under the treaty of 1876, a subsidy of 100,000 Rs. from the British Government. Besides affording protection to merchants in his territories, the Khan is bound to oppose to his utmost all the enemies of the British Government, and to have no relations with other foreign States. Another clause of the treaty permits British troops to occupy such positions in his territory as may be thought advisable by the British authorities. Under this clause Quettah, which commands the Bolán Pass, was occupied in 1876, and British troops are still quartered there.

CAPITAL, Khelát (Kalat).
Agent to the Governor-General of India, Col. Sir Oliver B. C. St. John, R.E., K.C.S.I.

BELGIUM.

King, Leopold II., *born* 9 April, 1835; *suc.* 10 Dec., 1865; *mar.* 22 August, 1853, Marie Henriette, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, *b.* 23rd Aug., 1836; issue three daughters.
Heir Presumptive, his brother Philippe, Count of Flanders, *born* 24 March, 1837; *mar.* 25 April, 1867, Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; issue two sons and two daughters.
Minister of Finance and Presid., A. Beernaert.
Foreign Affairs, Prince de Caraman-Chimay.
Interior and Public Instruction, J. Thonissen.
Agriculture Indust. & Works, Chev. A. de Moreau.
Minister in London, Baron Henri Solvyns, 36, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Councillor, Count G. Errembault de Dudzeele.
First Secretary, Count Warner van den Steen de Jehay, 6, Harley Gardens.
Attaché, F. Hanon.
Consul-Gen., François H. Lenders, 118, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
Vice-Consul, H. de Grelle, 130, London Wall, E.C.
Consul at Dover, W. Crundall.

A kingdom of Central Europe, anciently inhabited by the Belgæ (a Celtic-speaking German tribe), and part of the *Gallia Belgica* of the Romans. It enjoyed a period of high prosperity under the Emperor Charles V. In 1815, the country was joined to the kingdom of the Netherlands, an arrangement which was upset by a coalition of clericals and liberals. On Oct. 4, 1830, a National Congress proclaimed Belgian independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was chosen hereditary king.

Belgium extends from the North Sea and the mouth of the Scheldt to the German frontier, and is bounded on the north by the Netherlands, in the south by France. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the tableland of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil.

Belgium has an area of 11,373 square miles, about equal to the four counties of Hertford, Lancashire, York, and Lincoln; its great harbour and commercial *entrepôt* is Antwerp, a strongly fortified city on the Scheldt. On the south the French frontier extends 184 miles; on the north, the Dutch, 168 miles; on the east, Germany, 59 miles; Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, 80 miles; and a sea coast of 41 miles with the one harbour at Ostend.

The 'polders' near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 square miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, and the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 63°, winter 37°).

The population was 5,784,948 (December, 1884). It is consequently one of the most densely peopled countries of the world. It is divided into nine provinces, namely, Antwerp, Brabant, East and West Flanders, Hainaut, Liége, Limburg, Luxemburg, and Namur. BRUSSELS (403,389) is the capital. Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (191,124), Ghent (140,926), and Liége (133,044).

The population increases annually at the rate of 1·2 per cent. (1880–84). Immigration and

emigration nearly balance each other (1841–84 423,277 emigrants, 407,782 immigrants), and since 1870 there has been an excess of immigrants. There are 1,002 females to every 1,000 males; and annually 30 births and 25 deaths to every 1,000 inhabitants.

French is the official language and that of the upper classes, although Flemish is spoken by the majority, and preponderates in those parts of the country which have played the leading part in history, more especially in Flanders and Brabant, including Antwerp. In 1880 45 per cent. spoke Flemish, 40 per cent. French, 8 per cent. both Flemish and French. Nearly all the inhabitants are at least nominally Roman Catholics, and in 1880 there existed 1,259 convents, inhabited by 4,027 monks and 20,545 nuns. Education can hardly be said to be in a satisfactory condition, for in 1880 32 out of every hundred inhabitants of 15 years of age and upwards were unable to read; and of the recruits levied in 1883, 15 per cent. were in a similar condition. There are four universities—Ghent, Liége, Brussels, and Louvain—with (1884) 5,564 students, besides a famous Academy of Art at Antwerp, a Conservatoire of Music at Brussels, and numerous technical schools.

Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, for although agriculture is carried on with much industry it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The soil is divided (1883) among 1,164,874 proprietors. Of the total area 58 per cent. are under cultivation, 13 per cent. consists of meadows and pastures, 17 per cent. of forest. Rye, wheat, oats, potatoes, turnips, green crops, flax, and beetroot are the principal crops cultivated. In 1880, there were 271,974 horses, 1,382,815 cattle, 365,450 sheep, and 646,375 pigs. The mineral kingdom yields coal (1883, 18,177,754 tons), iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading manufactures are firearms (Liége), machinery (Seraing), iron and steel, glass (Charleroi), woollens (Verviers), cottons and linen (Ghent), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, and Bruges), hosiery (Tournai), beetsugar (Hainaut), paper, beer. The exports, in addition to these manufactures, include also corn, butter, eggs, vegetables, coal, building-stones, hides, tallow, and rabbits. The imports of merchandize were valued in 1884 at £110,020,640, the exports at £106,257,220. This includes the transit trade, the imports for home consumption only amounting to £56,577,180, the exports of home produce to £53,086,400. France, Germany, and England take the lead in this foreign commerce. The exports to the United Kingdom in 1884 were valued at £15,146,175, the chief articles being—

Cotton manufs.	£513,826	Iron manufactures	£630,713
Eggs	251,707,320	Lace	287,790
Articles of food	1,135,789	Linen yarn & mfs.	354,655
Clocks & watches	586,693	Metals and ores	280,131
Flax	936,933	Silk and manufs.	1,840,786
Glass	786,713	Sugar	478,328
Gloves	292,229	Wool	400,716
Hides & leather	373,643	Woollen manufs.	1,432,933
Hops	394,469		

The imports of British produce and manufacture amounted to £8,500,703, and included—

Apparel of all kinds	£236,554	Machinery	£662,828
Coals, &c.	203,109	Leather & manufs.	289,716
Cotton yarn & mfs.	2,156,414	Metals & hardware	541,791
Linen yarn & mfs.	273,241	Woollen yarn & mf.	1,546,133

The value of foreign and colonial goods exported to Belgium included raw cotton, £1,077,003; wool, £2,937,524; coffee, £224,350. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1884) of 64 vessels (51 steamers), 80,592 tons, in addition to which there were 305 fishing boats. In 1885 there were 2,711 miles of railway (1,931 miles being the property of the state); the telegraphs had a length of 3,724 miles, and the post-office carried 267 millions of letters, post-cards, &c. The navigable rivers have a length of 684 miles, the canals of 560 miles.

The Belgian constitution of 1831 jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 69 senators and 138 representatives are elected by the people, the former for 8, the latter for 4 years; the franchise is limited to persons paying annually 42 frcs. (33*s.*) in direct taxes, and the united constituencies only numbered 126,419 voters in 1885. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

The army, on a peace-footing, consists of 58 battalions, 8 regiments of cavalry, 82 batteries, &c., and numbers 47,734 men: on a war footing it is raised to 114,407. It is recruited by conscription, the term of service being ten years, of which from two to four are passed with the colours. Exemption can be purchased for £72. There is also a *Garde civique* of 35,000 men. Antwerp is the principal fortress. Belgium has neither a navy nor colonies, but the King of the Belgians is at the same time "Sovereign" of the Congo State.

Public revenue, Budget, 1886	£12,815,997
Public expenditure, Budget, 1886	12,760,404
Public debt, 1886, of all kinds	84,092,855
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	13,876,556
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	15,070,121

CAPITAL, Brussels. Pop., with suburbs, 403,389.

Brit. Minister, Hon. Hussey C. Vivian, C.B.	£3,230
Sec. of Legation, Martin le M. H. Gosselin	500
2nd Sec., Hon. E. B. Lyon	330
3rd Sec., George Broke	250
Vice-Consul, Thomas James Maltby	*unp.*
Antwerp—Consul-Gen., Edmd. A. Grattan	1,000
Louvain—Vice-Consul, Robert Peters	*unp.*
Ostend—Vice-Consul, Fred. G. Thellusson	150
Ghent—Vice-Consul, G. H. Hallett	150

BOKHARA.

Amir, Seid Abdul Ahad, succeeded 12 Nov. 1885.

Once the most famous State in all Central Asia, but since the capture of Samarkand by the Russians, in May, 1868, scarcely more than a vassal-state of Russia. Bokhara, inclusive of its tributary territories of Shignan, Roshan, and Karategin, has an area of 92,300 square miles, with a population of 2,130,000. The Uzbegs, of Turkish extraction, are the dominant race, but the Aryan Tajiks are the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. Slavery has been abolished through the influence of Russia. The country produces corn and fruit, cotton, silk, wine, tobacco, and hemp. Sheep, horses, goats, and camels are numerous; gold, salt, alum, sulphur, and coal are among the mineral productions. The Amu-Darya, which runs along the southern frontier of the country, is now navigated by Russian steamers, and a railway from Merv to the Oxus has been completed, and is to be extended through Bokhara to Samarkand. The capital, Bokhara, has 70,000 inhabitants.

BOLIVIA, OR UPPER PERU, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Don Gregorio Pacheco, *proc.* 1 Aug., 1884.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, J. Oblitas.
Consul-General in London, José Maria Artola.
Consul,

The only State of South America without a seaboard, Autofagasta having been ceded to Chile in 1884. It was formerly comprised in the Spanish Viceroyalty of Columbia under the name of "Peru," and derives its present name from its great liberator, Simon Bolivar. It extends between lat. 8° to 23° S. and long. 57° 30′ to 73° W., and occupies an area of 472,000 square miles. Its population is estimated at about 2,300,000. In the war against Chile, 1879, it equipped an army of about 6,000 men. The mineral productions are very valuable: the silver mines of Potosi are believed to be almost inexhaustible, while gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the eastern Cordillera of the Andes: copper, lead, tin, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, cocoa, indigo, potatoes, the choicest fruits, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c., which are also its principal exports; its chief imports being iron, hardware, and silks. A railway connects La Paz (26,000) with Aygacha, on the Lake of Titicaca.

Public revenue, 1880–81	£687,657
Public expenditure, 1880–81	652,227
Public debt, 1881 (inc. railway debt)	4,385,000

CAPITAL, Sucre. Population, 12,000.

BRAZIL, EMPIRE OF.

Emperor, Dom Pedro II., *born* 2 Dec., 1825; *suc.* 7 April, 1831; *mar.* 4 Sept., 1843, Theresa, daughter of Francis I., late King of Naples.
Heiress Presumptive, Dona Isabel, *b.* 29 July, 1846; *m.* 15 Oct., 1864, to Louis d'Orléans, Comte d'Eu, and has issue three sons.
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron de Cotegipe.
Finance, Francisco Belisario Soares de Sousa.
Minister in London, Baron de Penedo, 32, Grosvenor Gardens.
Secretary, Pedro de Araujo Beltrao, Granville Chambers, Granville Place, Portman Square.
Attachés, Chevaliers Vianna de Lima, Ade Carvalho Moreira, H. de Miranda, and Du Silva Prado.
Consul-General in London, Baron de Ibiramirim, 6, Great Winchester Street Buildings.
Do. in Liverpool, Commander da Silva Paranhos.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, is bounded north by the Atlantic Ocean, Guiana, and Venezuela; on the west by Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. This immense country extends between lat. 4° 22′ N. to 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 40′ to 73° 15′ W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. It comprises an area of 3,219,000 square miles, and contains a population of 13,000,000, of whom, in 1886, 1,050,000 were slaves [whose emancipation has since been steadily proceeding], 1,000,000 "wild" Indians, and the greater part of the remainder of mixed blood. It has a Constitution dated 25th March, 1826. Service in the army is compulsory, but substitutes are permitted. In 1885 the army consisted of 15,048 men on the peace footing, and the navy of 59 vessels, inclusive of 9 ironclads, 17 gunboats, and 9 torpedo boats. Brazil contains 20 provinces, 16 of which lie along the coast, and 4 in the interior. It is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers: the Amazon, the largest, though not the longest, in the world, with its immediate tributaries; and the Tocantins, San Francisco, and others. Its forests are immense, abounding in the greatest variety of useful and beautiful woods, some possessing a peculiar fragrance, well adapted for dyeing, cabinet-work, or shipbuilding; among these are mahogany, logwood, rosewood, brazilwood, &c. Towards the interior the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in those regions European fruits and grain are reared in abundance, while the intermediate valleys are found extremely favourable for the raising of sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, india-rubber, tobacco, and tropical products. Its agricultural produce is abundant; maize, beans, cassava-root, and nuts are very generally cultivated—also, in some parts, wheat and other European cereals. Cotton also is being largely cultivated for export. The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The exports consist solely of the raw produce of the soil, and owing to the vast extent of the Empire, and the consequent very different peculiarities of the soil and climate, their nature varies considerably. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. India-rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially Pará; and coffee, though also grown in the north, comes chiefly from the central portions of the empire, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. Tobacco is grown largely, especially in Bahia. The imports consist of every description of manufactured articles, as the country possesses hardly any manufactories; all articles of clothing may be said to be imported. The customs duties, both on imports and exports, are enormous. In 1885 there were 3,800 miles of railway open, and 1,237 miles in course of construction. Length of telegraph wires in 1885 about 4,875 miles: number of Post Offices, 1,712.

Public revenue, 1886–87	£15,155,236
Expenditure, 1886–87	16,054,890
Public debt, foreign, 1886	24,419,900
" internal, currency, &c.	80,296,723
Total imports, 1883–84	21,823,874
Total exports, 1883–84	22,745,480
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	5,343,753
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	4,057,557

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Pop., about 350,000.

Brit. Minister, Hugh Guion Macdonell	£4,000
Sec. of Legation, Wm. H. Doveton Haggard	700
Translator, (vacant)	300
Consul, George Thorne Ricketts	1,800
Vice-Consul, E. Nicolini	450
Bahia—Consul, George Alexander Stevens	1,200
Maranham—Vice-Consul, Henry Airlie	375
Pará—Consul, Emilio Kanthack	300
Ceara—Vice-Consul, Dr. William Studart	250
Maceio—Vice-Consul, Gust. W. Wucherer	150

Pernambuco—Consul, Augustus Cohen.... £1,200
Paraiba—Vice-Consul, Samuel H. Agnew. *unp.*
Rio Grande do Sul—Consul, Court. W. Bennett 750
Porto Allegre—Vice-Consul, A. Archer
St. Catherine's—Vice-Consul, R. J. Reidy
Santos—Consul, Francis Henry Cowper.. 1,000

BULGARIA.

Prince,
Regents, Stamboulof, Mutkurof, & P. Karavelof.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Nacevics.

The Principality of Bulgaria is under the suzerainty of Turkey. It was created by the Treaty of Berlin, 13th of July, 1878, and was to have been governed by a Prince elected by the National Assembly or Sobranje, with a popular legislature and constitutional government. Prince Alexander of Battenberg was duly elected 29th April, 1879, but having been removed at the instigation of Russia by a *coup d'état*, 21 April, 1886, he resigned the crown. On Nov. 10, 1886, the Sobranje, elected Prince Waldemar of Denmark, but that choice being objected to by the Emperor of Russia, the Prince declined the offer. Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, the Danube forming a boundary line, on the west by Servia, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Eastern Roumelia, the Balkan Mountains here forming a physical frontier. The area within these limits is 24,700 square miles, with (1881) 2,007,919 inhabitants, of whom 70 per cent. are members of the Greek Church. Bulgaria contains the five famous Turkish fortresses of Widdin, Rustchuk, Silistria, Schumla, and Varna; it has a regular army of 22,570 men on a peace-footing, and of 62,370 men, with 96 guns in time of war. There is a flotilla of 14 steamers on the Danube. The exports consist principally of grain, wool, skins, and timber; the imports of iron, coals, and manufactured goods. A railway, 139 miles in length, connects Rustchuk with Varna.

Public revenue, 1885..... £1,384,916
Expenditure 1 419 854
Total imports, 1884 1,839,328
Total exports, 1884 1,939,176
Imports from the U. Kingdom, 1885.. 71,368
Exports to the U. Kingdom, 1885 302,411

CAPITALS, Sofia, pop., 20,501; and Tirnova, pop. 11,247.

British Agent and Consul-General, Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, K.C.M.G. £1,500
Rustchuk—Vice-Consul, William H. Dalziel 300
Varna—Vice-Consul, Alfred G. Brophy.... 300

EASTERN ROUMELIA,

a creation of the Berlin Treaty of 1878, has an area of 13,862 square miles, with 976,100 inhabitants in 1885, viz., Bulgarians, 682,757; Mussulmans, 200,499; Greeks, 42,516; Gypsies, 27,201; Jews, 6,993; Armenians, 1,867. The eastern boundary is the Black Sea; the south and west, a line from Cape Seityn, on the Black Sea, to the Rhodope Mountains, and then northward to the Rilo mountain. Among the products of the country are wheat, wine, tobacco, silk, and attar of roses. The live-stock is very considerable.

Eastern Roumelia was designed to be an autonomous province, under a Christian Governor-General appointed by the Porte, but effected its junction with Bulgaria by a bloodless revolution, September, 1885. The European Powers met at Constantinople in order to decide upon the future destinies of this Province, but the earnest desire of England to legalize the revolution by an international agreement was frustrated by the hostile attitude assumed by Russia.

Bulgaria and Roumelia jointly have an area of 38,562 square miles, with 2,984,019 inhabitants.

Revenue, 1886 ..... £1,873,016
Imports, 1884..... 1,365,000

CAPITAL, Philippopolis. Pop. (1885), 33,442.
Consul-Gen., Capt. Hen. M. Jones, *VC* .. £1,200
Varna—Vice-Consul, A. G. Brophy..... 350

CAMBODIA.

King, Norondon.

An ancient Kingdom in Further India, adjoining French Cochin-China, and consisting for the greater part of a fertile alluvial plain, traversed by the Mekong, and exceedingly productive of rice. The inhabitants are kin to the Siamese. The magnificent ruins of Angkor bear witness to the bygone glories of this kingdom, which accepted, in 1867, the "Protectorate" of France. By a convention of August, 1886, the kingdom enjoys home rule, but the French hold the customs, and have the monopoly of the opium trade. The area is 32,380 square miles. Pop., 1,500,000.

CAPITAL, Udeng.

CENTRAL AMERICA,

originally comprising one State, known, while in the possession of the Spanish Crown, as the Kingdom of Guatemala, but now divided into five independent Republics, viz., Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua (including, since the treaty of 28th January, 1860, the Mosquito territory), and Costa Rica, besides the territory of Belize, or British Honduras, situate upon the east side of the Peninsula of Yucatan. It comprises the southern part of the continent of North America; and the total area is calculated in round numbers at 175,865 square miles (inclusive of British Honduras, 7,562 square miles; pop. 27,452), with a population of 2,855,000, about a quarter of whom are whites, Creoles of European parentage, the remainder Indians and Mestizoes of mixed descent. From the year 1525, when the country was conquered by Don Pedro de Alvarado, one of the companions of Cortes, to 1821, it remained subject to Spain, but in September of that year it effected its independence. A federal government was established, which, after some years of civil war, was upset in 1839, and the five confederated States above named proclaimed their absolute independence of each other. It possesses mines of gold, silver, copper, zinc, as well as other valuable mineral produce, with various marbles and other stone; but the real wealth of the country consists in the vegetable productions—woods, cotton, coffee, sugar, cochineal, indigo, cocoa, sarsaparilla, tobacco, &c.

Imports from the United Kingdom, 1885 £669,386
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1885 .. 1,072,255

In the Board of Trade returns the amount of trade with each of the separate Republics of Central America is not now distinguished.

British Minister to the several Republics of Central America, James P. Harriss-Gastrell £2,000

GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Don M. L. Barillas, 1885.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Fernando Cruz.

Minister to London, Señor Crisanto Medina (resides at Paris).
Consul-Gen., Benj. Isaac, 22, Gt. Winchester St.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situate in N. lat. from 13° 40′ to 17° 40′, and in W. long. from 88° 15′ to 92° 30′, and comprises an area of 46,774 square miles, and a population in 1885 of 1,284,604. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea: earthquakes are frequent. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and unhealthy near the coast, but more temperate and salubrious in the higher regions. There are 112 miles of railway open, and one of about 225 miles, connecting Guatemala with St. Thomas in the Gulf of Honduras, is in course of construction. Nearly 3,000 miles of telegraph are in working order. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala, and Champerico on the Pacific. The principal exports are coffee, hides, indigo, sugar, india-rubber, mahogany, sarsaparilla, tobacco, and fruits. The crop of coffee, 1884, exceeded 42,000,000 lbs., but that of cochineal was almost a failure.

Revenue, 1885	£1,235,000
Expenditure, 1885 (estimated)	1,625,000
Public debt (1885)	2,116,670
Total exports, 1884, £1,028,750; imports 683,958	

CAPITAL, New Guatemala. Pop., 59,039.
British Consul, Arthur Chapman £500
Livingston—Vice-Consul, H. S. Wardlaw .. *unp.*

COSTA RICA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Don Bernardo Soto, March 12, 1885.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ascension Esquivel.
Minister in England and France, Señor Léon Fernandez (Paris).
Consul-Gen. in London, J. A. Le Lacheur, 19, St. Swithin's Lane.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the Isthmus, between 8° 17′ to 11° 10′ N. lat. and from 82° 30′ to 85° 45′ W. long., contains an area of 19,985 English square miles, and a population (1884) of 210,177. The chief exports are coffee, sugar, caoutchouc, metals, sarsaparilla,, dyewoods, hides, cedar-wood, tortoise-shell, and fruits. The country is rich in minerals, but for want of capital and skilled labour the mines are almost unworked. The imports are dry goods, hardware, and provisions from the United States, Germany, and England. A railway from Limon, on the Atlantic, to Punta Arenas, on the Pacific, is being constructed, but only 110 miles have been completed. There is an armed force of 500 men, and a militia of 3,500.

Budget, income, 1886	£611,824
Budget, expenditure, 1886	611,824
Public debt, foreign (no interest paid)	3,400,000
,, interest (1885)	613,882
Imports, 1884	733,733
Exports, 1884	879,087

CAPITAL, San José. Population, 13,484.
British Consul, Cecil Sharpe £200
Port Limon—Vice-Consul, J. H. Taylor .... *unp.*

HONDURAS, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Luiz Bogran, Nov. 27, 1883.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Jeronimo Zelaya.
Consul-General in London, Guillermo Binney.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10′ and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10′ and 88° 40′; containing 42,658 English square miles, including a small portion of the Mosquito territory, and the Bay Islands in the Gulf of Honduras. The population, in 1884, was 319,972, mostly of aboriginal blood. It has a coast line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side: the country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The products are mahogany, fruit, cattle, cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, india-rubber, cedar, fustic, rose and Lima wood. Its mineral wealth is great. The only railway (42-inch gauge) runs from Puerto Cortez to San Pedro Sula, 69 miles. A proposal to develop this into a ship-railway, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, has come to nought.

Revenue, 1883-84 (estimated)	£273,288
Expenditure, 1883-84	235,799
Debt (interior), 1885	156,000
Debt (exterior) (no interest paid), nominal	5,990,108

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa. Population, 12,000.
Amapala—British Vice-Consul, J. Rössner, *unpaid*
Omoa & Puerto Cortez—Cons., Jno. F. Debrot, *unp.*
Truxillo—Consul, William Melhado ..... *unpaid*

NICARAGUA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Dr. Don Adan Cardenas, 1 March, 1883.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Franc. Castellon.
Minister in London, (vacant)
Consul-Gen., Fred. S. Isaac, 22, Gt. Winchester Street.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 10° 45′—15° N. lat. and 83° 40′—87° 38′ W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles, including a large portion of the Mosquito Territory, and a population, probably, of 400,000, of whom about 40,000 are whites, 20,000 negroes, the rest Indians and mixed blood. In 1886 there were 99 miles of railway open, with 830 miles of telegraph, connected with the Pacific cable from Mexico to Peru.

Public revenue, 1884	£674,659
Public expenditure, 1884	647,792
Public debt (all internal), 1885	189,314
Imports, 1884	790,621
Exports, 1884	1,021,800

CAPITAL, Managua. Population, 9,000.

The former capital, Leon, with an estimated population of about 25,000, is the largest city.
Greytown—Brit. Consul, Herbert F. Bingham £200
Grenada—Consul, Ernest E. Jessel ..... *unpaid*

SALVADOR, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Francisco Menendez, 19 June, 1885.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Delgado.
Minister for England, José Maria Torres Caicedo.
Consul-Gen. in London, Luis Alexander Campbell.

San Salvador, the smallest, though in point of population the second, of the Central American Republics, extends along the Pacific coast for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles. It contains an area of about 7,228 English square miles, and a population in 1883 of 613,273. The principal exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silver, balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. Its mineral resources are not great, but rich veins of silver are

found in Tabanco, also iron mines near Santa Ana. A railway 54 miles in length connects Acajutla with La Libertad. The only river of importance is the Lempa. Earthquakes are frequent; the capital (now rebuilt) was entirely destroyed by one in 1873.

Revenue for 1884	£847,333
Expenditure, 1884	845,239
Public debt, 1883 (interior)	962,810
Imports (total), 1884	551,381
Exports (total), 1884	1,263,708

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Population, 13,274.

Consul, John Moffat ..... *unpaid*
La Union—Vice-Consul, John Harrison.. *unpaid*
Santa Ana—Vice-Consul,

CHILE, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Don José Manuel Balmaceda, proclaimed 18 September, 1886.
Premier, Señor Autunnez.
Min. of Foreign Affairs,
Minister for England, Don Ambrosio Montt, 30, Old Burlington Street, W.
Secretary, Don Ambrosio Montt y Montt.
Attaché, Don Rafael Orrego.
Honorary Attachés, Dons Luis G. Ossa and Valentin Marcoleta.
Consul-Général, Juan de la Cruz Cerda.
Consul, Thos. Kynaston Weir, 53, Old Broad Street.
Vice-Consul, Frederici S. Hammack, 98, Portsdown Road, Maida Vale.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, including Patagonia west of the Andes, extending coastwise from the Rio Zama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 16° 30′ and 56° S., and long. 66° 30′ and 75° 40′ W. Extreme length of coast line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain the height of 18,000 feet—the highest, Aconcagua, a volcano, being 22,422 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and but few of them are of much service as navigable highroads. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 21 provinces and 3 territories, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 256,850 square miles, with a population (1884) of 2,444,000 souls. This is inclusive of the Antofagasta, ceded by Bolivia, April 4th, 1884, of Tarapaca, surrendered by Peru, Oct. 20th, 1883, and of the Peruvian territory of Tacna, which will remain with Chile until 1893, when a popular vote will determine whether it is to revert to Peru. The boundary with Argentina has been determined by a treaty concluded at Buenos Aires on July 23rd, 1881. The population increases but slowly, and immigration, although to some extent encouraged, is inconsiderable. The number of Tribal Indians is small. The Arancanians on the mainland voluntarily submitted to government in 1883, but several tribes on the islands and in the densely-wooded territory of Magellanes are still virtually independent. More has been done for education than in any other state of South America. Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley and oats, beans, peas, and lentils; tobacco, flax, hemp, hops, Chile-pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all our European fruit trees flourish. The mineral wealth is considerable. The rainless north yields more especially nitre, iodine, and borate of soda; the centre, copper and silver; the south, coal-iron and coal. There are smelting works, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch, soap, and candle factories, breweries and distilleries, and the domestic industry furnishes carpets, linens, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and three lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and through Magelhaens Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 35 to 40 days. There are 1,414 miles of railway open, 7,580 miles of telegraph, and 390 post offices; the commercial marine numbers 158 vessels (30 steamers) of 65,790 tons. The staple articles of export are nitre, copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, leather, and guano. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and machinery. About 60 per cent. of the foreign trade is carried on with England. The army in 1885 consisted of 7,100 men and 1,039 officers, with a national guard of 53,741 more; the navy in 1885 consisted of 37 vessels, three of them ironclads, manned by 1,728 men.

Public revenue, Budget, 1886	£7,128,700
Public expenditure, Budget, 1886	7,128,000
Public debt, foreign, 1886	6,200,000
Public debt, interior and paper, 1855	10,500,774
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	1,472,632
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	2,684,084
Total imports (incl. bullion), 1885	10,472,643
Total exports incl. bullion), 1885	11,384,378

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population, 200,000.

British Minister, Hugh Fraser £2,000
Caldera—Vice-Consul, (vacant) 200
Coquimbo—Consul, Joseph Grierson 300
Valparaiso—Consul, Wm. H. Newman .. 900
Vice-Consul, A. F. Howard 300
Talcahuano—Vice-Consul, Frederic Elton . 250
Carrizal—Vice-Consul, John King ..... *unpaid*
Arica—Vice-Consul, William Finlayson .. 150
Autofagasta—Vice-Consul, John Burnett.
Taital—Vice-Consul, T. H. Peters.
Huasco—Vice-Consul, A. L. Roberts.

CHINA.

Reigning Emperor, Kuang Hsü (Tsai t'ien was the name of the Emperor before he succeeded to the throne; the Emperor of China on his accession always selects a new name or *Kwo Hao*, and Tsai t'ien was exchanged for Kuang *Hsü*), *born* 15 August, 1871; *suc.* 12 January, 1875.
Regent, The Empress Dowager.
Minister of Foreign Affairs (*President of the Tsung-li-Yamen*), Prince Ch'ing.
Envoy Extr. & Min. Plen. in London, H. E. Liu Ta-jên, 49, Portland Place.
English Sec., Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G., 3, Harley Place, Regent's Park.
Secretaries of Legation, Vicomte Li, Tzüchun Pau, Fung Yee.
Attachés, S. Tingfau Chang, Yu Szu-yi, and Yang Wen-Hwei.

China Proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of 1,554,000 square miles, its length from north to south being 1,860 miles by 1,520 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Mongolia and Manchuria; on the west by Turkestan,

Thibet, and Burmah; on the south by Burmah, Tongking and the China Sea; and on the east by the Pacific Ocean, the Yellow Sea, and Corea. The northernmost part of this area is in lat. 44° 50′ N., and the southernmost point, Yulin Bay, in the Island of Hainan, in 18° 10′ N. On the east it extends to long. 126° 10′ E., on the west to 97° 30′ E. But the possessions of China extend far beyond these limits, and include Manchuria, Mongolia, and Dzungaria in the north, and Eastern Turkestan and Tibet in the west. The area of China Proper and her territories contains about 4,468,750 square miles, or rather more than one-twelfth part of the entire land surface of the globe. Within these limits are four great mountain ranges, whence proceed some of the largest rivers in the world, and these, with their tributaries, furnish an unrivalled internal water-communication. The Amur, 2,400 miles in length; the Brahmaputra, which runs more than 1,000 miles within the Empire; the Hoangho, or Yellow River, which in its course of about 2,800 miles drains nearly 715,000 square miles of territory; and the great River Yangtze, which drains an area of 950,000 square miles, is said to flow nearly 3,200 miles. The most extravagant estimates of the population of this empire have been made at various times, and it is quite clear that the so-called census returns of Chinese officials are untrustworthy. Mr. A. E. Hippisley, of Shanghai, in 1876, gives China a population of only 250,000,000; Sir R. Temple, in 1884, roughly estimates it at 282,000,000; and another recent estimate by a local resident, and for the most part based upon censuses taken in 1879 and 1882, arrives at 382,000,000. The details for the constituent parts of the Empire are as follows:—

	Sq. Miles.		Population.
China	1,554,000	..	300,000,000
Mancharia	379,350	..	15,000,000
Mongolia	1,304,000	..	2,000,000
Thibet (p. 470)	651,700	..	6,000,000
Dzungaria	148,000	..	600,000
East Turkestan	431,700	..	580,000
	4,468,750		324,180,000

To this should perhaps be added Corea (*see* p. 446, which acknowledges the suzerainty of China.

No trustworthy statements as to revenue and expediture exist. In 1875 the revenue was supposed to have amounted to £25,837,500. The debt is inconsiderable. Four foreign loans to the amount of £6,231,950, made between 1874–85, have in part been paid off, whilst the internal debt is stated not to exceed £8,750,000. During the Franco-Chinese hostilities of 1884–85 China had over 600,000 men under arms, and these were sufficiently well armed not only to keep the French at bay, but to drive them off at Tamsui and Langson. The navy consists of 4 ironclads, 4 cruisers, and 12 gunboats built in England and Germany, and of about 40 other vessels, some of which were built in the arsenals of Shanghai and Foochow. The discipline and drill on board these is most defective. The army at its full strength would number about 1,200,000 men. The external commerce of the empire is comparatively small. The staple articles imported are opium and cotton stuffs, whilst tea, silk, and silk manufactures and sugar constitute the bulk of the exports. Twenty-two "Treaty" ports are thrown open to foreign commerce, and the customs managed by European officials. Three-fourths of the trade carried on there is with England and her Colonies. China is as yet without railways (a short experimental line was closed in 1877 by government), but there are about 3,000 miles of telegraph.

Imports (in European-built vessels) at the Treaty ports, 1885	£33,600,000
Exports, do.	21,125,000
Imports from the U. Kingdom, 1885	5,515,918
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1885	8,614,069

CAPITAL, Peking. Population, 1,000,000.

Brit. Min., Sir John Walsham, Bart.	£5,500
Sec. of Legation, William E. Goschen	800
Chinese Sec., Walter C. Hillier	800
2nd Secretary, Francis William Stronge	500
" R. G. Townley	400
Assist. Chinese Sec., H. B. Bristow	700
Accountant, J. N. Jordan	
Consul, Arthur Davenport	
Amoy—Consul, Robert James Forrest	1,000
Canton—Consul, Chaloner Alabaster	1,100
Chefoo—Consul, Thomas Watters	700
Chinkiang—Consul, Edward L. Oxenham	700
Foochowfoo—Consul, George Phillips	1,300
Hankow—Consul, Christopher T. Gardner	
Ichang—Consul, William Gregory	800
Kiu-Kiang—Consul, George Jamieson	750
Kiungchow—Consul, Alexander Frater	750
Newchwang—Consul, Herbert Jas. Allen	800
Ningpo—Consul, William Marsh Cooper	800
Pagoda Island—Vice-Consul, Colin M. Ford	600
Pakhoi—Consul, Clement F. Romilly Allen	750
Shanghai—Chief Justice of Supreme Court for China & Japan, Sir Richard T. Rennie	2,500
Assist. Judge, Robert Anderson Mowat	1,200
Crown Advocate, Hiram Shaw Wilkinson	500
Consul-General, Patrick Joseph Hughes	1,500
Vice-Consuls, William Richard Carles	700
George Brown	400
Swatow—Consul, Edward C. Baber	800
Taiwan—Consul, Pelham L. Warren	800
Tamsuy—Consul, Herbert A. Giles	750
Tientsin—Consul, Byron Brenan	900
Wenchow—Consul, Wm. Gavin Stronach	800
Wuhu—Consul, Benjamin Chas. G. Scott	700

COCHIN CHINA,

an old province of the Empire of Annam (*see* p. 435), the southern and more fruitful portion of which was ceded in 1862 and 1867 to France. French Cochin China embraces an area of 22,958 square miles, with 1,642,182 inhabitants, and consists almost wholly of the alluvial delta of the Mekong. The soil is fertile, producing rice in abundance, but the climate is not at all favourable to Europeans, whose number does not however exceed 2,000. Saigon is the capital.

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Rafael Nuñez, 1 April, 1884.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, V. Restrepo.
Minister in London, Gen. A. B. Ciservo, 55, Cornwall Road, S.W.
Attachés, M. Rebolledo, and N. Otalora.
Consul-General, Señor Napoleon Borrers, 12, Blomfield Terrace, Bayswater.
Vice-Consul, L. Schloss, 70, Bishopsgate Street.
Consul in Liverpool, José I. Barberi.
Consul at Southampton, Ramon Goenaga.

Formerly New Grenada—a Republic with Constitution, 8 May, 1863, consisting of 9 States—Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama, Santander, and

Tolima—in the most N.W. part of South America, and includes the isthmus connecting the two continents, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40′ S. to 12° 25′ N. lat. and 68° to 83° W. long., comprising an area of 331,420 square miles, and possessing a population of about 4,000,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. It has been subjected to several revolutionary changes and civil wars. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the latter is by far the largest, consisting of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Confederation. Its forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. Its mineral productions are gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, coal, and precious stones. Its agricultural products consist of tobacco, coffee, cocoa, plantains, bananas, vegetable ivory, and indigo; also wheat and other cereals. Its manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The plains yield large quantities of hides, and jerked beef is obtained from the cattle feeding there. The chief exports are cinchona bark, coffee, tobacco, the precious metals, balsam, hides, caoutchouc, straw hats, and dye-woods. All religions are tolerated, and considerable attention is paid to education. The standing army consists of about 3,000 men: there is no navy. Railroads are in their infancy, there being but 133 miles open in 1886, including the Panama line.

Revenue, 1886 (Budget)	£1,020,800
Expenditure, 1886, do.	792,000
Debt, foreign (excl. arr. of interest)	1,893,762
Debt, interior, Jan. 1, 1885	2,079,193
Total imports, 1884	1,965,640
Total exports, 1884	2,673,501
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	659,980
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	233,617

CAPITAL, Bogota. Population, 95,000.

British Minister and Consul-General, William John Dickson £2,000
Vice-Consul, ... 400
Buenaventura—Vice-Consul, T.H. Wheeler *unpaid*
Cartagena—V.-Cons., Thos. C. Stevenson .. 150
Chagres and Colon—Vice-Con., C.C. Mallet.. 200
Medellin—Vice-Consul, John H. White ... *unpaid*
Panama—Consul, Geo. F. N. B. Amesley 1,600
Sabanilla—Consul, Frederick Stacey 750
Santa Martha—Consul, M. F. Carr ..... *unpaid*

PANAMA,

one of the United States of Colombia, occupying the isthmus which joins North to South America. The area is 31,890 square miles, the population (1881) 285,000. Agriculture and cattle breeding are the leading industries. The once famous pearl-fisheries in the Gulf of Panama yield now but little, nor are the gold-washings very productive. The prosperity of the State depends very largely upon its favourable geographical position, which facilitates transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The distance from Limon Bay to Panama on the latter is only 35 miles, and the highest elevation of the water-shed does not exceed 278 feet. A railway joins the two oceans since 1855, and a ship-canal is under construction since 1881, by a French company founded by F. de Lesseps. The canal will have a total length of 47 miles, an average depth of 28 feet, and a minimum width of 72 feet. Huge floodgates are required to regulate the tides, for Colon, on the Atlantic, has a tide of only 2 feet; Panama, on the Pacific, one of 20 feet. Up to the middle of 1885, 18 million cubic yards of earth and rock had been removed out of an estimated total of 157 millions. M. de Lesseps, who inspected the works in 1886, accompanied by M. Rousseau, a government engineer, now confidently announces the opening of the canal in 1892. The cost, in 1879, was estimated at £41,700,000; and M. de Lesseps asserts that the actual cost will not exceed £49,000,000. Twenty thousand men are employed upon this great work.

CONGO FREE STATE.

Sovereign, Leopold, King of the Belgians.
Administrator-Gen., M. Camille Janssen, appointed 1885.

The Congo Free State has sprung out of the discoveries of Stanley, and the explorations carried on subsequently by an International Association founded at Brussels under the presidency of the King of the Belgians in 1876. The new State has in the course of 1884 and 1885 been recognized by the leading Powers of Europe, and by the United States, conditional upon its maintaining the principles of Free Trade, and of only levying such dues upon shipping, or otherwise, for which there shall be returned an equivalent in facilitating the operations of commerce. The territory of this State includes the right bank of the Congo to within a few miles above Vivi; both banks of the river thence to Manyanga; the left bank only as far as the Equator, and thenceforth both banks. In the east it extends to Lake Tanganyika. The total area included within its limits amounts to 802,000 square miles, with a population of probably not over 8,000,000. The mighty Congo, with its numerous navigable tributaries, constitutes the leading feature of this so-called State. It is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to the Yelala Falls above Vivi (460 miles); but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls, which it has been proposed to avoid by a railroad 280 miles in length. Above Leopoldville the river is navigable as far as the Stanley Falls, a distance of over 900 miles. The population of this vast territory consists of numerous negro tribes, of whom none have as yet attained a superior degree of civilization, whilst some still practise cannibalism. There are undoubtedly many fertile tracts, more especially along the rivers; but the barren mountain-land, which shuts out the coast from the more productive interior, necessitating as it does considerable expenses for the transportation of articles of commerce ill able to bear them, must always present a difficulty in developing the resources of the country. At present these are not sufficient to defray even the working expenses of the proposed railway, and it is doubtful whether they can be developed at all without perpetuating the institution of slavery. The exports at the present time consist of palm-kernels, palm-oil, ground-nuts, caoutchouc, copal, ivory, wax, sesamum, dyewoods, copra, hides, and a few minor articles. The coffee plant, sugar-cane, and cotton grow wild. Gold,

iron, lead, copper, and other useful minerals have been found. Four mail steamers now call every month at the mouth of the Congo; 11 steamers navigate the Lower, and 7 the Upper Congo. The King of the Belgians has endowed this State out of his private fortune to the extent of £40,000 annually.

COREA.

A Kingdom in Eastern Asia, nominally a vassal of China, although from very early times under rulers of its own, and perfectly independent as far as concerns the management of its home affairs. Corea presents itself as a mountainous peninsula, stretching southward from the snow-clad Shan Alin, and fringed in the south and west with numerous islands. The country yields rice and various cereals, hemp, pea cotton, and tobacco, and the medicinal ginseng root forms an important article of commerce. Gold, lead, iron, and coal are mined. The area is 84,250 square miles; the population 10,519,000. In features the inhabitants resemble the Chinese, from whom they received their civilization, and Buddhism is the religion of the people. Fusan, Gen-san (Wen-san), and Nin-sen (Chemulpo) are the ports open to foreign commerce, and England occupies Port Hamilton, on a small island off the south coast, commanding the strait of Corea.

Imports (Treaty ports), 1883 ..... £369,583
Exports 331,704
These figures include gold and silver.

CAPITAL, Seul. Population, 220,000.

Brit. Minister, Sir John Walsham, Bt. (Pekin).
Consul-General, Wm. George Aston.

COSTA RICA. *See* under Central America, p. 442.

DENMARK.

King, Christian IX., *born* 8 April, 1818; *suc.* 15 Nov., 1863; *married*, 26 May, 1842, Louise, daughter of Wm., Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.
Heir Apparent, Prince Frederick, born June 3, 1843; *married*, July 28, 1869, Louise, Princess Royal of Sweden and Norway.
Min. for Foreign Affairs, Baron Rosenörn-Lehn.
Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip. in London, M. de Falbe, 18, Grosvenor Square.
Secretary, Count Reventlow.
Attaché, C. A. Gosch, 21, Stanhope Gardens.
Consul-Gen., in London, Ernest Adolf Delcomyn, 5, Muscovy Court, Tower Hill.
Ditto—Hull, Clements Frederick Good.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Scandinavian States, with a Constitution dated 28 July, 1866, consisting of the islands of Zeeland, Fünen, Laaland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34′—57° 44′ N. lat. and 8° 5′—12° 40′ E. long.; its present contracted dimensions being the result of the Dano-German war of 1864, which stripped it of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. It comprises an area of 14,789 square miles, with a population in 1885 of 2,033,959, nearly one-half of whom live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade. The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, and colonial produce. Its chief exports are those of agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle, the latter principally to Great Britain. Denmark possesses an army of 50,522 men on the war footing; a navy consisting of 47 steam-vessels (including 10 ironclads), mounting 252 guns, with 1,271 officers and men; and a mercantile marine of 3,289 vessels, with a tonnage of 281,344. There are 1,208 miles of railway.

Revenue, 1885-86..... £3,006,960
Expenditure, 1885-86..... 2,908,380
Public debt, 31st March, 1883 10,968,540
Imports, 1884 13,542,700
Exports, 1884..... 8,264,460
Imports from U.K., 1885 (*includg. Cols.*) 2,024,431
Exports to U.K., 1885 (*includg. Colonies*) 4,837,459

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Pop., (1886), 285,700.
Brit. Min., Hn. Sir Edm. J. Monson, K.C.M.G. £3,000
Sec. of Legation, Henry Howard, C.B. 500
2nd Sec., Henry G. G. Cadogan 300
3rd Sec., T. B. Clarke Thornhill 250
Consul, John William Harris..... 700
Bornholm—Vice-Consul, John Hintze ....
Elsinore—V.-Consul, Lorenz M. F. Schmidt 100
Kastrup—Vice-Consul, Silvio Alfred Fugl
St. Thomas—Consul, James N. E. Zohrab.. 1,100
Bassin (St. Croix)—Vice-Con., Rbt. Armstrong 75
Iceland—Consul, Wm. G. Spence Paterson *unp.*

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of 75,115 square miles, with 127,209 inhabitants. They include the Faröe or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop. 11,220); Iceland (40,458 sq. m., pop. 72,445); Greenland (34,000 sq. m., pop. 9,781): and 3 islands in the West Indies, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John (142 sq. m., pop. 33,763). These latter export sugar and rum.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

President, General Ulises Heureaux, elected 1886.
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Cons.-Gen., Miguel Ventura, 18, Coleman Street.

San Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the Island of Hayti, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1494 by Bartolomeo Columbus. The capital city contains the Cathedral and Columbus's residence. It comprises an area of about 20,596 square miles, with an estimated population of 300,000. The imports in 1884 were £514,136, and the exports, £540,938. The chief products are tobacco, coffee, sugar, cocoa, mahogany, and a great variety of other furniture woods, wax, honey, logwoood, fustic, turtle-shell, hides, and divi-divi. Sugar, the most recent industry, is now the most important. The minerals are gold, copper, and iron. The Revenue in 1883 was estimated at £319,500. The debt is stated to be £782,812, but there is in addition an unacknowledged debt of £714,300 contracted in London.

CAPITAL, San Domingo. Population, 16,000.
British Consul for Hayti and Dominican Republic, Alfred St. John (at Port-au-Prince).
Vice-Consul, David Coen £200
Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul, Alfred Reimer *unp.*

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC OF.

President, José Maria Plácido Caamaño, elected 23 Oct., 1883.
Foreign Minister, J. Modesto Espinoza.
Consul-General in London, Pedro A. Merino, 1, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

A State of South America, on its western side,

being that portion of the Colombia States which lies on each side of the Equator, extending from lat. 1° 50′ N. to 4° 50′ S., and between 70° and 81° W. long., comprising an area of 248,380 English sq. miles. It has a population of about 1,000,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The giant chain of the Andes here presents the Chimborazo, 20,700 feet, the Cotopaxi, 19,490 feet, the Antisana, 18,847 feet above the level of the sea, and others. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Charapoto, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common. Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, nuts, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, orchilla weed, straw hats, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, copper, and emeralds. Sulphur abounds near the Chimborazo. The chief exports are—cocoa, caoutchouc, cascarilla bark, silver and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle. Ecuador is divided into 3 departments—Quito, Guayaquil, Azuay—and 17 provinces, including that of "Orienté." In 1885 there were 53 miles of railway open; and an English contractor has engaged to prolong the line from the base of the Cordilleras to the high Central table-land, a distance of 50 miles. Guayaquil is the chief port: population about 40,000.

The Galapagos Islands (2,951 square miles), belong to Ecuador; Floreana and Chatham are private property. The other islands were leased in 1884 to a Scandinavo-Swiss Company.

Public revenue, 1885–86, estimated	£338,780
Public expenditure, 1885–86, estimated..	443,929
Public debt, 1885, about.....	3,221,900
Imports of Guayaquil, 1884.....	1,130,218
Exports of Guayaquil, 1884.....	1,532,803
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885 ..	129,438
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885.....	158,710

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, about 80,000.

Brit. Min., Christian Wm. Lawrence £1,400
Guayaquil—Consul, George Chambers.... 200

EGYPT.

Khedive, or *Reigning Sovereign*, Mohammed Tewfik Pasha, *b.* 19 Nov., 1852; *suc.* 25 June, 1879; *mar.* Jan. 18, 1873, Emina, dau. of Prince El Hami Pasha.

Heir Apparent, Abbas Bey, *born* July 14, 1874.

President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nubar Pasha, G.C.S.I.

The position and condition of Egypt are unparalleled. Nominally a province of the Ottoman Empire, it is also independent and under the rule of the Khedive by Firmans of the Sultan in 1841, 1866, 1867, and 1879, subject to the annual payment of a tribute of £695,681. It is at the same time entirely dependent for its existence as a Sovereign State upon the will of stronger Powers, England at the present moment being dominant. The title of Khedive was given by Firman of 14 May, 1867, and is hereditary. In consequence of a military revolt, headed by Arabi Pasha, which the Khedive was powerless to subdue, England was most unwillingly compelled to intervene, and is now in possession of Egypt, and for many years to come must continue to exercise a very powerful influence over the fortunes of the country. Whilst British troops were re-establishing the authority of the Khedive in Egypt, a revolution headed by Mohammed Ahmed, who proclaimed himself a Mahdi, broke out in the Egyptian territories in the Soudan. The Egyptian troops having been beaten in the field, General Gordon volunteered to proceed to Khartoum to withdraw the garrisons. He fell dying nobly at his post before an English expedition, sent somewhat tardily to his relief, could reach him. Since then the whole of the upper valley of the Nile and the vast territories which had been brought under Egyptian rule, almost as far as the Equator, have been abandoned. The Khedive's possessions are consequently limited to the valley of the Nile, as high up as Akashe, above Wadi Halfa, in lat. 22° N., to the Oases, the Sinai peninsula, and the Land of Midian in Arabia, having a total area of 494,000 square miles, of which 10,328 square miles consist of arable land, and 13,363 square miles are covered with water, towns, roads, &c., the rest being a desert affording at most pasturage in a few favoured localities. The population in 1882 was 6,806,381, including 90,886 European foreigners (37,301 Greeks, 18,665 Italians, 15,716 French, 8,022 Austrians, 6,118 English, &c.). Besides this, Suakin on the Red Sea, and Zeila and Berbera on the Gulf of Aden, are occupied by British troops, whilst the Italians have been permitted to establish themselves at Massowa. Nubia, Senaar, Kordofan, Darfur, and other districts acknowledge the sway of Khalifa Abdullah el Taashi, whom the Mahdi appointed his successor when he died. In the Equatorial Province the Egyptian Governor, Dr. Emin-Bey, still maintained himself in June 1886. The whole of these former dependencies of Egypt have an estimated area of 760,000 square miles with 11,000,000 inhabitants.

The cultivated portion of Egypt is confined to the country annually inundated by the Nile, or capable of being irrigated by canals. Its agricultural products consist of millet, maize, wheat, rice, melons, gourds, sugar, tobacco, hemp, cotton, &c. It has no metals; but salt, petroleum, nitre, marble, red granite, Oriental alabaster, and limestone are found. The chief imports are cotton stuffs, coals, provisions, woollens, coffee, indigo, hardware, timber, wine and spirits, and machinery. The exports consist mainly of cotton and cotton seed (78 per cent.), beans, wheat, sugar, maize, rice, gums, hides, wool, barley, ivory, and ostrich feathers. Of the entire trade over 50 per cent. is carried on with the United Kingdom, 12 per cent. with Turkey, 10 per cent. with France, and 8 per cent. with Austria. There are 1,276 miles of railway.

The British army of occupation numbers about 12,000 men, and there is a local military and police-force of about 14,000 men under various names.

The Suez Canal, opened in 1869, and in which the English Government acquired by purchase, 25 Nov., 1875, shares to the amount of £4,000,000, is attracting a large portion of the traffic between this country and the East; and Egypt being now the high road to India, England is compelled to take an active part in supporting the Khedive. In consequence of gross mismanagement and extravagance the finances of the country had got into a thoroughly disorganized condition, almost hopeless. At the present time, however, and notwithstanding the ill-will shown by at least one of the Powers, the Revenue is more than sufficient to cover all liabilities, and the intervention of an international commission, threatened for 1887, is not therefore called for.

Public revenue, Budget for 1886	£9,095,585
Public expenditure " "	9,462,170
Estim. revenue, 1887, £9,875,400; exp.	9,828,500
Consolidated debt, 1886.....	103,737,880
Annuities, capitalized, 1886.....	16,520,000
Imports, 1884, £8,541,550; Exports,	12,943,450
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	3,479,193
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885 ..	8,691,817

CAPITAL, Cairo. Population (1882), 374,838.

ALEXANDRIA.—Chief port, pop. 227,064.

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G.C.M.G.
Agent and Consul-General, Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.S.I. .. £5,000
Secretary, Gerald Herbert Portal 415
2nd Secretary, Frederick S. Clarke 300
3rd Secretary, Lord Vaux of Harrowden.. 250
Attaché, J. Lowndes Gorst.
Cairo—Consul, Raphael Borg 400
Alexandria—Consul and Judge, Charles Alfred Cookson, C.B. 1,000
Vice-Consul, Robert W. Graves 450
Resident Transport Off. & Agent of Ind. Gov., Capt. J. Menteith Brebner, I.M.
Zag-a-zig—Vice-Consul, S. Felice.
Suakin—Consul, Donald A. Cameron..... 950
Suez—Consul, George West 900
Port Said—Consul, Wm. Palfrey Burrell.. 1,233
Damietta—Vice-Consul, Hugh Main 60
Somali Coast—Consul, Maj. Frederic Hunter.

FINLAND.

Grand Duke, The Emperor of Russia.

A Grand Duchy on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was successively conquered by Russia from Sweden in 1721, 1743, and 1808, but was, nevertheless, permitted to retain its ancient native institutions. The Finns call their country "Suomenmaa," that is, "Land of Lakes," and very appropriately so, for Finland is a granite plateau, abounding in depressions filled with water. The hills nowhere attain a greater height than 2,000 feet; the coast is much indented, and fringed with islands and reefs. Of the total area, 11½ per cent. is covered with lakes, 54 per cent. is woodland, 4½ per cent. meadow land, 1 per cent. arable land, and the rest consists of waste land and coarse pastures. The area is 144,254 square miles with a population of 2,142,093 (December 31st, 1883), of whom 1,828,300 are Finns, 306,500 Swedes, and 4,400 Russians; a few Laps lead a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. Education is well cared for, and there is a flourishing university at Helsingfors. Formerly a granary of Sweden, the country at present draws much of its food from foreign sources, and occasionally it is visited by famines. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes, beans and peas, flax and hemp, with a little tobacco. Berries largely supply the place of fruit. The live stock, in addition to horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats, includes also the reindeer. Iron, copper, lead, and graphite are found, but no salt. The iron industry is of importance, and spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, and wool, distilling, the making of matches, sugar-refining, shipbuilding, and other branches of industry are carried on with success. The forests are a great source of wealth—wantonly wasted in too many instances. The exports include more especially timber and woodenware, butter, textile fabrics, iron, and steel. There are 1,132 miles of railway; and (1883) a marine of 1,593 vessels, of 255,381 tons.

Finland is a constitutional monarchy of a somewhat antiquated type. The Diet consists of four estates:—nobles, parsons, citizens, and peasants. The Grand Duke alone can introduce bills, which become law after they have been carried by two successive Diets. There are 9 battalions of Finnish Rifles, mustering 4,833 men.

CAPITAL, Helsingfors. Pop., 47,316.

Revenue, 1885.....	£1,865,267
Expenditure, 1885	1,755,802
Debt, 1885.....	2,667,634
Imports, 1883	11,857,143
Exports, 1883	10,500,000

FRANCE.

Pres. of the Republic, François Paul Jules Grévy, *born* 15 Aug. 1813; elected by the Assembly, 30 Jan., 1879; re-elected in Dec., 1885, for 7 years.
President of the Council, Minister of the Interior, and Public Worship, M. Goblet.
War, General Boulanger.
Marine, Admiral Aube.
Finance, M. Dauphin.
Commerce and Labour, M. Lockroy.
Justice, M. Sarrien.
Instruction and Fine Arts, M. Berthelot.
Agriculture, M. Develle.
Ambassador in London, Senator William Henri Waddington, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park.
Councillor, Comte L. d'Aubigny.
1st Secretary, Comte X. de Florian.
2nd ditto, M. Bapst.
3rd ditto, Viscount de St. Genys.
Attaché, M. René David.
Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. de Waru.
Naval Attaché, Captain Roustan.
Secretary Archiviste, C. P. Maistre.
Consul-General, M. Blanchard de Farges.
Vice-Consul, M. D'Anglade, Office of the Consulate, 38, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat., and from 7° 45′ E. to 4° 45′ W. long., bounded on the north by the Channel and Straits of Dover, which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its present area at 204,090 square miles. The territory lost in 1871 amounted to 5,602 square miles. France is divided into 86 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhone; the principal forests, Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent, as the wines of Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., evidence (1885, 628,000,000 gal.). The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot for the manufacture of sugar, hops, &c. Its mineral resources are comparatively small. They include, however, coal (1884, 21,000,000 tons), iron, copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper-making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and

lace. Its oyster fisheries are an important industrial feature. The population in 1881 amounted to 37,672,048, 692,800 of whom were Protestants and 53,436 Jews. The effective strength of the army under the colours is 523,833 men. On a war footing the army consists of 1,392,200 men (field force, 754,600, with 2,622 guns; dépôts, 180,000; garrison troops, 458,600). The navy consisted in 1886 of 507 steam vessels, of which 63 were ironclads (22 still building), 59 large cruisers, and 140 torpedo vessels and boats. The educational system is governmental, and presided over by a Minister of Instruction, part of the expense being defrayed by the State. In addition to the faculties of Theology, Law, and Medicine, the Lycées, the Colleges, the Naval and Military Schools, and the Ecole Polytechnique, the State supports numerous establishments for instruction in special branches of knowledge. The system of railways in France is very extensive; they are entirely *concédés*, i.e., they will become State property after the expiration of the concession. The entire length open for traffic in 1885 was 17,408 miles. The length of telegraphs is 56,217 miles. There is a mercantile marine of 15,352 vessels (938 steamers), of 1,038,829 tons.

The imports consist largely of food and raw materials; the exports of manufactured goods. The most important among the former are cereals and flour, wine (the imports of which exceed the exports), wool, raw silk, timber, hides and skins, cotton, coal, live animals, cotton yarns and manufactures. The exports rank thus:—woollens, wine, silks, hides and skins, raw silk, leather wares, haberdashery, &c., cheese and butter. Of the total trade 20 per cent. is with the United Kingdom, 12 per cent. with Belgium, 9 per cent. with Germany, 7½ per cent. with the United States, and 7 per cent. with Italy.

Revenue, 1887 (estimated)	£125,639,793
Expenditure, 1887 (estimated)	125,673,929
Public debt, funded, 1886	782,644,677
Public debt, floating, annuities, &c. capitalized	530,000,000
Total value of imports, 1885	187,863,444
Total value of exports, 1885	140,995,640
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	14,978,367
Value of exports to U. Kingdom, 1885	35,712,357

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (1886), 2,256,306.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenip., Rt. Hon. Visct. Lyons, G.C.B.	£10,000
Secretary, Edwin Henry Egerton, C.B.	1,000
Mil. Attaché, Col. Hn. G. P. H. Villiers, C.M.G.	500
Commercial Attaché, Joseph A. Crowe, C.B.	1,200
2nd Secs., George Sheffield (*Private Sec.*)	450
Francis E. H. Elliot	405
George Earle Welby	405
M. W. E. de Bunsen	345
Hon. Michael Henry Herbert	345
Attaché, Walter B. Townley.	
Temporary Attachés, W. H. Hume and Viscount Molyneux.	
Cons. Regist. & Libr., Falconer Atlee, C.M.G.	1,050
Ajaccio—Consul, John Hicks Graves	500
Boulogne—Consul, Edward Wm. Bonham	750
Vice-Consul, Capt. R. N. Surplice	100
Bayonne—V.-Consul, E. H. W. Bellairs	
Biarritz—Vice-Consul,	...
Bordeaux—Consul, William Ward	950
Arcachon—Vice-Consul, A. F. de Lobel	
Brest—Consul, Harry Thos. Alfred Rainals	800
Calais—Vice-Consul, William Thomsett	150
Cherbourg—Consul, Hon. H. P. Vereker	£600
Le Mans—Vice-Consul, J. de Veuller	
St. Malo—Vice-Consul, Col. M. Macgregor	
Dunkirk—Vice-Consul, Edward Taylor	250
Havre—Consul-Gen., Frederic Bernal	1,000
Caen—Vice-Consul, Capt. A. J. Leeson.	
Dieppe—V.-Consul, H. W. Lee-Jortin	
Trouville—Vice-Consul, H. Fautrell	
Honfleur—Vice-Consul, F. Lethbridge	100
La Rochelle—Vice-Consul, R. S. Warburton	400
Marseilles—Consul, Chas. G. G. Perceval	1,200
Cette—Vice-Consul, G. Epitalier	
Toulon—Vice-Consul, L. J. B. Jouve	
Nantes—Consul, Capt. Wm. Franc. Segrave	700
Nice—Consul, James Charles Harris	200
Cannes—Vice-Consul, John Taylor	
Mentone—Vice-Consul, Charles Palmars	
Rouen—Consul, Major Wm. P. Chapman	100
Algiers—Consul-Gen., Lt.-Col. Sir R. L. Playfair, K.C.M.G.	1,200
Vice-Consul, George W. Crawford	150
Beni Saf—Vice-Consul, John A. Stewart	100
Bone—Vice-Consul, Abel De la Croix	150
Oran—Vice-Consul, Anthony Boozo	150
Cayenne—Consul, Capt. Wm. Wyndham	1,000
Martinique—Consul, William Lawless	100
New Caledonia—Cons., Edg. L. Layard, C.M.G.	1,000
Réunion—Consul, Charles Louis St. John	1,150
Saigon—Consul, Charles F. Tremlett	400
Tahiti—Consul, Charles Talbot	750

DEPENDENCIES. — Within recent years the French Colonial Empire has been increased by extensive acquisitions in Africa and Asia, but these can scarcely be looked upon as compensating for the loss of Canada in the 18th, and of that of Louisiana in the beginning of the present century. Algeria in North Africa (*see* p. 435) is in several respects looked upon as an integral part of France, whilst Tunis (*see* p. 471) is a French "protectorate." On the Senegal great efforts are now being made to found an African Empire. The road to the Niger has been secured by forts, a treaty of commerce and amity has been concluded with the Sultan of Sego, and a steamer has actually been launched upon the Niger. A railway, connecting the Senegal with that river, is being constructed. Official reports estimate the area of the districts in Senegambia acknowledging the sovereignty of France at 97,000 square miles, which implies a population of about one to one and a half million of inhabitants. On the Ivory Coast France maintains the trading posts of Assini and Grand Bassam; and further east, on the Slave Coast, she has secured a protectorate over Kutanu, or Porto Novo. The territory of the Gaboon, Ogowe, and Congo, as defined at the Berlin Congress, embraces 174,000 square miles, with about 1,700,000 inhabitants. In Eastern Africa France possesses the wealthy Island of Réunion (764 sq. miles, pop. 170,518), the Comoro Islands (760 sq. miles, pop. 64,000), and a few insignificant islands on the coast of Madagascar (*see* p. 459), upon which large island she has forced a French protectorate. Further in the north France has occupied Obok, and the whole Gulf of Tajura opposite Aden. Altogether the African possessions and Protectorates of France extend over 672,100 square miles, with about 12,000,000 inhabitants.

In Asia there remain to her Pondicherry, Chandernagore, and a few others of her once-important possessions in India, having together an area of 196 square miles, and a population of

273,283. In Further India France has firmly established her rule in Cochin China (*see* p. 444), has forced her protectorate upon Cambodia (32,380 sq. miles, pop. 1,500,000) in 1867 (*see* p. 441), and upon the old empire of Annam in 1884, the northern portion of which is known as Tongking, and has been absolutely surrendered (*see* p. 471). These recent acquisitions give French Asia 196,830 square miles, with 18,415,500 inhabitants.

In America France possesses in the small islets of St. Pierre and Micquelon (90 sq. miles, pop. 5,554) an excellent basis for her Newfoundland fisheries; in Martinique and Guadaloupe (1,103 sq. miles, pop. 364,884)—two of the most fertile West India islands—and in Cayenne or French Guiana (46,880 sq. miles, pop. 36,000) a wide territory in South America.

In the Pacific Ocean the French colonies consist of two groups—New Caledonia, with the Loyalty Islands, in the west (7,654 sq. miles, pop. 60,703); and Tahiti, or the Society Islands, with the Marquesas, the Low Archipelago or Tuamotu, and the Austral Isles or Tubuai (1,412 sq. miles, pop. 25,050), in the east. Clipperton, in the Northern Pacific, is merely an uninhabited islet of 2 square miles. The New Hebrides (5,106 square miles, pop. 70,000) have recently been occupied as if for a permanency.

The total area of French colonies, dependencies, and protectorates amounts thus to 931,163 square miles, with a population of nearly 31,000,000; and it is worthy of note that within all these territories the number of Frenchmen does not probably exceed half a million.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Emperor, William (King of Prussia), see *Prussia*.
Chancellor, Prince Otto von Bismarck.
Sec. of State for For. Affairs, Count H. Bismarck.
Sec. of State, Interior, Von Boetticher.
Ambassador in London, Count Hatzfeldt-Wildenberg, 9, Carlton House Terrace.
Councillor of Embassy, Baron L. von Plessen.
Secretary, Count Paul Wolff-Metternich.
Attaché, A. von Mumm.
Military and Naval Attaché, Captain William Schroeder, German Navy.
Attaché (Architecture & Engineering), Prof. Garbe.
Consul-Gen., P. L. W. Jordan, 27, Finsbury Circus.
Counc. & Direc. of the Chancery, W. A. Schmettau.

The Empire, according to the Constitution of 16th April, 1871, is confederate, under the presidentship of the King of Prussia, who bears the hereditary title of German Emperor. He has the right and the duty of representing the Empire for all purposes of international law, of declaring war, making peace and treaties, &c. He is the commander-in-chief of the whole army and navy in peace as well as in war, except the military forces of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, which form—but in *peace* time only—separate corps under the command of their respective kings. He names and dismisses the officers and functionaries of the Empire. His edicts, made in the name of the Empire, must be countersigned by the Chancellor, who, as the First Minister of the Empire, is by his signature responsible for them. The third factor of Government is the *Reichstag*, or legislative parliament, consisting of one deputy to about every hundred thousand inhabitants of the Empire, and the *Bundesrat*, formed of delegates of the confederated governments.

The departments especially belonging to the legislation, administration, or control of the Empire and its government are—all matters connected with the army, navy, post, and telegraphy, passports, emigration, colonization, political laws of the citizens, the whole civil law, coinage, banking, commerce, navigation, the railways, &c. The bills promulgated by the *Bundesrat* and the *Reichstag* in accordance, and sanctioned by the Emperor, are compulsory on all Governments of the Empire, and annul *eo ipso* all possible regulations contradictory to them in the different States.

This large Empire of Central Europe, situate in lat. 47° 18′—55° 52′ N. and long. 5° 50′—22° 50′ E., comprises the following 25 States, and a Reichsland (*see* p. 455):—

	English sq. miles.	Pop. 1885.	Inc. 1880-5 per cent.
1. Prussia	134,467	28,313,833	3·7
2. Bavaria	29,291	5,416,180	2·4
3. Saxony	5,789	3,129,168	6·7
4. Wurtemberg	7,531	1,994,849	1·2
5. Baden	5,803	1,600,839	1·9
6. Hesse	2,965	956,170	2·1
7. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,137	575,140	dec. 0·3
8. Saxe-Weimar	1,387	313,668	1·3
9. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,131	98,371	1·9
10. Oldenburg	2,479	341,250	1·1
11. Brunswick	1,425	372,580	6·4
12. Saxe-Meiningen	953	214,697	3·6
13. Saxe-Altenburg	511	161,129	3·8
14. Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	760	198,717	2·0
15. Anhalt	906	247,603	6·2
16. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	363	83,939	4·4
17. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	333	73,623	3·5
18. Waldeck	433	56,565	0·1
19. Reuss (elder line)	122	53,787	5·7
20. Reuss (younger line)	319	112,118	10·1
21. Schaumburg Lippe	131	37,204	5·0
22. Lippe	472	123,250	2·9
23. Lubeck	115	67,658	6·2
24. Bremen	99	166,392	6·0
25. Hamburg	158	518,712	13·3
26. Alsace-Lorraine	5,602	1,563,145	dec. 0·2
Total German Empire	208,683	46,840,587	3·5

According to religious confessions there were (1880) 28,731,152 Protestants (62·6 per cent.), 16,232,651 Roman Catholics (35·9 per cent.), 561,612 Jews (1·2 per cent.).

German is spoken by the bulk of the inhabitants, but there reside within the limits of the Empire over 3,000,000 persons of other nationalities, viz. 2,500,000 Poles and 150,000 Lithuanians in the eastern parts of Prussia; 140,000 Wends in Lusatia, 50,000 Chechians on the Bohemian frontier, 140,000 Danes in Schleswig, and 220,000 Wallones and French to the west of the Rhine. On the other hand, about 13,000,000 Germans live in Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, and Russia.

There are in Germany 21 towns of over 100,000 inhabitants—viz., Berlin (1,315,412), Hamburg-Altona (406,759), Breslau (298,893), Munich (260,000), Dresden (245,515), Elberfeld-Barmen (209,557), Leipzig (170,076), Cologne (161,260), Frankfurt-on-the-Main (154,504), Königsberg

(151,157), Hanover (139,330), Stuttgart (125,906), Bremen (118,615), Nürnberg (115,981), Düsseldorf (115,183), Danzig (114,822), Magdeburg (114,052), Strassburg (112,019), Chemnitz (110,808).

EMIGRATION.—Between 1871–84 1,309,272 Germans emigrated, of whom 1,250,937 went to the United States. In 1881 the number of emigrants reached the exceptional figure of 210,547; in 1883 it had sunk down to 166,119; in 1885 it was only 107,000.

Education.—There are 21 universities in the Empire, with 2,150 professors and teachers, attended by about 28,000 matriculated students. Education is general and compulsory.

Germany is becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1883, 43 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 36 per cent. by mining and industries, 10 per cent. by commerce and transportation. Of the total area 48·5 per cent. are cultivated, 11 per cent. consist of meadows and pastures, 26 per cent. are covered with forest. The agricultural produce no longer suffices to support the population. The produce of the mines was valued in 1884 at £22,000,000, and included 57,233,875 tons of coal, 14,879,945 tons of lignite, 9,005,800 tons of iron ore, 1,884,859 tons of salt, besides copper, lead, zinc, silver, &c. The Lower Rhine (Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen), Alsace (Mülhausen), Saxony (Chemnitz), Westphalia, and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries.

The mercantile marine in 1886 consisted of 4,311 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,282,449, manned by 38,931 men; of these 669 were steamers, with a tonnage of 420,605.

The total length of the railways in the Empire on 2nd April, 1885, extended to 23,074 miles, of which above three-fourths belong to the State. At the end of 1884 the length of telegraph lines was 49,440 miles. In 1884 there were 15,428 post-offices, with 89,848 employés, and 1,930,000,000 letters, &c., were sent.

ZOLLVEREIN.—The Empire forms a Customs League, named "Zollverein," to which also belongs the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, but excepted from which are the free ports of Hamburg and Bremen. The leading imports (classed according to value) are grain and flour (£21,000,000), wool, cotton, silk, coffee, animals, hides, woollen yarn, petroleum, horses, and tobacco. The chief exports are woollen manufactures (£9,250,000), sugar, silk manufactures, iron, animals, leather wares, cotton stuffs, grain and flour, coal and machinery. Of the total trade 20 per cent. is with the Hanse Towns, 16 per cent. with the United Kingdom, 14 per cent. with Holland and Belgium. A large portion of the trade with England does not appear in the returns, as it is carried on through the Hanse Towns, Holland and Belgium.

BUDGET.—The revenues for 1886–87 consist of the following items:—Customs, £19,196,160; from post, telegraph, and railways, £2,275,020; contributions of the Confederate States, £6,786,420; total, £34,147,820. The expenditure amounts to the same. £18,850,401 is the cost of the army; £2,294,274 the cost of the navy. The National Debt, 1886, is £29,469,914. The funds created from the French war indemnity for fortifications, invalids, and war purposes amounted in Jan., 1886, to £33,587,246.

The GERMAN ARMY on the peace footing, consists of 21,238 officers and 428,104 men, with 81,598 horses and 1,374 guns. On the war footing the total strength amounts to 35,427 officers and 1,456,677 men, with 312,731 horses and 2,808 guns. The field army has 744,031 men and 19,391 officers, 242,415 horses and 2,040 guns; the dépôt troops, "*Ersatztruppen,*" number 296,614 men, 4,796 officers, with 31,373 horses and 444 guns; the garrison troops, "*Besatzungstruppen,*" with 416,032 men, 11,240 officers, 38,943 horses, and 324 guns. The "*Landsturm,*" a last reserve, is not included in the above, but it is not organized in time of peace. Service in the army is compulsory (an increase of 41,135 men has been ordered).

The imperial navy in 1886 consisted of 185 steam-vessels, with 626 guns, including 27 ironclads, mounting 164 guns, 29 cruisers, 4 torpedo vessels, and 90 torpedo boats, with 14,121 men.

Imperial revenue, 1887–88 (Budget)	£ 36,800,140
Imperial debt, 1886	29,469,914
Total imports (Zollverein), 1885	188,548,823
Total exports (Zollverein), 1885	140,205,882
Imports from the U. K., 1885	16,402,091
Exports to the U. K., 1885	23,080,498

British Ambassador at Berlin, the Right Hon. Sir Edwd. Baldwin Malet, G.C.B.	£7,000
Sec. of Embassy, Chas. Stewart Scott, C.B.	850
Military Attaché, Col. L. V. Swaine, C.B.	500
2nd Secretaries, Godfrey D. Bland	405
Arthur F. G. Leveson-Gower	360
F. S. Cartwright	250
3rd Secretaries, James R. Rodd	250
Vincent E. H. Corbett	150
Berlin—Cons.-Gen., Gerson von Bleichröder	*unp.*
Hamburg—Consul-Gen., Hon. C. S. Dundas	1,300
Bremen—Vice-Consul, Carl Heinrich Rieke	50
Bremerhaven—Vice-Cons., Johannes Schwoon	150
Cuxhaven—Vice-Consul, J. P. Angelbeck.	
Lubeck—Vice-Consul, H. L. Behncke.	
Königsberg—Consul, H. T. Carew Hunt	800
Memel—Vice-Consul, Ferdinand Richter	150
Frankfort—Cons.-Gen., Chas. Oppenheimer	*unp.*
Consul, Bernhard Goldbeck	
Leipzig—Cons.-Gen., Baron von Tauchnitz	*unp.*
Dantzig—Vice-Consul, M. Durège	150
Stettin—Consul, W. H. A. G. D. Cavendish	620
Swinemünde—Vice-Consul, C. Rose.	
Düsseldorf—Consul, Thomas R. Mulvany	70
Cameroons—Vice-Consul, Hen. H. Johnston	60

PRUSSIA.

King, William, German Emperor, *born* 22 Mar., 1797; *suc.* 2 Jan., 1861; *married* 11 June, 1829, Augusta (*born* 30 Sept., 1811), daughter of Charles Fredk., Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

Heir Apparent, Prince Royal, Frederick William (German Crown Prince), *born* 18 Oct., 1831; *married* 25 Jan., 1858, Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Commerce, and Premier, Prince Otto von Bismarck.

Vice-President and Interior, Von Puttkamer.

War, General Bronsart von Schellendorff.

Public Works, Maybach.

Finances, Dr. von Scholz.

Agriculture, Woods, and Forests, Dr. Lucius.

Justice, Dr. Friedberg.

Instruction and Worship, Von Gossler.

Prussia is an extensive Kingdom of Central Europe, comprising the larger portion of Germany, situate in lat. 49° 7′—55° 52′ N. and long. 5° 50′—22° 50′ E. On the 1st of December, 1885, the population was as follows:—

Provinces.	Sq. miles, English.	Population.
1. East Prussia	14,278	1,958,858
2. West Prussia	9,447	1,407,950
3. Brandenburg	15,406	3,657,892
4. Pomerania	11,622	1,505,795
5. Posen	11,180	1,715,024
6. Silesia	15,558	4,111,399
7. Saxony	9,748	2,427,979
8. Schleswig-Holstein	7,275	1,150,233
9. Hanover	14,836	2,172,294
10. Westphalia	7,800	2,202,726
11. Hessen Nassau	6,058	1,592,152
12. Rhenish Provinces	10,418	4,344,802
13. Hohenzollern	441	66,709
Total	134,467	28,313,833

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Niemen, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. Its principal mountains are the Harz and the Riesen-gebirge, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of nearly 10,000,000 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Its minerals consist of iron, copper, lead, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant, also coal. Metallic ores, salt, precious stones, and amber belong to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle constitute the principal sources of employment and wealth of the rural population of the entire monarchy. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated and largely exported. The western division is noted for its excellent fruits and vegetables, and the Rhenish provinces stand pre-eminent for their wines. Prussia has upwards of 100 mineral springs, possessing various properties and qualities. Its manufactures consist chiefly of linens, for which Silesia, Saxony, and Westphalia have long been noted. The cotton works are extensive. Besides these there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c.; woollens are made in almost every town and large village. Next in importance are leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, and working in metals. Brewing is a business of great importance. The principal imports comprise coffee, tea, sugar, cotton, and other produce of the colonies; wines, silk, fruit, manufactured goods, tin, furs, dye-stuffs. The principal exports comprise linens, woollens, hardware, corn, wool, timber, pitch, linseed, tobacco, mineral waters; to which may be added horses, horned cattle, hams, salt meat, &c.; and from the Rhenish provinces, wine.

For the work of education there are about 34,000 elementary schools, attended by about 4,500,000 scholars. There are also 520 high schools, in addition to numerous technical schools.

There are ten celebrated universities in Prussia, attended by about 15,000 matriculated students in 1886; and the whole of the educational establishments are under the immediate control of the "Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs." The Royal Family belong to the Evangelical Church ('Evangelical' is a sort of compromise between Lutheran and Calvinist); and the majority of the population consists of Evangelicals (Protestants), who numbered 17,633,279 in 1880; of Roman Catholics there were 9,206,283, and of Jews 363,790.

Estimated public revenue, 1886-87 .. £64,378,025
Expenditure, the same.
Total debt, 1886 207,316,522

CAPITAL, Berlin. Population, 1885, 1,315,412.

SAXONY.

King, Albert, *born* 23 April, 1828; *suc.* 29 Oct., 1873; *mar.* 18 June, 1853, Carola, dau. of the late Prince Gustave de Wasa, *b.* 5 Aug., 1833.
Heir Presumptive, his brother, Prince George, *b.* 8 Aug., 1832; *m.* 11 May, 1859, Marie Anne, Infanta of Portugal, who *died* 5 Feb., 1884.
Minister of State, Count von Fabrice.

A Kingdom of Germany, the third in importance and population of the German Empire, comprising an area of 5,789 English square miles, with a population of 3,179,168, among whom are about 75,000 Catholics, and 6,500 Jews. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation; its agricultural products consist of the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, hops, flax, and fruits of all kinds suited to the climate. The forests supply timber of excellent quality, and in such abundance as to render them a great source of industry and wealth. The minerals are another great source of wealth, the ores being both rich and abundant. The mines consist of silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides coal, marble, porcelain-earth, and various gems—as topazes, chrysolites, amethysts, cornelians, garnets, &c. The smelting is centralized in large establishments belonging to the State. Manufacturing industry has been greatly developed, and in some branches carried to a high degree of perfection, employing about three-fifths of the population: the linen manufacture employs more than 16,000 looms, but cotton spinning and weaving are in a measure superseding it. Broadcloths, merinos, silks, mixed silk and woollen goods, thread, muslin-de-laines, laces, and embroideries maintain a high reputation. Saxon pottery and porcelain, "the Dresden china," have long been famous; all these form its chief exports. The great fairs of Leipzig are the principal mediums of commerce. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief towns are Dresden, Leipzig, the great book-market, with, next to that of Berlin, the most frequented University of Germany (having 3,069 students in 1886); Freiberg, in the mining district; Meissen, the site of the potteries; and Chemnitz, the Manchester of Saxony.

Revenue and expenditure, Budget, 1886 £3,456,283
Amount of public debt (chiefly for railways), 1886 32,734,218

CAPITAL, Dresden. Population (1885), 245,515.
Brit. Chargé d'Affaires, George Strachey .. £750
Leipzig—Cons.-Gen., Baron von Tauchnitz, *unpaid*

ANHALT, Duchy of.

Duke, Frederick, *born* 29 April, 1831; *suc.* 22 May, 1871; *married*, 22 April, 1854, Princess Antoinette of Saxe-Altenberg.
[*Heir Apparent*, Prince Leopold, *b.* 18 July, 1855; *m.* 26 May, 1884, Princess Elizabeth, dau. of Landgrave Fredk. of Hesse, *dec.* 19 Aug., 1886.]

A Duchy of Central Germany, in two principal portions, surrounded by Prussian Saxony, containing 906 square miles and a population of 247,603. Budget, 1886, £946,346; Debt, £254,231.

CAPITAL, Dessau. Population, 27,584.

BRUNSWICK, Duchy of.

Regent, Prince Albrecht of Prussia, *born* 8 May, 1837; *elected* 21 Oct., 1885.

A State of Northern Germany, consisting chiefly of three detached parts, comprising an area of 1,425 English square miles, and a population of 372,580, nearly all of whom are Protestants; 9,600 only being Roman Catholics, and 1,400 Jews. Budget in 1886, £486,700; Debt, £3,790,380.

CAPITAL, Brunswick. Population, 85,385.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick Francis III., *b.* 19 March, 1851; *suc.* 15 April, 1883; *married* 24 Jan., 1879, to Princess Anastasia, dau. of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

Heir Apparent, Hereditary Duke Fredk. Francis Michael, *born* 9 April, 1882.

Min. of State, Count H. F. C. von Bassewitz.

A maritime State of Northern Germany, on the Baltic, comprising an area of 5,137 square miles, with a population of 575,140. The Legislative power is vested in 632 proprietors of Knights' estates and 40 representatives of the towns. Revenue, £700,000; debt, £1,122,400.

CAPITAL, Schwerin. Population, 31,532.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick William I., *born* 17 Oct., 1819; *suc.* 6 Sept., 1860; *mar.* 28 June, 1843, Princess Augusta of Cambridge.

Heir Apparent, Adolphus Fred., *b.* 22 July, 1848; *married* 17 April, 1877, the Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt.

A State of Northern Germany, consisting of two detached pieces, separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, 1,131 square miles; population, 98,371. No proper budget. Finances in good condition.

CAPITAL, Neu-Strelitz. Population, 9,407.

OLDENBURG, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Peter, *born* 8 July, 1827; *suc.* 27 February, 1853; *married* 10 Feb., 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg.

Heir Apparent, Frederic Augustus, *b.* 16 Nov., 1852; *married* Feb. 18, 1878, to Princess Elizabeth, second daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

A maritime State of North Germany, situate on the North Sea and the Weser, with an area of 2,479 square miles and a population of 341,250. Budget, 1887: revenue, £335,759; expenditure, £360,323; debt, 1885, £1,857,298.

CAPITAL, Oldenburg. Population, 20,575.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, Duchies of.

Duke, Ernest II., *born* 21 June, 1818; *suc.* 29 Jan., 1844; *married* 3 May, 1842, Alexandrine, dau. of the late Grand Duke Leopold of Baden.

Heir Presumptive, his Nephew, H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh; *b.* 6 August, 1844; *mar.* Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie, only daughter of the late Emperor of Russia.

A State consisting of two principal and several smaller detached portions, an area of 760 English square miles, with a population of 198,829, the majority of whom are Protestants. The country is distinguished by beautiful forests and castles of the Duke (Reinhardsbrunn and Rosenau, favourite retreat of Queen Victoria). The capital, Gotha (population 27,802), is the seat of the oldest life assurance company in Germany; also of the famous Geographical Institute of Justus Perthes. Coburg (the other capital) has 16,210 inhabitants. The Crown revenue is (every year in the period 1885-89) £30,152, and that of the State £166,958.

British Chargé d'Affaires, (vacant) £500

WALDECK.

Prince, George Victor, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, Count of Rappolstein, Seigneur of Hoheneck and Geroldseck, Wasziegen, &c., *born* 14 Jan., 1831; *suc.* 15 May, 1845; *m.* 26 Sept., 1853, Princess Helena of Nassau, *b.* 12 August, 1831, and has issue—Pauline, *b.* 19 October, 1855; *Marie*, *b.* 23 May, 1857, *m.* 15 Feb., 1877, Prince William, heir to the Crown of Wurtemberg, *d.* 30 April, 1882; Emma, *b.* 2 Aug., 1858, *m.* 7 Jan., 1879, to the King of Holland; Helena Frederica Augusta, *b.* 17 Feb., 1861, *married* 27 April, 1882, the late Duke of Albany (who *died* 28 March, 1884); Frederick (Prince-hereditary), *born* 20 Jan., 1865; Elizabeth, *born* 6 Sep., 1873.

A Principality in the north-west of Germany, with an area of 433 square miles, and 56,565 inhabitants. The Budget for 1886 gives an income of £51,504, and an expenditure of £47,726. There is also a Debt of £116,471.

CAPITAL, Arolsen. Population, 2,442.

British Chargé d'Affaires, (vacant) (resident at Coburg).

THE HANSE TOWNS.

The Hanse Towns comprise the three Republics of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, and are situated in the north of Germany, on the Elbe, Weser, and Trave respectively. Hamburg is the great emporium of Germany, and is 70 miles from the sea. Bremen is much smaller, but very prosperous, and only second in commercial importance to Hamburg. It is connected by railway with the outport of Bremerhaven, 35 miles distant, and carries on a very extensive American trade. Lübeck is situate near the Baltic; its commerce is principally with Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

The commerce between the Hanse Towns and Great Britain is very large; the imports from United Kingdom to Hamburg and Bremen in 1885 (excluding bullion) amounted to £24,617,647.

HAMBURG possesses an area of 158 square miles, and a total population of 518,712.

Burgomaster, Dr. Petersen.

Public revenue in 1885	£1,927,348
Public expenditure in 1885	1,932,573
Public debt, 1885	7,478,749
Total imports, 1884 (excluding bullion)	109,312,108
Total exports	90,144,902

British Consul-Gen. Hon. Charles S. Dundas £1,300

Vice-Consul, George Ambrose Pogson ..... *unp.*

BREMEN possesses an area of 99 square miles, with a population of 166,392.

Burgomaster, Dr. Lürman.

Public revenue, 1885	£628,346
Public expenditure, 1885	643,082
Total value of imports, 1884	25,318,627
Total exports	24,583,300

British Vice-Consul, Carl Heinrich Rieke .. £50

Bremerhaven, Johannes Schwoon 150

LÜBECK possesses an area of 115 square miles, with a population in 1885 of 67,658.

Burgomaster, Dr. Behn.

Revenue, 1885. £145,426; Expenditure.. £131,088
Public Debt, 1885..... 729,754
Total Value of Imports, 1885..... 9,534,509

Brit. Vice-Consul, Heinrich Leo Behncke .. £50

BAVARIA.

King, Otto, *born* 27 April, 1848, succeeded his late brother, Louis II., June 13, 1886.

Regent, Prince Luitpold, *born* 12 March, 1821, uncle of the late King Ludwig II., appointed Regent, June 14, 1886.

Ministers of State—President, Dr. Baron von Lutz, Dr. von Faeustle, Dr. von Riedel, Baron von Crailsheim, Baron von Feilitzsch, von Heinleth.

The second Kingdom in size and population of the German Empire. It is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16′—50° 33′ N. lat. and 9°—13° 48′ E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. Bavaria is divided into eight circles (Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia, and Swabia), comprising an area of 29,291 square miles, and a population (in 1885) of 5,416,180. In 1880, 3,748,253 were Roman Catholics, 1,477,952 Protestants, and 53,526 Jews. Bavaria contributes two *corps d'armée* to the forces of the German Empire; their strength is about 50,224 men on a peace footing. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. Its forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in Lower Franconia and in the Palatinate. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. The chief minerals are salt, coal, iron, copper, and pyrites; manganese is found in some places. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c. There are three Universities, viz., Munich, Würzburg, and Erlangen.

Budget, 1886..... £11,858,380
Public debt, 1885 (including railway debt, £46,444,137)..... 66,460,276

CAPITAL, Munich. Population (1885), 261,981.

Brit. Chargé d'Aff. Victor A.W. Drummond £1,250
Consul, John S. Smith.

WURTEMBERG.

King, Charles, *born* 6 March, 1823; *suc.* 25 June, 1864; *mar.* 13 July, 1846, the Grand Duchess Olga, dau. of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

Heir Presumptive, Prince William, *born* 25 Feb., 1848; *mar.* 15 Feb., 1877, Princess Marie of Waldeck, who *died* 30 April, 1882, *remar.* 8 April, 1886, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg Lippe.

President of Ministry, Dr. von Mittnacht.

A Kingdom of South Germany, with an area of 7,531 English square miles, and a population (in 1885) of 1,994,849, of whom thirty per cent. are Roman Catholics. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Wheat, oats, barley, hemp, hops, rye, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the neighbourhood of the Black Forest; mineral springs are numerous throughout the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Danube and the Neckar. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics; carpets, porcelain, leather, tobacco, iron and steel goods, cabinet-work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, salt, oil, leather, woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, beer, wine, &c.

Budget, 1886 ..... £2,699,773
Total amount of public debt, Nov. 1886 (including £18,698,355 for railways) 20,656,857

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population, 125,906.

Brit. Min. Res., Sir H. P. T. Barron, Bt., C.M.G. £1,450
2nd Secretary, Arthur G. Vansittart 375

BADEN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick, *born* 9 Sep., 1826; *Regent*, 24 April, 1852; *suc.* 5 Sept. 1856; *mar.* 20 Sept., 1856, Louise, daughter of Emperor William I. of Germany.

Heir Apparent, Frederick, *born* 9 July, 1857.

President of Ministry, L. Turban.

A State of the German Empire, situate in the south-western part. The Rhine forms its southern and western boundary, separating it from Alsace and Switzerland. A great part of the surface is mountainous, and includes the Black Forest and Odenwald. It is divided into four districts, viz., Constance, Freiburg, Mannheim, and Carlsruhe, and comprises an area of 5,803 square miles, 3,200 of which are under cultivation—corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco, hemp, hops, and chicory being the chief produce. Its population in 1885 was 1,600,839, two-thirds of whom were Catholics, and one-third Protestants (Jews 27,300). Nearly one-half the people are engaged in agriculture. Timber is extensively grown, and much attention is given to the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, &c. Tobacco is cultivated to a large extent. The chief manufactures are cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, straw hats, brushes, trinkets, clocks, chemicals, and machinery. There are 1,835 schools and colleges, and two universities. There are 830 miles of railway, mostly belonging to the State, constructed at a cost of £20,107,000.

Public revenue, 1885-86 ..... £2,135,645
Public expenditure, 1885-86 2,210,526
Debt in 1885 (chiefly railways) 18,579,971

CAPITAL, Carlsruhe. Population, 61,074.

Brit. Ch. d'Affaires, Hon. W. N. Jocelyn, C.B. £1,250
Con.-Gen., Charles Oppenheimer (Frankfort).

HESSE, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Louis IV., *born* 12 Sept., 1837; *suc.* 13 June, 1877; *mar.* 1 July, 1862, Alice (*b.* April 25, 1843; *d.* 14 Dec., 1878), 2nd daughter of Queen Victoria.

Heir Apparent, Ernest Louis, *born* 25 Nov., 1868.

President of Ministry, J. J. Finger.

A central State in the west of Germany, comprising two disconnected territories, nearly equal in size, containing an area of 2,965 square miles, and a population (in 1885) of 956,272, of whom two-thirds were Protestants. The southern portion is traversed by the Rhine, and the Main forms part of its boundary. The surface of the eastern portion of both parts is mountainous. The country is fertile, and agriculture is in a flourishing condition. Fruit is abundant, and the vine highly cultivated. Giessen has a university.

Budget, 1885–88.....each year £1,215,923
Public debt, 1886 (mostly for railways) 1,026,250
CAPITAL, Darmstadt. Population, 52,008.
Brit. Chargé d'Affaires, Hon. William Nassau Jocelyn, C.B. £1,250
Consul-Gen., Charles Oppenheimer (at Frankfort) ..... *unpaid*

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Statthalter, Prince Clovis von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst.

Alsace-Lorraine (Elsass-Lothringen), which was annexed by France from the old German Empire between 1648 and 1697, and restored to Germany, after a sanguinary war with France, by the Treaty of Versailles in 1871. It embraces the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretches beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco and hops, iron, and coal are among its leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing.

The new province is called a "Reichsland," or imperial territory, and is governed by a "Statthalter," appointed by the Emperor. There is an elective Provincial Committee of 58 members. The area is 5,602 square miles. The population in 1885 was 1,563,145. French was spoken by about 200,000 persons.

The principal towns are Strassburg (112,019), Mülhausen (69,676), and Metz (53,928).

Revenue (1886-87)..... £2,157,321
Debt (1886) 1,682,754

DEPENDENCIES.—Although Germany sends forth a larger number of emigrants than any other country in Europe, excepting the British Islands, it was not till the year 1884 that she made an effort to acquire so-called colonial possessions. These annexations have been confined hitherto to Africa and the Pacific. The annexations which Dr. Nachtigal effected in 1884 along the west coast, between the British Gold Coast and the Orange River, include:—Togo Land, adjoining the Gold Coast on the east; the territory extending from the Rio del Rey southwards, past the Cameroons, to the French border; and the whole of the Dama and Nama coast, from Cape Frio to the Orange River, excepting, however, Walvisch Bay, which remains with Great Britain. By a convention with France, concluded in 1886, the Rio Campos is to form the boundary between the Protectorates of France and Germany. The Baptist missionary settlement of Victoria, at the foot of the Cameroons, was acquired by Germany in 1886 by purchase. The Dama and Nama lands have an area of 200,000 square miles, with about 236,000 inhabitants, whose chiefs cheerfully signed a treaty in 1876 which placed them under the rule of Queen Victoria. This treaty, however, was not ratified. Hence Germany was able to step in; but though several of the Nama chiefs in the so-called Lüderitz Land in the south have accepted her overtures, the Dama chiefs, notwithstanding the presence of German missionaries, have hitherto for the most part remained obdurate. On the east coast of Africa a German trading company claims to have "bought" vast territories at the back of the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions, stretching from Cape Guardafui to Cape Delgado, and extending inland to Lake Nyassa and beyond the Kilimanjaro. The boundaries between the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions and the territories claimed by Germany have recently been defined by an International Commission. In the mean time, the Germans have established stations at the Durnford river, south of the Juba, in Chaga, in Usagara, and elsewhere.

In the Pacific, by virtue of an amicable arrangement with England, Germany has taken up a portion of the north coast of New Guinea and of the neighbouring islands, now called the Bismarck Archipelago, which comprise 88,330 square miles, with a population of 297,000. In addition to this the German flag has been hoisted in 1885 in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands (320 square miles, population 46,600).

All in all these German "colonies" cover an area of at least 450,000 square miles, and they have a population of 855,000. There is not, however, believed to be a single square mile upon which Germans could settle as "colonists." An experimental 'settlement' is, however, to be formed upon the slopes of the Kilimanjaro. The trade of these countries is as yet far too insignificant to cover the cost of even the most simple system of administration and supervision.

GREECE.

King, George, second son of the present King of Denmark, *born* 24 Dec., 1845; *elected* King of the Hellenes, 30 (18) March, 1864; *married*, 27 Oct., 1867, Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia.
Heir Apparent, Prince Constantinos, *born* 2 August, 1868.
Prime Minister, Finance, & War, C. Tricoupis.
Foreign Affairs, Stephen Dragoumis.
Minister Res. in London, John Gennadius, 5 St. James's Street, S.W.
Consul-Gen., Alex. A. Ionides, 19, Gt. Winchester Street, E.C.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, situate in lat. 35° 40′—40° 10′ N. and long. 18° 20′—25° 50′ E., comprising an area of 24,977 square miles, with a population (in 1879) of 1,979,453. The country is composed of a continental portion, almost separated into two parts by the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto on the west, and the Gulf of Ægina on the east, the Archipelago of the Ægean Sea and the Ionian Islands, and is divided into sixteen provinces, called Nomarchies. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented. Vegetation is varied, but agriculture is generally in a very backward state. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-grape. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, hides, sugar, &c. Its exports consist of currants, olive oil, lead from the mines of Laurium, figs, and other fruit; hides, tobacco, valonia, wine, honey, wax, gum, silk, and sponges. The army in 1886 consisted of

about 32,612 men. The navy consists of 57 vessels, 2 of them small ironclads, with 2,715 men and officers. There are 109 miles of railway open for traffic. Telegraphs, 3,170 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 3,238 vessels of 272,679 tons.

Estimated revenue, 1887	£3,848,269
Estimated expenditure, 1887	3,657,326
Public debt (foreign), £1,625,664; internal and floating	25,000,000
Exports, 1883	5,410,198
Exports, 1883	3,684,802
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	873,947
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	1,932,542

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1884, 84,903.

Brit. Min., Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt., K.C.M.G. £3,500
Sec. of Legation, Hon. Hen. G. Edwardes .. 500
2nd Secretary, F. E. H. Carew 390
Patras—Consul, Thomas Wood 250
Pirœus—Consul, Charles Louis W. Merlin .. 450
Syra—Consul, William Prior Binney 150
Corfu—Consul, Richard Reade 850
Cephalonia—Vice-Consul, John Saunders .. 150
Zante—Vice-Consul, E. D. Cavale .....
Volo—Consul, Hanmer Lewis Dupuis 500

GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF.—*See* under "Central America," page 441.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

King, David Kalakaua, *born* 16 Nov., 1836; *elected* 12 Feb., 1874.
Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon. Robert J. Creighton.
Chargé d'Affaires, Abraham Hoffnung.
Consul-Gen. in London, Henry R. Armstrong, 4, Great Winchester Street Buildings.

A rich, beautiful, and most interesting chain of islands, situate in the North Pacific Ocean, forming the Kingdom of Hawaii, extending from south-east to north-west, in lat. 19°—22° 15′ N. and long. 154° 48′—160° 20′ W., discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. They consist of 13 islands, 8 of which are inhabited. All are very mountainous, and appear to be chiefly of volcanic origin: they occupy a united area of 6,587 square miles, with a population, in 1884, of 80,578, of whom 17,900 are Chinese, and 17,300 whites of European descent, mostly Portuguese. Hawaii, the largest of the group, contains two stupendous volcanic mountains, Mauna Loa, which is still in activity, and Mauna Kea, each rising to nearly 14,000 feet. In 1881 there was a vast eruption and a river of lava that threatened to destroy the town of Hilo. The imports are chiefly manufactured goods, while the exports consist mainly of sugar, coffee, rice, pulu, hides, &c. The islands are well situated for trade, being in the route between America and China. There is a commercial marine of 57 vessels of 9,826 tons; railways, 32 miles.

Revenue, 1886-87 (estimated)	£618,204
Expenditure, 1886-87 (estimated)	613,761
Public debt, 1884	184,538
Total value of imports, 1885	810,671
Total value of exports, 1885	1,844,969

CAPITAL, Honolulu. Population, 20,487.

British Commissioner and Consul-General, Major James Hay Wodehouse £1,500

HAYTI, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Salomon, *elected* 22 Oct., 1879.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Brutus St. Victor.
Minister in France & England, Gen. Laforestrie.
Consul, Maurice Erdmann, 101, Leadenhall St.

The Republic of Hayti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the West India Islands. It contains 29,830 square miles, of which 9,242 square miles belong to Hayti. It lies in N. lat. between 17° 37′—20°, and in W. longitude between 68° 20′—74° 28′; and belongs to the group of the Greater Antilles. The portion belonging to Hayti contains a population of 550,000. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits: it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. The principal foreign trade is carried on with Great Britain, France, and the United States.

Revenue, customs only, 1884-85	£1,261,253
Expenditure, 1882-83	1,251,314
Debt (admitted, 1882)	2,605,810
Imports, 1884-85	1,023,218
Exports, 1884-5	1,482,615
Imports from U. K., whole island, 1885	352,015
Exports to U. K., whole island, 1885	111,789

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 34,000.

British Consul, Alfred St. John £700

HONDURAS, REPUBLIC OF.—See under "Central America," page 442.

ITALY.

King, Humbert, *born* 14 March, 1844; *married*, 22 April, 1868, Princess Margaret of Savoy (*born* 20 November, 1851), daughter of the late Duke of Genoa; *succeeded*, 9 January, 1878.
Heir Apparent, Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples; *born* 11 November, 1869.
President of the Council and Minister of Home Department, Signor Depretis (May, 1881).
Foreign Affairs, Count Nicolis de Robilant.
Finance, Signor A. Magliani.
Ambassador in London, Count Corti, 19, Grosvenor Square.
1st Secretary, Chevalier T. Catalani.
2nd Secretary, Marquis Obizzo Malaspina.
Attachés, Sig. Giulio Desmè, Count di Trinità.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Candiani d'Olivola.
Consul-Gen., Baron E. B. Heath, 31, Old Jewry.
Vice-Consul, Cavaliere J. Buzzegoli.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 66 minor islands. It is situate between lat. 36° 38′ 30″—46° 40′ 30″ N. and long. 6° 30′—18° 30′ E., and comprises a total area of 110,655 square miles (91,277 mainland, 19,378 islands), with a population, in 1885, of 29,699,781. Formerly it was composed of the various States of Sardinia, the two Sicilies, the Pontifical States, the Lombardo-Venetian provinces of the Austrian Empire, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Republic of San Marino. In 1870 the complete unity of the country under one crown was finally effected, and Rome became again the capital of Italy. The small community of San Marino, enclosed within the Italian Dominions, alone retains its independent form of government. The Kingdom is divided for administrative purposes into 69 provinces. The coast-line of the mainland is estimated at

1,999 miles; of Sicily, Sardinia, and Elba at 1,389 miles; of the minor islands at 557 miles; in all 3,945 miles, having several large bays and gulfs. The peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines: the Alps form its Northern limits, dividing it from France. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Arno, and the Tiber. Its wines are numerous and celebrated. The finest olives and olive oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the Province of Bari. The cultivation of silk forms an important agricultural industry. Fruits abound, and are of exquisite flavour, such as grapes, oranges, lemons, almonds, figs, dates, melons, pistachio-nuts, all of which are largely exported. The supply of sea and fresh-water fish is considerable. Sardines and anchovies are exported. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt, a government monopoly, is supplied from 11 salines, and deposits of native salt are common in the Apennines. The total annual mineral produce is valued at £3,000,000, of which sulphur alone absorbed £1,700,000. The railway system is making rapid progress throughout the kingdom: in 1885 there were 6,167 miles open for traffic, and 18,135 miles of telegraph wire. The commercial marine (1884) consists of 7,287 vessels (215 steamers), of 971,001 tons. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, yarns and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silk-worms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The principal exports are olive oil, wine, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc, and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry, chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning artistic works, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. The army in 1885, including the local and active militia, had a total nominal strength of 2,400,000 men on the war footing. The Force is divided into Regular Army 881,203; movable militia, 362,353; local militia, 156,522. On a peace footing about 170,000 men are with the colours. The navy in 1886, including vessels building, consisted of 173 vessels, with 402 guns, and manned by about 8,000 men; 21 of the ships are ironclads, several of the most powerful construction. There are also 11 torpedo vessels and 83 torpedo-boats.

Public revenue, 1885–86	£67,317,775
Public expenditure, 1885–86	67,750,506
Interest for public debt, 1885	21,044,789
Debt	449,262,660
Total imports, including transit, 1885	57,847,861
Total exports, ,, ,, ,,	37,534,526
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	6,630,675
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	3,099,061

CAPITAL, Rome. Population, 1884, 300,467.

British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir John Savile Lumley, G.C.B. £7,000
Secretary of Embassy, John G. Kennedy.. 800
2nd Secretaries, Sir F. C. E. Denys, Bart. £420
Frederick Adam 405
William Nelthorpe Beauclerk..... 405
Consul, Alexander Roesler Franz 150
Ancona—Vice-Consul, Albert P. Tomassini 150
Bari—Vice-Consul, Charles Soame.
Barletta—Vice-Consul, Marco Parlander.
Brindisi—Vice-Consul, S. G. Cocoto..... 150
Cagliari—Consul, Eugène Pernis 150
Catania—Vice-Consul, Robert O. Franck.
Civita-Vecchia—V.-Cons. Luigi Sperandio 150
Florence—Cons.-Gen., D. Ellis Colnaghi .. 900
Genoa—Cons., Montagu Yeats Brown.... 900
Leghorn—Consul, Albemarle Percy Inglis 650
Messina—V.-Consul, Paul E. Rainford.... 550
Milan—Vice-Consul, John Whitmore 50
Naples—Consul, Edward H. B. Hartwell.. 850
Palermo (Sicily)—Consul, Wm. Stigand.. 850
Salerno—Vice-Consul, Pio Consiglio.....
Savona—Vice-Consul, Ottavio Ponzone ..
Turin—V.-Consul, C. de Bels Brounlie .. *unpaid*
Venice—V.-Consul, Edward de Zuccato .. 150
San Remo—Vice-Consul, Walter Congreve *unp.*
Spezzia—Vice-Consul, Wm. Henry Bell .. 20

ROME—*Sovereign Pontiff*, Leo XIII., *born* 2 March, 1810; *elected* 20 February, 1878.
Secretary of State to His Holiness, The Cardinal Ludovico Jacobini, appointed 1880.

COLONIES.—Italy has long been ambitious to come into possession of colonies, and since the annexation of Tunis by France she looks upon Tripoli and Barka as her possible share should the Turkish Empire ultimately break to pieces. For the present, however, her colonial possessions are confined to the inhospitable coast of the Afer or Danakil country on the Red Sea, where Asab Bay and other places to the north of the Strait of Bab el Mandeb have been occupied. Massowa, further north, one of the chief ports of Abyssinia, by an arrangement with England, has an Italian garrison since February, 1885. It needs hardly be said that the hope that these places might become important stations for a lucrative trade with Abyssinia has not hitherto been realized.

JAPAN.

Mutsu Hito, the present *Emperor*, *born* 1852; *mar.* Haruko, 1862; succeeded to the throne 13 Feb., 1867; was crowned 13 October, 1868.
Heir, Prince Yoshi Hito, *born* 31st Aug., 1879.
Prime Minister, Count Ito Hirsbumi.
Minister for For. Affairs, Count Inouye Kaorü.
Minister in London, Jushie Kawasé Masataka, 9, Cavendish Square.
Secretary of Legation, Ohyama Tsunaské.
English Secretary, R. Stuart Lane.
Attachés, Ijuin Kaneyoshi, Nakata Takunori, Sasaki Takayoshi, and Karomy Kayasaki.
Naval Attaché, Commander Hatchida.
Consul, Sonoda Kokcshi, 84, Bishopsgate Street.

An ancient and extensive Empire, consisting of several large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 3,800, the principal of which are Nippon, or Niphon (which in Japan gives name to the whole empire), Sikoku, Kiusiu, and Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, Nippon, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits. The Kurile Islands belong to Japan, and she has recently incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire comprises an area estimated at 147,669 square miles, with a population in 1885 of 37,868,997. Japan

is said to possess a written history extending over 2,500 years, and its sovereigns to have formed an unbroken dynasty since 660 B.C., the present Emperor being the 123rd of his race; but the authentic history begins about 400 A.D. Within the last few years Japan has made unparalleled progress in civilization and the adoption of Western manners and customs. The feudal system under which the country was governed by numerous Lords has been abolished, and the Mikado is now absolutely the Sovereign of the State. An aristocracy after the European pattern has been introduced: instead of the old title of Daimio, those of Prince, Count, and Viscount have been conferred. The islands are eminently volcanic, and several of the summits are still eruptive; the chief of these, Fuji san, or Fuji yama, one of the most sacred mountains of Japan, about sixty miles from Tôkiô, is 12,365 ft. high. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses five or six fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, and sulphur abound; agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are also found. Gold and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale. It possesses a fair supply of middling coal. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, which also furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria Japonica, Pinus Massoniana, and Zelkowa Keaki; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat, and other cereals are all cultivated; agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, being their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied. The fruits are abundant, but for the most part of inferior quality. The chief manufactures are those of silk and cotton, japanned ware, porcelain, and bronze. The chief imports from Europe are cotton yarn, shirtings, mousseline, velvets, chintzes, and other piece-goods; metals, drugs, and medicines are also among the imports. Sugar is largely imported from China. The chief exports are silk, tea, rice, coal, fish-oil, lacquer-ware, copper, camphor, and dried fish.

The army consists of 38,425 men on a peace footing, and is increased to 131,475 in time of war; the navy of 29 vessels, of which five are armour-plated. Under treaties with Great Britain, the United States, and several other powers, the ports of Yedo (Tôkiô), Kanagawa (Yokohama), Hiogo, and Osaka (on the inland sea), Hakodate (in Yezo), Niigata, Nagasaki, and Nafa (Luchu), are open to trade. Of the total trade about 26 per cent. is with the United Kingdom, 24 per cent. with the United States, 20 per cent. with China.

CAPITAL, Tôkiô, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population, 824,000. Other cities are—Nagoya, 119,000, Osaka, 294,000; and Kiôto, the ancient capital, 239,000.

Estimated public revenue, 1884-85 ..	£15,570,285
Estimated public expenditure, 1884-85	15,570,285
Total debt, 30th June, 1886	66,538,732
Total imports, 1885	5,804,830
Total exports, 1885	7,399,355
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	£2,077,877
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885 ..	495,410

British Minister and Consul-General, Hon. Sir Francis Richard Plunkett, K.C.M.G.. £4,000
Sec. of Legation, Hon. P. Le Poer Trench.. 800
3rd Secretary, Arthur Larcom (*acting*).... 400
Japanese Secretary, William Geo. Aston .. 800
Assistant Japanese Sec., John Carey Hall.. 450
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. Alex. Croft Shaw.
Judge, Nicholas John Hannen..... 1,500
Crown Prosecutor, Henry C. Litchfield.... 150
Hiogo and Osaka—Consul, James Troup .. 900
Nagasaki—Consul, James Joseph Enslie.. 850
Yokohama—Consul, Russell Robertson.... 1,000
Hakodate and Niigata—Vice-Consul, John James Quin..... 700
Tôkiô—Vice-Consul, Joseph H. Longford.. 600

KHIVA.

Khan, Seid Mehemed Rehim Khan, *suc.* 1868.

A Russian Vassal-State in Western Turkistan, on the western side of the lower Amu Darga, or Oxus, which here flows into Lake Aral. The area is 22,320 square miles, with about 700,000 inhabitants, dominant among whom are the Uzbegs. The fields and gardens are irrigated by canals, derived from the Oxus; all the surrounding country being a barren wilderness, affording but little pasturage. Wheat, melons, and other fruits, cotton and wool are among the productions. The Russians captured Khiva on May 20th, 1873, abolished slavery, and compelled the Khan to acknowledge himself a vassal of the Czar, and to promise payment of a war indemnity of £348,333.

CAPITAL, Khiva. Pop., 6,000.

LIBERIA.

President, His Exc. J. Hilary W. R. Johnson.
Secretary of State, Hon. E. J. Barclay.
Consul-Gen. in London, Hon. Edward B. Gudgeon, 15, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
Consul, Henry Hayman.
Vice-Consul, John Neely.
Secretary of Legation, Reginald C. Saunders, Offices, 15, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
Postmaster-General, Hon. T. J. Wiles.
Attorney-General, Hon. W. Davis.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupies that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the river San Pedro, on the south-east, in long. 6° 40′ W. from Greenwich, and the River Manna, a distance of 400 miles, with an area of about 14,000 square miles, with a seaboard of nearly 509 miles. It claims authority for about, interior-wards, 100 miles. The population consists of 18,000 emigrants from America and their descendants, and aborigines, numbering in all nearly 1,050,000. The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, sugar, wax, ginger, palm-kernels, palm-oil, indigo, hides, ivory, gold-dust, &c. Liberia possesses excellent schools, and has a bishop educated and ordained in England. Liberia was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1823, and has been recognized by the United States and the European Powers since 1847 as an independent State.

Revenue, 1885.. £40,000. Expenditure.. £32,000

CHIEF TOWN, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

British Consul, Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G. (Sierra Leone).

LIECHTENSTEIN.

Prince, Johann II., *born* 5 Oct., 1840, *suc.* 12 Nov., 1858.

A Principality, on the Upper Rhine, between the Tyrol and Switzerland, has an area of 61 square miles, with (1880) 9,124 inhabitants. Revenue about £50,000; debt, £17,500.

LUXEMBURG.

Grand Duke, The King of the Netherlands (*see* p. 461).

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Belgium and Germany, formed part of the German Confederation, 1815–66, and is still included in the German 'Zollverein.' In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1880) 209,570, nearly all Roman and German Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue (1885) is £369,350, and there is a debt of £645,800. There are 224 miles of railway. The army numbers 320 men. The capital, Luxemburg (16,679), is a dismantled fortress.

MADAGASCAR.

Queen, Ranavalo III., *suc.* 13 July, 1883.
Prime Minister, Rainilaiarivony.
French Resident, M. Le Myre de Villers.
Ambassador in London, General Willoughby, 12, Pall Mall.
Consul, James Procter, 5, East India Avenue.

The largest of the African islands, situated to the east of the continent, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, and surrounded by the waters of the Indian Ocean, in lat. 11° 57′—25° 38′ S. and long. 43° 15′—50° 30′ E., extending over an area nearly twice as large as the British Isles, containing a population of between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000. It is 1,010 miles in length, and 370 at its greatest breadth, containing an area estimated at 228,540 square miles. The island was known to the early Arabs as Jezira el Komr, and became known under its present name through Marco Polo. Its actual discovery is due to the Portuguese (1506). It has since the time of Henri IV. been an object of French desire, and Louis XIII., in 1642, declared it to be a possession of France. Attempts at settlement and conquest proved, however, a failure, and until recently the French possessions were limited to a few adjacent islets. In the year 1816 diplomatic and commercial relations were entered into between Great Britain and Radama, King of the Hovas, whose authority over the whole of the island was acknowledged. By a treaty signed at Tamatave, Dec. 12, 1885, Madagascar is declared a French Protectorate, a port on Diego Suarez Bay has been ceded, to be converted into a naval station, and a war indemnity of £800,000 is to be paid. The soil is in general fertile, with rich pasturage, and magnificent forests abounding in valuable trees and medicinal plants; the other products are rice, sugar, silk, cotton, cocoanuts, bananas, sweet potatoes, indigo, pepper, india-rubber, &c. The mineral products are few: iron ore is found in several places, and coal is also said to exist; gold, silver, copper, and lead are also found in small quantities. The principal manufactures are jewellery, chains, necklaces, straw hats, and dresses, termed lambas. An active import and export trade with this country was formerly carried on, but the chief trade was with the islands of Mauritius and Réunion.

Imp. from U. K. 1885, £6,729; exports, £10,545

CAPITAL, Antananarivo. Population, 80,000.

Tamatave—Consul, John George Haggard.. £600
Vice-Consul, William Clayton Pickersgill.. 200
Mahonoro—Vice-Consul, J. J. Wilson .... *unpaid*

MALACCA.

Malacca, or the Malay Peninsula, has a southerly extension of about 900 miles, an area of 81,800 square miles, and about 1,250,000 inhabitants, including large numbers of Chinese. The country is hilly, densely wooded, abounding in game, and famous for its tin mines. The isthmus of Krah, in about 11° N. lat., has been examined with a view to the construction of a ship-canal, which would much shorten the passage between India and China, but competent authorities have declared the scheme to be impracticable. The greater portion of the peninsula owns allegiance to Siam. Along its western coast are the British "Straits Settlements," viz., Pulo Penang with the province of Wellesley, Dinding, and Malacca (ceded by the Dutch in 1825), whilst at its southern extremity lies an island with the great British emporium Singapore. The independent portion of the Malay peninsula (31,470 square miles, with 300,000 inhabitants) is occupied by a number of Mohammedan Malay states.

MEXICO, CONFEDERATE REPUBLIC OF.

President of the Republic, General Porfirio Diaz, acceded 1 Dec., 1884.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Ignacio Mariscal.
Minister in England, Don I. Mariscal (absent).
Chargé d'Aff. ad int., Don Pablo Martinez del Campo, 175, Cromwell Road.
Secs. of Legation, E. A. Gibbon, M. J. de Lizardi.
Agent for Registration and Liquidation of Bonds, General D. Francisco y Mena.
Consul at Liverpool, J. Carlos Mexia.
Private Commercial Agent, Don R. de Olano, 57, New Broad Street, E.C.

A country in the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situated between 15°—32′ N. lat. and 87°—117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world, but from various causes her resources have never been fairly developed. It comprises 27 states, 1 territory (Lower California, almost separated from the main portion by the Gulf of California), and 1 federal district, that of Mexico, making in all 29 political divisions—comprehending an area of 751,177 square miles, a population of (1882) 10,447,974—consisting to the extent of about one-third of Indians. The surface consists of an elevated plateau, commencing at a few miles from the coasts, and containing several volcanic summits, the highest of which, Citlaltepetl and Popocatepetl, rise to 17,879 and 17,784 feet above the sea. Vera Cruz, Campeche, and Tampico are the chief seaports on the Gulf of Mexico, Mazatlan and Guaymas on the Pacific. About 3,703 miles of railway were open in 1885, and 19,317 miles of telegraph. The railways have in a large measure been built by American companies. The 'Mexican Central' joins El Paso (Texas) with the city of Mexico, which travellers can now reach from New York without change of carriage. Other lines have been

constructed by the 'National' and by General Grant's 'Southern' Companies. Heavy railway subsidies account largely for the embarrassment of Mexican Chancellors of the Exchequer, but it cannot be doubted that an efficient railway system will powerfully assist in developing the vast resources of this rich country. The country produces all the fruits, cereals, and vegetables of Central and Southern Europe. The principal crops are maize, wheat, barley, pulse, chile-pepper, sugar, potatoes, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of fruit. The maguay, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp or henequen. The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great, silver and gold, copper, lead and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 70 per cent. consist of silver and gold; flax and hemp, coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dye-stuffs, sugar and drugs ranking next in importance. The army is (1885) composed of about 21,000 men. The navy is limited to 5 small vessels.

Estimated revenue for 1885-86	£5,819,000
Estimated expenditure, 1885-86	4,374,240
Total exports, 1884-85	10,033,060
Total imports, 1884-85, about	7,719,610
Public debt, 1886, estimated	29,406,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	796,144
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	723,061

CAPITAL, Mexico. Population, 300,000.

British Minister, Sir S. St. John, K.C.M.G.	£3,000
Sec. of Legation, George F. B. Jenner	500
Consul, Edward Gresley Carden	1,100
Vera Cruz—Consul, Augustus Baker	1,200
San Blas—Vice-Consul, J. J. Allsopp	
Guaymas—Vice-Consul, George Wood	
Mazatlan—Vice-Consul, Chas. Woolrich	

MONACO.

Prince, Charles III., *b.* Dec. 8, 1818, *suc.* 20 June, 1856.
Heir, Albert, *born* 13 Nov., 1848.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, including the town of Monaco with its gambling establishment and the surrounding country, and having an area of 8 square miles with (1883) 10,108 inhabitants. Olive oil, lemons, oranges, perfumes, liquors, and pottery, are exported. There is an army of 126 men.

MONTENEGRO.

Prince, Nicholas, *born* 7 October, 1841; *proclaimed* 14 Aug., 1860; *married*, 1860, Milena, daughter of Voyevod Peter Vukotich or Vucotic.
Heir, Danilo Alexander, *born* 29 June, 1871.

A small Principality, which has always claimed to be independent, which claim has recently been admitted by Turkey, has an area of 3,486 square miles, and a population of 245,380, of whom 10,000 are Mohammedans, 15,000 Roman Catholics, and the remainder Orthodox Slavs. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges with lofty mountain-peaks, many of which are covered with forests. Chief products are maize, potatoes, sumac, scoranzas (sardines), castradina (smoked mutton), and hides. The only manufactures are coarse woollens. Agriculture is the principal occupation.

The total revenue of the State is about £60,000, and there is a debt of £170,000. Apart from a body-guard of 100 men, there is no standing army, but in war every male above the age of 14 years is forced to serve in the army, which musters about 28,000 men. The two ports, Antivari and Dulcigno, have about 150 coasting vessels.

CAPITAL, Cetigne. Population, 1,400.

Chargé d'Affaires, Walter Baring £300

MOROCCO, EMPIRE OF.

Sultan, Mulai Hassan, *born* 1831, *suc.* 20 Sept. 1873.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Caid Mohammed Torres, *ad interim*, *app.* November, 1886.

The largest of the Barbary States, situate in the N.W. of Africa, between 27°—36° N. lat. and 1° E.—11° 40′ W. long. The Empire, which is an absolute monarchy, consists of the Kingdom of Fez and Morocco, to the north of the Atlas, and the territories of Sus, Draa, Wadi Tafilet, Tuat, and others to the south, which are again subdivided into 33 districts, each under the superintendence of a "Kadi;" but the semi-independent tribes are ruled by their own chiefs, and scarcely acknowledge the authority of the Sultan. Morocco contains about 314,000 square miles, of which the "Tell," or fertile regions of the mountains and coast, contains 76,000, the steppe-land 26,000, and the Sahara 217,000, with a population variously estimated at from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000. The Jews number about 200,000, and reside chiefly in the cities. Among the chief products of the country are wheat, barley, maize, oil, esparto-grass, and hemp; among fruits, the fig, almond, pomegranate, lemon, olive, orange, and date are common; but agriculture is greatly neglected. Morocco is said to be rich in mineral treasures: antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead, tin—the last three in considerable quantities. Gold and silver also are found, and wool is plentiful. The chief ports are Tetuan, Tangier, El Araish (Laraiche), Rabat, Casa Blanca (or Dar-al-baida), Mazagan, Saff, and Mogador. The exports are maize, beans, peas, oil, wool, dates, fowls, eggs, carpets, slippers, goat-skins, leather, grain, cattle, ostrich feathers, gums, esparto; and the imports, cotton, linen, muslin, and worsted goods, tea, coffee, sugar, iron, brass, hardware, &c. The army consists of between 15,000 and 20,000, one-half of whom are negroes, and a sort of militia, of various arms, amounting to 80,000 men.

There are three capitals, of which Fez, the chief residence of the Sultan, with a population of 80,000, is the principal; Morocco, the old metropolis, 50,000; and Mequinez, 56,000.

Income and expenditure, each about	£1,700,000
Public debt, 1882, about	250,000
Imports, 1884	840,480
Exports, 1884	753,365
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	427,491
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	484,135

Tangier—British Minister, William Kirby Green, C.M.G.	£2,000
Consul, Herbert Edward White	500
Laraiche—Vice-Consul, Joseph Imossi	
Rabat—Vice-Consul, John Frost	
Dar-el-Baida—Vice-Consul, Robt. S. Hunter	
Mazagan—Vice-Consul, Alfred Redman	
Mogador—Consul, Charles Alfred Payton	365

MUSCAT. *See* OMÂN.

NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS. *See* SAMOA.

NEPAUL.

Sovereign, Maharaja Dhiraj Surandar Bikram Sah Bahadur Shumshir Jung, *born* 1875, *suc.* 1884.

Prime Minister, Dir Shumsheer, *proclaimed* 22 November, 1885, after the murder of the Regent, General Sir Runnodeep Sing, Rana Bahadur, K.C.S.I.

The Kingdom of Nepaul lies between British India on the south and Thibet on the north, and occupies the southern ranges of the Himalayas for a distance of about 500 miles, extending about 20 miles beyond the base of the mountains into the plains. It has an area of 56,800 square miles, a population of two millions, and for administrative purposes it is divided into nine districts. The mountains descend into the plains separated by narrow valleys, 3,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea-level. The lower ranges are covered with forests of sâl, pine, spruce, mimosa, oak, &c. The soil of the valleys and plains is extremely fertile, and wild animals abound. The chief minerals are copper, iron, sulphur, jasper, marble, and rock crystal. Nepaul has commercial relations with Thibet and British India, and the value of its exports to the latter in 1884 was £1,482,419; the imports amounting to £994,258. The revenue, amounting to £1,000,000, is realized chiefly from land rent, and from export duties levied at the frontier. The trade routes are numerous, the most important being that connecting Khatmandu, the capital, with Patna, in Bengal. Nepaul exports rice and other grains, oil-seeds, *ghi*, ponies and cattle, falcons for hawking, opium, musk, madder, borax, jute, hides and furs, ginger, cardamoms, and yaks' tails. It receives in exchange raw and manufactured cotton and twist, woollen cloth, shawls, rugs, flannel, silk brocade, embroidery, sugar, spices, indigo, tobacco, &c. The manufactures are coarse woollen cloth, iron, copper and brass vessels, and bell metal. The aborigines are of the Mongolian type, and the religion is a form of Buddhism. The Hindus invaded and occupied the country in the 14th century, and these in their turn were conquered by the Goorkhas in 1767. The frequent aggressions of these people brought on a war in 1814, which was concluded by the Treaty of Segowli in 1816, but it is only within the last thirty years that our relations with the country have become friendly. The sovereign, a minor, is the nominal chief; but the real power rests with the Prime Minister.

Khatmandu—British Resident, Charles E. R. Girdlestone.

NETHERLANDS (OR HOLLAND), KINGDOM OF.

King, William III., *born* 19 February, 1817; *suc.* 17 March, 1849; *m.* (1) 18 June, 1839, Prss. Sophia Frederica of Wurtemberg (*died* 3 June, 1877); (2) 7 Jan., 1879, Princess Emma of Waldeck and Pyrmont, *born* 2 August, 1858.

Heiress Presumptive, Wilhelmina, Princess of the Netherlands, *born* 31 August, 1880.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek.

Finance, J. C. Bloem.

Minister in London, Count Charles de Bylandt, 40, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

Secretary of Leg., Count D. de Bylandt, 40, Grosvenor Gardens.

Chancellor, J. Van den Berg.

Consul-Gen., Jonkheer John William May, 40, Finsbury Circus.

Consul, H. S. J. Maas.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46′—53° 34′ N. and long. 3° 22′—7° 14′ E., consisting of 11 provinces, including part of the Duchy of Limburg, and containing a total area of 12,680 square miles, with a population, on Dec. 31, 1884, of 4,278,272. The king is also sovereign of the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg, with an area of 999 square miles, and 209,520 inhabitants in December, 1880. The majority belong to the Dutch Reformed Church; and the remainder are Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Jews, &c. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of watercourses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Scheldt. Railways to the extent of 1,407 miles have been constructed; also 2,822 miles of telegraph. The chief native products are potatoes, rye, barley, oats, wheat, buckwheat, chickory, madder, clover, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, linen, rich damasks, cotton, woollen, silk fabrics, and "geneva." Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam. The chief exports consist of refined sugar, flax, butter, cheese, cattle, sheep, madder, geneva, &c. The royal navy consisted, on Jan. 1, 1886, of 121 men-of-war (23 of them ironclads); and the army, on the war footing, of 2,338 officers and 62,734 men, with a militia (Schuttery) numbering about 114,000 more. The mercantile marine, on the 31st Dec., 1885, consisted of 750 ships, with 302,769 tonnage, employing 14,578 men.

The revenue, 1885	£9,663,750
Expenditure, 1885	10,250,000
Public debt in 1886	90,399,250
Total imports in 1885	90,910,000
Total exports in 1885	74,253,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	10,785,650
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	28,169,804

Exports to, and imports from, Dutch Colonies are included in the above amounts.

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, pop. 366,660; and Rotterdam, pop. 169,477.

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. 134,552.

British Minister, Hon. Sir William Stuart, K.C.M.G.	£3,600
Secretary of Legation, Henry Philip Fenton.	500
2nd Secretary, Hon. A. Johnstone	315
Amsterdam—Consul, Wm. C. Robinson	300
Groningen—Vice-Consul, Jan Schilthuis	
Rotterdam—Consul, Henry Turing	500
Batavia (Java)—Consul, Neil M'Neill	300
Samarang—Vice-Consul, A. Dowie	
Curaçao—Consul, Abraham D. Jesurun	*unpaid*
Surinam—Consul, Capt. Wm. Wyndham	1,000

DEPENDENCIES.—The Dutch possessions in the East Indies are very considerable, comprising the whole of the Sunda islands, with the exception of the northern half of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with Western New Guinea, with an area of 718,000 square miles, and a population of 28,500,000, of whom as many as 20,259,450 live in the islands of Java and Madura, and 405,727 in the Moluccas. Included in this estimate are many districts in the interior of Sumatra,

Borneo, Celebes, and other islands, in which Dutch sovereignty is merely nominal. In Java and Madura the so-called "culture system" has been introduced with much success, for it has secured a sufficient supply of food for a dense population, besides furnishing coffee and other products for exportation to Europe. The recent distress among the sugar-planters is due, not to this system, but to heavy taxation. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Dutch resident. There is a colonial army of 30,600 men, one half of whom are Europeans. The colonial revenue amounted in 1886 to £11,198,670, and is largely derived from the sale of coffee, opium, salt, and tin, whilst the expenditure reached £11,566,200. The exports, in addition to the above, include also sugar, tobacco, indigo, gums, and spices, and amounted to £17,426,000 in 1883.

In South America the colony of Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, embraces 46,072 square miles and about 71,800 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, Curaçao and 5 other small islands belong to Holland, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 44,153.

OMÃN.

Sultan, or Sovereign, Seyyid Turki bin Said, *suc.* January, 1871.

Omãn is a Mohammedan State in S.E. Arabia, with a coast line of about 1,500 miles along the Gulf of Persia, the Gulf of Omãn, and the Arabian Sea, an area of 81,000 square miles, and a population of 1,600,000. There also belong to it two small territories on the Mekran coast of Persia and Baluchistan. Zanzibar, on the African coast, was a dependency of Omãn until 1856. The country rises from a bare and burning coast until in Jebel Akhdar it attains an elevation of 7,000 feet. In the interior, however, among the Bedouins, the authority of the Sultan is hardly even nominal.

The population of Omãn is chiefly Arab, but there is besides a considerable foreign element, consisting of Banians and Khojas from Western India, Persians, Abyssinians, Somalis, and Nubians. The chief productions are dates, grain, fruit, and sugar; and the fisheries are very productive. The revenue is about 180,000 dollars. The exports consist of dates, cloth, salt, fruits, pearls, dried fish, and matting, and amount to about 1,484,220 dollars. The imports are—sugar, rice, piece-goods, coffee, wheat, raw silk, cotton, &c., and may be estimated at 1,662,867 dollars. Omãn has no independent coinage, the East India rupee and (Austrian) Marie Theresa dollar are the current coins, the latter being the most used. The rainfall is very scanty, averaging about 6 inches annually.

Muscat, the capital, with 60,000 inhabitants, trades with India, the Persian Gulf, Batavia, Zanzibar, and Yemen, but has little direct intercourse with Europe.

Total exports, 1882-83	$1,278,254
,, imports	1,879,273
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	£1,270
Exports to ditto, 1885	904
Consul, Lt.-Col. Samuel Barrett Miles	£1,500

ORANGE FREE STATE.

President, Sir John Henry Brand, LL.D., G.C.M.G., *born* Dec. 6, 1823.
Government Secretary, P. J. Blignaut.
Chief Justice Supreme Court, F. W. Weitz.
Consul-General, P. G. van der Byl.
Consul, Ph. Tho. Blyth, 17, Gracechurch St., E.C.

A South African Republic, situated to the N. of the Cape Colony, and bounded, E. by British Basutoland and Natal, N. by the Transvaal, and W. by Griqualand West. It was founded by Dutch emigrants from the Cape Colony. The country was proclaimed British territory by Sir Harry Smith in 1848, but, by the convention entered into on the 23rd of February, 1854, between Sir George Clerk, Her Majesty's special commissioner, and the representatives of the people, the inhabitants were declared "to all intents and purposes a free and independent people, and their Government to be treated thenceforth as a free and independent Government."

The Orange Free State is essentially a pastoral country, but the eastern part especially is admirably adapted for the cultivation of grain. Diamonds, garnets, and other precious stones are found, and rich coal mines exist in the territory. The chief exports are wool, ostrich feathers, hides, diamonds, &c. Area, 41,484 square miles, with a population of 133,518, of whom 72,496 are whites. It possesses State property valued at £530,000.

The legislative power is vested in the Volksraad, comprising 55 members, elected by the various constituencies into which the State is divided.

Public revenue, 1885-86	£172,267
Public expenditure, 1885 86	184,979
Public debt, 1886	170,134
Imports, 1884, £1,965,826; exports	2,033,431

CAPITAL, Bloemfontein. Pop. (1885), 3,270.

A fund of £200,000 has been established, the interest of which, amounting to £12,000 yearly, is devoted solely to educational purposes, whilst the Government is also a shareholder to the amount of £70,000 in the National Bank, a flourishing institution with a paid-up capital of £100,000.

PARAGUAY, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Gen. Escobar, *elected* 25 Sept., 1886.
Consul-Gen. in England, Christopher James, 8, Great Winchester Street.
Consul, Manchester, Ja. Parlane.
Vice-Consul, Manchester, Albert Yung.
Consul, Gibraltar, John Garese.

One of the smallest States of South America, and, except Bolivia, the only one without any seaboard, situate between 22° 4′—27° 30′ S. lat. and 54° 32′—61° 20′ W. long. Its area is computed at 92,000 square miles, enclosed within the rivers Parana and Paraguay; and contains a population of 476,000. The chief crops are maize, rice, coffee, cocoa, indigo, manioc, tobacco, sugar-cane, and cotton. Among its principal trees are several species of dye-wood, and many yielding juices, as the caoutchouc or india-rubber, and the valuable shrub called "Maté," or Paraguay tea-plant—one of its principal articles of commerce; medicinal plants also are very numerous. Sugar, rum, cotton, woollen cloths, and leather are almost its only industrial productions. The army, 60,000 men strong in the war of 1865-72, has been reduced to 500 men, and there is a "navy" of three river steamers. A railway, 44 miles in length, connects the capital with Paraguari.

Revenue, 1884	£227,828
Public debt, 1883, admitted	3,637,651
Imports, 1884	301,666
Exports, 1884	327,542

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population about 22,000.
British Consul, Dr. William Stewart .... *unpaid*

PERSIA.

Sovereign, Shah Nasir-ed-Din, K.G., *b.* 24 April, 1829; *succeeded* 10 September, 1848.
Heir-Apparent, Muzaffer-ed-Din Mirza, *b.* 1853.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tahia Khan Mushir ed Dowleh.
Envoy in London, Prince Malcom Khan Nazim-ed-Dowleh, 80, Holland Park, Kensington.
Secretary, Mirza Mikayl Khan.
Attachés, Mounschi Baschi, Baron Henry de Barreto.
Physician, Dr. Vincent Ambler.

Called by the natives Iran, is the most extensive, opulent, and powerful native Kingdom of Western Asia, situate between 25° 10′—39° 50′ N. lat. and 44° 15′—63° E. long., extending about 900 miles from north to south, and the same from east to west, and comprising an area of 636,000 square miles. The population, which decreased considerably during the great famine of 1870, is estimated at 7,653,600, including nomads. The western and northern part of the country is traversed by mountain ranges, rising to 12,000 feet above the sea, and the peak of Demavend 18,469 feet; but nearly all the central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. With the exception of the Karun it has scarcely a river that can be termed navigable, though some of them extend several hundred miles in length, and possess great volume of water. Some of its immense valleys abound with the rarest and most valuable vegetable productions; those chiefly cultivated are wheat of the very finest quality, barley, and other cereals, cotton in profusion, sugar, rice, tobacco, and opium. The vine flourishes, and the wines of Shiraz are celebrated. The mulberry tree is largely cultivated, silk being one of the most important products of the kingdom. Its minerals are salt, iron, and coal; copper, lead, antimony, sulphur, &c., also turquoises and some other precious stones are found. The most important manufacture is that of silks, of the richest and most gorgeous kind. The Persians excel in their dyes, also in brocade and embroidery. Arms, carpets, shawls, felts, cotton and woollen fabrics are among the manufactures. The Persian Government has no debt, as the revenue of the year always exceeds the expenditure, and its royal treasury is reputed to contain immense wealth in gold and other valuables. The commerce of Persia with Russia is chiefly by way of the Caspian Sea, and with British India by way of the Persian Gulf. The imports are estimated at £3,850,000; the exports, consisting of silk, tobacco, wool, carpets, opium, gums, hides, dates, &c., at £2,260,000. The exports from British India to Persia alone amount to £1,500,000 annually. Protection to British trade is secured by the Treaty of 1841. The regular army numbers about 80,500 (of whom 24,000 with the colours), with 200 field guns; the militia 70,000 men. There are 3,775 miles of telegraph. Railways have been begun, but no line has hitherto been opened.

Revenue (in cash), about	£2,100,000
Expenditure, about	2,300,000

In addition to the above, there is also a revenue in kind amounting to £330,000.

Direct imports from U. Kingdom, 1885	£226,367
Direct exports to ditto, 1885	102,517

CAPITAL, Teheran. Population, 200,000.

British Min., Sir R. F. Thomson, K.C.M.G.	£5,000
Secretary of Legation, Arth. Nicolson, C.M.G.	750
2nd Secretary, Alex. C. Stephen, C.B.	£475
3rd Secretary, Arthur J. Herbert	415
Oriental 2nd Secretary, Sydney Churchill	
Physician, Sir Joseph R. L. Dickson, Knt.	600
Translator and Clerk, Henry T. Guinness	300
Tabreez—Cons.-Gen., Wm. Geo. Abbott	920
Vice-Consul, G. Lucas	
Bushire—C.-Gen., Lt.-Col. E. C. Ross, C.S.I.	
Resht—Consul, Alexander Finn	860

PERU, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Caceres, *elected* April, 1886.
Foreign Minister, Señor Chacaltara.
Minister resident in London, Señor C. Caudamo.
Secretary, Toribio Sanz.

Peru is an important maritime Republic of South America, on the Pacific Ocean, about 1,400 miles in length, situate in lat. 2° 20′—18° S., and in long. 67° 30′—81° 20′ W. It is divided into 19 provinces, and its area is estimated at 405,040 English square miles, with a population of 2,970,000, including about 350,000 uncivilized Indians. The settled population consists of Indians 57 per cent., Mestizos 22 per cent., Blancos 18 per cent., and Negros and Mulattos 3 per cent. The country is traversed throughout its length by the magnificent chain of the Andes, running parallel to and about 60 miles distant from the coast, the region between being sandy desert, except where watered by transverse mountain streams. The valleys among the mountains are very fertile; and the Cordilleras are rich in minerals, among which silver, quicksilver, and copper are the most conspicuous, constituting the chief source of the wealth of Peru. It is intersected by numerous fine rivers, forming the head streams of the Amazon, by which it has complete communication with the Atlantic. Its medicinal productions are of great value, comprising cinchona, or Peruvian bark, sarsaparilla, copaiba, &c. The Huanillos, Guañape, Macabi, Pabillon de Pica, and Lobos islands are famous as the sources whence Europe has been supplied with Peruvian guano. Peru possessed, on a peace footing, an army of about 6,000, but although the army and navy had been well nigh annihilated in the war with Chile, yet enough men were left for some sanguinary domestic brawls for the Presidentship. The principal imports are cotton manufactures, ironware and cutlery, woollen goods, and machinery. The chief exports are guano, nitrate of soda, sheep and alpaca wool, sugar, silver, and cinchona. In 1884 there were 1,600 miles of railway open, and 390 more unfinished, with 1,374 miles of telegraph wire. Everything has been disorganized by the disastrous war with Chile, which cost Peru the departments of Tacna and Tarapaca, and annihilated her navy.

Public revenue, 1877	£2,708,295
Public expenditure, 1877	2,616,553
Public debt, foreign, principal only	32,960,766
,, internal, 1882	9,445,190
Total imports, 1884	2,191,037
Total exports, 1884	1,575,965
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	704,288
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1885	1,875,260

CAPITAL, Lima. Population, 101,400.

Brit. Minister, Col. Charles E. Mansfield	£2,000
Callao—Consul, Octavus Stokes	1,300
Vice-Consul, G. G. Wilson	400
Arequipa—Vice-Consul, W. Stafford	
Mollendo—Vice-Consul, Geo. F. Robilliard	150
Payta—Vice-Consul, Alexander Blacker	100

PORTUGAL.

King, Dom Luis, *born* 31 October, 1838; *suc.* 11 Nov., 1861; *m.* 6 October, 1862, Maria Pia, dau. of late King Victor Emmanuel II. of Italy.
Heir Apparent, Carlos, Duke of Braganza, Prince Royal, *born* 28 September, 1863.
Prem. & Min. of Int., Senhor Lucianna de Castro.
Foreign Affairs, Senhor H. de Barros Gomez.
Justice, Senhor Beirao.
Finance, Senhor Marianno de Carvalho.
Minister in London, Senhor Martins d' Antas, 12, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
1st Sec. of Legation, Louis de Soveral.
2nd Sec., L. de Quillinan.
Naval Attaché, Lt.-Comm. J. P. da Fonseca Vaz.
Attachés, Baron da Costa Ricci, Comte d' Anadia, A. F. Pinto Baste.
Consul-Gen., Anselmo Ferreira Pinto Basto, 3, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
Financial Agent, Baron da Costa Ricci, 3, Throgmorton Avenue.

The most westerly Kingdom of Europe, and a part of the great Iberian Peninsula, lies in 37°—42° 8′ N. lat. and 6° 15′—9° 30′ W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 34,606 square miles, with a population in 1881 of 4,306,554, exclusive of the colonies. The Azores and Madeira (1,237 square miles, pop. 401,624) form part of the kingdom, which thus has a population of 4,708,178. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnuts, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important, being chiefly copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and salt, which last from its hardness is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country, cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. There is a commercial marine of 398 vessels, of 97,002 tons. Railways, 1,000 miles in extent, are open for traffic. For many years the national income has been considerably less than the expenditure, so that the national debt is rapidly on the increase.

The army in 1885 consisted of 38,281 men, on a peace footing, and of 125,057 men with 264 guns, on a war footing; and the navy of 48 ships—36 steamers and 12 sailing vessels, many scarcely seaworthy—and about 3,400 sailors.

Estimated revenue, 1886	£7,025,053
Estimated expenditure, 1886	8,407,955
National debt 1884	129,005,862
Interest on do., 1885–6	3,154,012
Total imports, 1884	7,774,285
Total exports, 1884	4,805,275
Imports from U. K. (includ. cols.), 1885	2,968,853
Exports to U. K. (inc. colonies), 1885	2,293,063

The Island of Madeira, on the N. W. coast of Africa, is much frequented by invalids from England, and is especially recommended for consumptives: there are excellent hotels, communications with this country frequent, with every convenience in the way of English doctors, chaplains, and other English necessaries. The amount of trade between the Portuguese dependencies and the United Kingdom is included in the above amounts.

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1878), 253,496.

British Minister, George Glynn Petre, C.B.	£3,750
Secretary of Legation, Sir G.F.Bonham, Bt.	500
3rd Secretary, Sir B. Boothby, Bt.	250
Translator, James Duff	300
Consul, George Brackenbury	1,150
Belem—Vice-Consul, Anthony Ffrench Duff	
St. Vincent—Consul, John Visger Miller	150
Delagoa Bay—Vice-Con. (vacant)	
Loanda (Angola)—Consul (vacant)	900
Madeira—Consul, Bernard Pauncefote	550
Oporto—Consul, Oswald J. F. Crawfurd	750
Sines—Vice-Consul, Frank Pidwell	
St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, Wm. Read.	150
Fayal—Vice-Consul, Thomas Dart	100
Flores—Vice-Consul, James McKay	
Terceira—Vice-Consul, Ant. B. de Faria	100
Mozambique—Consul, Lieut. Henry Edward O'Neill, R.N.	800

DEPENDENCIES.—These, in proportion to the mother-country, are of very great extent. They include the Cape Verd Islands, off the West Coast of Africa (1,847 sq. miles, population 99,317), Zighinchor on the Casamanza, Bissao, and a few other territories to the south of the Gambia, which are officially known as "Portuguese Guinea" (350 sq. miles, pop. 10,000); the Fort of San Joao Baptista de Ajuda, at Whidah, the principal part of the Kingdom of Dahome, where the Portuguese are allowed to remain on sufferance, but exercise no sort of jurisdiction; the fertile islands of St. Thomas and Principe, in the Gulf of Guinea (417 sq. miles, pop. 22,000); the Kingdom of Angola, on the west coast of South Africa, which includes the territory of Landana and Kabinda to the north of the Congo, and the whole of the coast to the south of that river as far as Cape Frio, and has Loanda for its capital (115,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,000,000); the Province of Mozambique, with the Lower Zambezi river, Sofala, and Delagoa Bay, on the East Coast of Africa (80,000 sq. miles, pop. 500,000); Goa, Daman, and Diu in India (1,295 sq. miles, pop. 481,467); part of the island of Timor, in the East Indian Archipelago (6,294 sq. miles, pop. 300,000), and Macao, in China, at the mouth of the Canton river (5 sq. miles, pop. 68,086). The possessions enumerated have an area of 204,848 square miles, with 2,540,872 inhabitants. In this estimate account is taken only of territories within which Portugal actually exercises some jurisdiction. Thus, whilst official statements give an extension of 659,000 square miles to Angola and Mozambique, the area is here reduced to 195,200 square miles.

ROUMANIA.

King, Charles, second son of Prince Charles Antoin of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, *born* 20 April, 1839; *elected Hereditary Prince*, 26 March, 1866; *confirmed* 24 Oct. 1866; *proclaimed* King by vote of both Chambers, 26 March; *crowned* 22 May, 1881; *mar.* 1869, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Prince Hermann von Wied, *born* 29 Dec., 1843.
Heir Presumptive (Nephew), Prince Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, *born* 24 August, 1865.
Pres. Council and Interior, John C. Bratiano.
Foreign Minister, M. Pherekyde.

Envoy Ext. and Min. Plenip. in London, Prince Ion Ghica, 50, Grosvenor Gardens.
1st Sec., M. Nedeyano.
Consul-General in London, Walter Cutbill, 37, Old Jewry, E.C.

The Kingdom of Roumania consists of the Moldo-Wallachian provinces formerly belonging to Turkey, but by the Treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, was recognized as an independent State, and the territory of the Dobruja added to them. On the 26 March, 1881, Roumania was raised to a Kingdom. The entire area is 46,314 square miles, with a population of about 5,376,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek Church (4,529,000): Roman Catholics, 114,200; Protestants, 13,800; Jews, 400,000. The soil is among the richest in Europe, and, but for the fearful summer droughts, would be also the most productive. The climate is extreme, for summer heats and winter colds are intense. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits of various kinds are abundant. The forests are of great extent and importance, but the riches of the country consist mainly in its cattle, sheep, and horses, of which immense numbers are reared on its far-stretching pastures. Minerals and precious metals are said to be abundant, but only salt and petroleum are obtained. The imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, rock-salt, and cattle. In this large, but ill-developed country there are but 1,045 miles of railway open. The telegraphs are reported to be 3,338 miles in length.

An International Commission, created by the Treaty of Paris, 1856, and whose powers were enlarged by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878, has its seat at Galatz, and exercises sovereign powers over the navigation of the Danube. Its income, principally derived from shipping dues, amounts to £100,000 per annum.

The field army consists, on the peace footing, of 18,532 men, but in time of war this can be raised to 158,000, and there is a militia in addition. There is also a small navy of 12 steamers.

Public revenue, 1885-86, estimated	£5,160,266
Public expenditure, 1885-86, est. the same.	
Public debt, 1885	29,576,138
Imports, 1884	11,705,804
Exports, 1884	7,306,172
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	792,427
Exports to U. K. (chiefly corn), 1885	2,751,671

CAPITAL, Bucharest. Population, 221,805.

British Minister, Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, K.C.M.G. £2,000
Vice-Consul, Hamilton E. Browne.....
Galatz—Con.-Gen., Percy Sanderson, C.M.G. 1,150
Vice-Consul, Arthur H. Vecqueray 300
Ibraila—Vice-Consul, William Watson ..
Kustenie—Vice-Cons., R. D. G. Macdonald 300
Sulina—Vice-Consul, Henry A. Cumberbatch 450

ROUMELIA, EASTERN. *See* BULGARIA.

RUSSIA.

Emperor, Alexander III., *b.* 10 March, 1845; *suc.* 1 March, 1881, *O.S.* (13 March, *N.S.*); *m.* 9 Nov., 1866, Dagmar Marie Feodorovna, *b.* 26 Nov., 1847, dau. of King Christian of Denmark, sister of the Princess of Wales and the King of Greece.
Heir Apparent, Grand Duke Nicolas, Czarevich, *born* 18 May, 1868.
Chief of the Private Chancellerie of the Emperor, Counsellor and Secretary of State Tanejew.
Min. of Foreign Affairs, Nicholas Carlovitch de Giers.
Ambas. in London, Actual Privy-Councillor de Staal, Chesham House, Chesham Place.
Councillor, M. Bouteneff.
1st Secretary, Count N. Adlerberg.
2nd Secretaries, Mr. A. Kropensky and Mr. N. Boulatzell.
Attaché, M. A. de Stoeckl.
Military Attaché, General Boutourline.
Naval Attaché, Captain Mordovina.
Consul-General, Wladimir Weletsky, 17, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

An Empire comprising one-sixth of the territorial surface of the globe, stretching over a large portion of its northern regions, and approaching very nearly in extent to the dominion under British rule. In addition to Russia in Europe (exclusive of the Caucasus), situate between lat. 44° 28′—76° 33′ N. and 17° 40′—64° 30′ E. long., and embracing more than half of that continent, it comprehends one-third of Asia, and until lately included also a large section of North America. The empire comprises:

	English Square Miles.	Population in 1882-3.
European Russia:—		
Russia Proper (50 govs.)	1,887,610	77,879,521
Poland	49,158	7,416,958
Finland	144,254	2,142,093
Asiatic Russia:—		
Caucasus	180,504	6,534,853
Trans-Caspian	206,000	710,000
Central Asia	1,165,200	5,305,066
Siberia	4,824,563	4,013,369
	8,457,289	104,001,860

In the European parts of Russia alone the population increases annually at the rate of over a million. The largest towns are St. Petersburg (929,100), Moscow (751,812), Warsaw (406,261), and Odessa (217,000). The various nationalities in 1882 were represented about as follows:—Russ, 69,770,000; Poles, 6,010,000; Lithuanians, 2,910,000; Germans, 1,120,000; Swedes, 270,000; Tajiks (Persians), &c., 1,125,000; Armenians, 800,000; Jews, 2,954,000; Caucasians, 2,850,000; Finns, 4,560,000, Tartarized Finns, 1,500,000; Turks and Tartars, 7,700,000; Mongols, 530,000; various, 584,000. The established religion of the empire is the Russo-Greek Church, officially called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. According to religions there are:—Greek Catholics (including Dissenters), 72,990,000; Roman Catholics, 8,910,000; Protestants, 4,766,000; Jews, 2,954,000; Mohammedans, 11,814,000; and Pagans, 450,000. European Russia consists of an immense plain; throughout its vast extent it does not contain a single mountain. The principal rivers are the Volga, Ural, Dnieper, Dniester, Don, Dvina, Duna, and Neva. The Volga is the largest river in Europe, and is navigable almost to its source. In Siberia, the Ob, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur are each larger than the Volga, with many important tributaries; and the surface along the southern borders is mountainous, rising in many places far above the limit of perpetual snow.

A great portion of Russian territory is totally unfit for cultivation; in the north the barren *tundras* are almost constantly frozen, producing only moss; Finland is covered with lakes inter-

spersed with rocks and sandhills; and in the south, round the head of the Caspian Sea, is an immense sandy desert steppe; whilst all the interior provinces and nearly the whole of Siberia are clothed with forests. The country between the Baltic and Black Seas, however, is eminently fertile, producing abundance of grain. The chief cereals raised are wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, millet, and especially rye, the staple food of the inhabitants. Hemp and flax are extensively cultivated, and of late years potatoes and tobacco. The forests and woodlands of European Russia are extensive, occupying an area of 460,000,000 acres. Oak, lime, maple, and ash trees predominate. The Ural mountains (forming the boundary between Europe and Asia), which contain nearly all the mineral riches of the country, are the principal seat of mining and metallic industry; producing gold, platinum, copper, iron of very superior quality, rock-salt, marble, and kaolin, or china-clay. Silver, gold, and lead are also obtained in large quantities from the mines in the Altai Mountains. The naphtha springs on the Caspian are annually increasing in importance, and already flood certain European markets with petroleum. An immense bed of coal, apparently inexhaustible, has been discovered near Kharkoff, in the basin of the Donetz. About 18,000,000 tons are raised there annually.

With metallurgical and engineering factories, Russia possesses many extensive manufacturing establishments for weaving, tanning, fur-dressing, &c. Linen is largely manufactured by hand-looms, the chief operations consisting in spinning and weaving flax and hemp. Woollen and worsted stuffs, fine cloths, and mixed fabrics are also produced. The chief imports are cotton, tea, and other colonial produce, iron and machinery, wool, wine, fruits and vegetables, oil, &c. The chief exports are grain (56 per cent.), raw and dressed flax, linseed, timber, hides and skins, hemp, tallow, wool, spirits, tow, and bristles.

The Russian Army has been reorganized since the Turkish War. On a peace footing nearly 800,000 men, with 1,632 guns, are supposed to be under arms. On a war footing it includes 1,766,248 regulars, with 3,488 guns (field troops, 1,010,601 men; 2,608 guns), 145,325 Cossacks with 312 guns, 6,331 irregulars, and a militia for which no cadres exist. The navy consists of the Baltic fleet, that of the Black Sea, and of flotillas on the Aral and Caspian Seas and in Siberia, comprising 268 armed steam-vessels (of which 37 are ironclads and 139 torpedo-boats), with an armament of 1,348 guns.

Of railways, there were open on 1st January, 1885, 16,502 miles. There are 4,663 post-offices, carrying, in 1883, 270,000,000 letters, etc. Of telegraphs there are 3,325 offices, with 78,183 miles of line.

The commercial marine (including Finland) consisted in 1883 of 2,343 vessels, of 625,436 tons.

Revenue, 1885 (estimated)	£138,053,942
Debt, bearing interest, 1885	457,147,711
Floating debt, 1885	119,544,431
Debt, railway, 1885	157,296,754
Debt, total, 1885	733,988,895
Interest, &c., on total debt, 1885	41,241,726
Total imports, 1885	60,765,516
Total exports, 1885	78,838,822
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	4,191,327
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	17,697,099

CAPITAL, St. Petersburg. Population, 929,100.

British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Burnett David Morier, G.C.M.G. £7,800
Secretary of Embassy, Henry Nevill Dering 900
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. J. C. Herbert 500
2nd Secretaries, Hon. Hugh Gough 420
Arthur H. Hardinge 550
3rd Secretary, Jas. Beethom Whitehead .. 250
Consul & Translator, John Michell..... 1,100
Archangel—Consul, J. Bartlett Cobb..... 150
Batoum—Vice-Consul, Demet. R. Peacock.. 350
Cronstadt—Vice-Consul, Walter Maynard.
Helsingfors—Vice-Consul, Dudley Campbell 150
Kertch—Vice-Consul, Henry W. Hunt 550
Moscow—Vice-Consul, Nich. W. Hornstedt *unp.*
Narva—Vice-Consul, Thomas Kinnell....
Nicolaieff—Vice-Consul, A. Woodhouse .. 200
Odessa — Consul-General, Gerald Raoul Perry..... 1,200
Vice-Consul, Patrick Stevens 300
Riga—Consul, Arthur Raby 900
Sebastopol—Vice-Consul, Capt. S. H. Harford 525
Taganrog—Consul, Wm. George Wagstaff. 700
Berdiansk—Vice-Consul, Harvey R. Lowe. 150
Warsaw—Consul, Henry Grant 900

SAMOA (NAVIGATOR ISLANDS).

King, Malietoa Laupepa, *suc.* 8 Nov., 1880.
Opposition-King, Tamasese.

A group of islands in the Southern Pacific, including Upolu, Savaii, and Tutuila, with an area of 1,076 square miles and 36,240 inhabitants. Apia is the centre of trade, which is mainly in the hands of German firms. The imports (1884) were valued at £86,828, the exports at £70,248. Copra and cotton are the principal productions. In September, 1886, the two kings were again fighting.

Consul, Wilfred Powell £450

SAN MARINO.

A small "Republic" in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60 (20 nobles, 20 townsmen, and 20 peasants), of whom two act jointly as Regents. The area is 33 square miles, the population 8,000. There is an "army" commanded by several "generals," and titles and decorations, it is said, are bestowed freely for a consideration. The village of San Marino (1,500) occupies the slope of Mount Titan, and has a castle, fortified by King Berengar of Lombardy, a fine church, and a theatre. Agriculture and viticulture flourish. By a treaty concluded in 1872 the Republic has placed itself under the protection of Italy.

SERVIA.

King, Milan (Obrenovitch), *b.* (10) 22 August, 1854; proclaimed Hereditary Prince, 30 June, 1868, and King, 6 March, 1882; *mar.*, 17 Oct., 1875, Natalie de Keczko, *born* 14 May, 1859.
Heir Apparent, Prince Alexander, *b.* 14 Aug., 1876.
Prime Minister, M. Miloutine Garachanin.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Col. Dragoutine Franassovich.
Minister in London, M. Ephrem Gronich, 7, Gloucester Place, Hyde Park.
Attaché, M. Alex. Z. Yovichich.
Consul-General, H. W. Christmas, 76, Cannon Street, E.C.

A Kingdom of Eastern Europe, governed by an hereditary sovereign; and by the constitution of 1869 a "Skupshtina," an elected parliament, represents the people. It is separated from Hungary by the Danube. By the Berlin Treaty, July, 1878, it received a large accession of territory, and now has an area estimated at 18,757 square miles, with a population in 1884 of 1,901,118. The surface of the country is mountainous, containing extensive forests and uncultivated heaths. Agriculture is carried on in a primitive fashion. The principal crops are maize for home consumption, and wheat for export; flax, hemp, and tobacco are also grown, the silk-culture is carried on to a limited extent, and the production of wine is increasing in importance. Very extensive is the cultivation of prunes. The live stock (1882) included 122,500 horses, 826,550 cattle, 3,620,750 sheep, and 1,067,940 pigs. Argentiferous lead, zinc, quicksilver, iron, and coal are found. Carpet-weaving and embroidery, and the making of jewellery and filigree work are of some importance. The imports consist in the main of cottons, sugar, and colonial goods, hardware, woollens, &c.; the exports of dried prunes (38 per cent.), pigs, and wool, besides wheat, wine, hides, cattle, and horses. The bulk of the trade is with Austria. In 1884, goods valued at £174,010 were declared to be of British origin. There are (1886) 150 miles of railway (104 building), and 1,634 miles of telegraph. The army, on a peace footing, numbers 13,000 men, with 132 guns. On a war footing it includes a field force (70,000 men, 264 guns), dépôts (25,000 men, 36 guns), a reserve (58,000 men, 120 guns), and a levy-en-masse. Every man between 20 and 50 years of age can be called to arms.

Revenue, 1887	£1,764,286
Expenditure, 1887	2,093,651
Public debt, 1886, about	8,000,000
(One-half of which was contracted for the construction of railways.)	
Imports, 1884	£2,027,267
Exports, 1884	1,140,592
Transit, 1884	23,036

CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population, 35,471.

Brit. Minister, Geo. Hugh Wyndham, C.B. £1,200

SIAM.

King, Phra Bat Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalon-Korn Phra Chula Chom Klaochow Yu Hua, *b.* 1853; succeeded to the throne, 1 Oct., 1868.

Minister in London, H.R.H. Prince Narès Varariddhi, 23, Ashburn Place, South Kensington.

1st Secretaries, Phya Damrong (Raja Bholakhand), and F. Verney.

Attaché, Luong Visetsali.

Private Secretary, Richard Edgcumbe.

Hon. Consul-General in London, David King Mason, 6, Great Winchester Street Buildings.

Vice-Consul, James Riches.

An extensive Kingdom of South-eastern Asia, consisting of 41 provinces, each governed by a Phya, or great functionary, situated in the heart of the peninsula between India and China, in lat. 4°—21° 30′ N. and long. 97° 30′—107° E. Its area is estimated at 280,550 square miles, and its population at about 5,700,000. There are several ports along its coast-line in the Gulf of Siam, but foreign commerce is entirely carried on at Bangkok, a few miles up the River Menam, Paknam being the customs station at its mouth. The chief products are rice, gums, teak, sandal-wood, rosewood, aloeswood, and fruits and garden products. The chief exports are rice, teak, pepper, sesame, skins, sapan-wood, sugar, cardamoms, also fish, silk, rose-water, cotton, horns, birds' nests, &c. The chief imports are shirtings, linen, glass, cutlery, and hardware. The Government is an absolute monarchy, each sovereign appointing his own successor. There is a Council of State consisting of the five ministers, the Royal Princes, and nine members appointed by the King. There is an army of 2,000 men, and a small navy of 16 steamers, commanded by Englishmen. A telegraph connects Bangkok with Saigon (Cochin China), and with Burmah.

Revenue and expenditure.. each about	£1,200,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885..	51,055
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	90,555
Imports at Bangkok, 1884	1,145,447
Exports at Bangkok, 1884	2,052,346

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population, 255,000.

British Minister, Ernest M. Satow, C.M.G.	£1,600
Consul, Edward B. Gould	700
1st Assistant, William John Archer	400
Student Interpreters, Chas. E. W. Stringer	200
Walter R. D. Beckett	200
Chiengmai—Vice-Consul, Edw. H. French	500

SOKOTO,

the most powerful among the Fulah or Fellalah States in Central Africa, adjoins the Sahara on the south, Bornu on the west, and extends southward across the Benue into Adamawa. Its area is 178,000 square miles, the population being estimated at 12,600,000. Its most important province is that of Haussa, inhabited by one of the most industrious and enterprising negro tribes of Africa. Within it are the towns of Sokoto, Wurno, Kano, and Katsena. The empire attained its greatest power in the time of Sultan Bello, 1819-32. Quite recently the Sultan has concluded a treaty with the Royal Niger Company of London, to whom, in consideration of an annual payment of £1,200, he grants the monopoly of trading within his extensive dominions, ready access to which is insured by the Niger and its tributary the Benue.

SPAIN.

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, *born* 17 May, 1886 [after the death of his father, 25 Nov. 1885].

Regent, Queen Maria Christina, Archduchess of Austria, widow of King Alfonso XII., mother of the King, *born* 21 July, 1858; sworn in as Regent, 26 Nov., 1885.

Heiress Presumptive, The Infanta Doña Maria de las Mercedes, *born* 11 September, 1880.

Premier, Señor Sagasta.

Foreign Affairs, Señor Moret.

Finance, Señor Puigcerver.

Minister in London, Señor Cipriano del Mazo, 46, Portland Place, W.

1st Secretary of Legation, Don Pedro Juan de Zulueta, 54, Cadogan Place, S.W.

2nd Sec., Don Francisco de Reynoso.

Attachés, Don José Romero, Don José Soriano.

Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Col. A. Fernandez, R.S.N.A.

Consul-Gen., Don Urbano Montojo, 21, Billiter St.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°—43° 45′ N. lat. and 43° 25′ E.—9° 20′ W. long., bounded on the south and

east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees, and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic. It was formerly divided into 14 provinces (now sub-divided into 49), called the Ancient Provinces, still best understood, viz.:—New Castile, La Mancha, Old Castile, Leon, Asturias, Galicia, Estremadura, Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia, Aragon, Catalonia, Basque Provinces, with the Canary and Balearic Isles, comprising an area of 196,173 English square miles, and a population in 1884 of 17,268,600. The Constitution upon which the present government is formed is dated 30 June, 1876. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated table-land, surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho. Spain is rich in minerals, especially iron, copper, and lead, and as capital is attracted its resources will be developed. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Xeres, the well-known sherry, and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante; these are the best known, but there are many others which only require to be brought before the English public in order to secure a market. Now that the country is in a more settled condition, there is little doubt that it will attract travellers, and then become better known: a drawback to this at the present time is the want of first-class hotel accommodation. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, cattle, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c.; trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany and the United States are now competing for a share. Home trade is rigidly protected by high customs duties, but these will probably be reduced as more liberal notions prevail. The army on the peace footing consists of 100,000 men. On a war footing it is raised to 452,000 men, with 510 guns. The colonial forces, including militia, number 236,000. Service is compulsory on all for 8 years in Spain, or 4 years in the colonies. The navy consists of 126 steam-vessels, including 7 ironclads, and about 22,000 men.

Nearly all the 49 Provinces are now connected by railways, of which about 5,523 miles have been completed, and there are 10,670 miles of telegraph.

After the accession of King Alfonso great and successful efforts were made to rectify past mistakes, and place the finances of Spain on a more satisfactory basis. The national debt has been in a large measure consolidated, and consisted in October, 1884, of a nominal capital of £237,928,000, on which interest is paid mostly at the rate of 4 per cent., and of other liabilities, including the Church Fund and arrears of salary due to functionaries, to the amount of £14,302,000. In November, 1886, there was in addition to this a floating debt of £4,444,444. The debt, in 1885-86, involved a charge of £10,879,899.

Public revenue, 1885-86, estimated ..	£34,623,586
Public expenditure, 1885-86, do.	35,601,067
Debt, funded and floating, about	256,700,000
Imports from U. K. to Spain, 1885 ..	3,183,928
Do. „ „ to Spanish col., 1885	2,616,252
Exports from Spain to U. K., 1885 ..	9,449,379
Do. „ Sp. colon. to U. K., 1885	2,071,812

Total imp., 1885, £22,146,672; exports, 24,089,220

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population, including suburbs (1885), 508,405.

Brit. Min., Sir Francis C. Ford, G.C.M.G.	£5,000
Sec. of Legation, Audley Charles Gosling	700
3rd Secretary, Hugh M. Ellicombe	250
Attaché, A. C. Grant Duff	*unp.*
Chaplain, Rev. Reginald H. Whereat	200
Consul, William Macpherson	550
Havana—Cons.-Gen. & Judge, Arthur de Capel Crowe	1,800
Vice-Consul (vacant)	400
Cardenas—Vice-Consul, Thos. Fitzgibbon	..
Cienfuegoss—Vice-Consul, Geo. M. Fowler	..
St. Jago de Cuba—V.-Con., F. W. Ramsden	250
Alicante—Vice-Con., Jasper W. Cumming	180
Barcelona—Consul, Frank Wooldridge ..	850
Bilbao—Consul, Horace Young	1,100
Santander—Vice-Consul, Leopold March..	380
Cadiz—Consul, Lewis Joel	960
Algesiras—Vice-Consul, John Hale Haines	
Cordoba—Vice-Consul, William Poole	
Port St. Mary—Vice-Consul, Rbt. J. Pitman	
Jeres—Vice-Consul, George W. Suter	
Seville—Vice-Consul, Edward F. Johnston	100
Huelva—Vice-Consul, Edward Diaz	200
Corunna—Consul, Edward H. Walker	750
Gijon—Vice-Consul, William Penlington..	
Malaga—Consul, Charles Toll Bidwell....	850
Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Naftel	
Almeria—Vice-Consul, Philip Barrow....	
Carthagena—Vice-Consul, Wm. Milvain..	
Granada—Vice-Consul, Henry Stainer....	
Linares—Vice-Consul, Thomas Sopwith..	
Manila—Consul, Alexander Gollan	1,600
Iloilo—Vice-Consul, George Shelmerdine	100
Palma, Majorca—Consul, Fras. W. Mark	350
Porto Rico—Consul, Reginald Hy. Hertslet	1,000
Teneriffe—Consul, Joseph Hutton Dupuis	575

DEPENDENCIES.—The Spanish Colonial Empire is but a shadow of what it was in former times; still it is of considerable importance to the mother-country, and in Cuba and Porto Rico (49,479 sq. miles, pop. 2,275,997) she possesses two islands, the capabilities of which are very considerable. In Africa, Spain possesses but a small territory, for the "protectorate" quite recently (1884) declared over the coast of the barren Sahara, between Capes Bojador and Blanco, may prove of service to her Canarian fishermen, and lead to some trade at one or two factories, but is not otherwise of much importance. In Morocco, Spain holds Ceuta and a few other places, included under the name of "Presidios," as well as the small town of Ifni on the west coast; in the Gulf of Guinea, the islands of Fernando Po and Annobom, with the coast around Corisco Bay (in all, 1,500 sq. miles, with a

population of 50,000). Far more important are the Philippine Islands in Asia (114,360 sq. miles, pop. 5,636,000). In the Pacific, Spain is the acknowledged owner of the Mariana Islands (440 sq. miles, pop. 8,665), and her claim to the Pelews (Palao) and to the Carolinas (1,450 sq. miles, pop. 36,000) has recently been conceded by Germany. These islands were discovered by Spanish navigators in the 16th century, and have always been included in Spanish documents as a portion of the Colonial Empire, but they were never effectively occupied. The conflicting claims of Spain and Germany were referred to the arbitration of the Pope, and an amicable arrangement effected. Including these islands, the colonial dependencies of Spain have an area of 167,230 square miles, with a population of 8,097,000.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

King, Oscar II., *born* 21 January, 1829; *suc.* 18 September, 1872; *married* 6 June, 1857, Sophia, daughter of the late Duke William of Nassau.
Heir Apparent, Oscar Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Wermland, Crown Prince, *b.* 16 June, 1858; *m.* 20 Sept., 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Ehrensvärd.
Envoy Ext. and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Count Charles Edward Piper, 47, Charles Street, Berkeley Square.
Secretary of Legation, M. d'Adelborg.
Consul-Gen., M. Carl Juhlin-Dannfeldt, 24, Gt. Winchester Street.
Vice-Consul, J. W. Tornöe.

The kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, now united under one sovereign, embrace between them the entire north-western peninsula of Europe, usually called Scandinavia, situate between lat. 55° 20′—70° 12′ N. and long. 4° 37′—31° E., bounded by the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Bothnia on the east, and the Atlantic on the west.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the peninsula, and, except the capital, is divided into 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 173,974 square miles, and a population, Dec., 1884, of 4,644,448, nearly all of whom are Protestants, and for the most part well educated. About 2,340,000 of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 230,000 being owners of the land they cultivate. The coast-line is about 1,550 miles in extent. The country for the most part is flat, with pleasant undulations, rising in the north-west to the Kiolen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway, and may be divided into three separate districts; the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agricultural. The lakes cover about one-eleventh of the surface. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, wheat, barley, rye—and potatoes; a large quantity of oats are annually exported. The forests are very extensive, covering nearly one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, as supplying not only pitch and tar, but also the chief fuel. The mineral products are extremely rich; iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. Considerable mines of coal have been discovered in Scania. The chief articles of import are coffee, sugar, rice, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce; coals, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, hides, salt, spirits, oils, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, oats, cattle, butter, iron, copper, steel, paper, matches, zinc ores, pitch, tar, &c.

Railways 4,091 miles in length (of which 2,654 are the property of the state) are open, and 5,320 miles of telegraph.

The field army of Sweden numbers about 40,000 men, with 234 guns; the militia (Beväring), including volunteers, 138,000 more. The navy consists of 54 steamers and 170 guns, 15 being ironclads, with 13 sailing vessels, mounting 105 guns. The navy when fully manned comprises about 6,000 officers and men, with a reserve of 35,000 men.

Revenue of Sweden, 1886	£4,537,438
Expenditure, 1886	4,537,438
Amount of public debt, 1 Jan., 1886	12,694,534
[The whole expended in the construction of railways.]	
Total imports, 1883.....	£18,073,223
Total exports, 1883.....	14,124,573
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	2,178,567
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1885	8,114,493

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Population, 205,129.

British Minister, Edwin Corbett.....	£3,000
Sec. of Legation, (vacant)	500
2nd Secretary, George Greville.....	405
3rd Secretary, Henry C. Lowder.....	250
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. F. Case.	
Consul, Robert Drummond-Hay.....	720
Gottenburg—Consul, John Duff	200
Carlscrona—Vice-Con., Adolf Palander.	
Halmstad—Vice-Con., Eric M. Beckman.	
Warberg—Vice-Con., Robt. C. T. Johnson.	

NORWAY.

First Member of Government, J. Sverdrup.

Norway, since 1814 a conjoint kingdom and sovereignty with Sweden, occupying the western and northern portion of the peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250. It is divided into 20 provinces, or amts, and comprises an area of 121,740 square miles, with a population of 1,925,000. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren table-lands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of naked, uninhabitable mountain-land. Agriculture, though pursued with some vigour of late, is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and butter. The fisheries give employment to a large part of the population throughout the year. The most important fisheries are cod and herring. The mineral products are similar to, but less considerable than those of Sweden. Shipbuilding and timber-dressing are the industrial arts most extensively prosecuted. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of timber, cod and its oil, herrings, salmon, lobsters, minerals, furs, and ice. The navy consists of 39 steamers, with 154 guns, 4 being monitors. The mercantile marine in 1884 consisted of 7,884 vessels, of 1,583,434

tons. The regular army consists of 16,000 men, excluding reserve, &c. The administration of Norway is entirely distinct from that of Sweden, and it retains its own laws. The debt was incurred chiefly in the construction of railways (970 miles open). The length of telegraphs at work in 1884 was 5,568 miles.

Revenue, 1885-86	£2,381,495
Expenditure, 1885-86	2,357,142
Public debt, December, 1885	6,011,130
Total imports, 1884	8,749,091
Total exports, 1884	6,181,768
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	1,331,480
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	2,833,822

CAPITAL, Christiania. Population (1885), 130,027.

Consul-General, Thomas Michell, C.B. £1,000
Vice-Consul, Walter Risley Hearn 200
Arendal—Vice-Consul, Morten Kallevig.
Bergen—Vice-Consul, Herman D. Jansen.
Drontheim—Vice-Consul, R. F. Kjeldsberg.
Hammerfest—Vice-Consul, George Robertson.
Molde—Vice-Consul, Peter F. Dahl.
Tromsöe—Vice-Consul, Theodor B. Holtz.
Skien—Vice-Consul, Benjamin Sewel.

SWITZERLAND, REPUBLIC OF.

Presid. Swiss Confederation (not elected when the Almanack went to press).
Vice-Pres. Fed. Council, and Chief of the Political Department,
Pres. of National Council,
Pres. of Coun. of States,
Agent and Consul-Gen., London, Henri Vernet, 25, Old Broad Street, E.C.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50′—47° 34′ N. lat. and 5° 58′—10° 30′ E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,981 square miles, with a population of 2,906,750 in 1884, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 41 per cent., and Protestants, 58 per cent., Jews numbering 7,400, and others 11,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romanshe (in the Grisons), 1½ per cent. The most considerable cities are Zürich, 75,956, Geneva, pop. 68,320, and Basel, 61,399. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along the whole of its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced. The forests cover about one-sixth of the whole surface. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, linen, lace, thread, woollens, &c.; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neufchâtel, while leather, gloves, porcelain, pottery, tobacco and snuff, cheese, sugar, &c., are made. Being an inland country, the direct trade with the U. K. is very small. In 1884 there were 1,879 miles of railway in working order, and 4,271 miles of telegraph.

The military establishment on a war footing, including Landwehr, consists of 200,774 men—staff 799, infantry 159,962, cavalry 5,615, artillery 24,925, engineers 5,807, others, 3,666.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a Council of States of 44 members, and a National Council of 145 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the Second Chamber (National Council) are elected for three years. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of £600; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council £480 each. The President and Vice-President are elected for one year, the five other members for three years.

Revenue, 1887 (estimated)	£2,051,500
Expenditure, 1887 (estimated)	2,091,270
Debt	1,308,810
Imports, 1883	34,484,600
Exports, 1884	31,498,450

CAPITAL, Bern. Population, 1880, 44,087.

British Minister, Sir Francis Ottiwell Adams, K.C.M.G. £1,250
Sec. (acting), Charles Conway Thornton.. 320
Geneva—Consul (vacant) ..... *unpaid*
Lausanne—Vice-Consul, James Pankhurst
Zürich—Consul, Henry Angst.

THIBET.

Thibet, or Bodyul (the former name being unknown in the country itself), extends east and west from Cashmere and the Karakorum range to the province of Szechuen in China. It is divided into four provinces, Ari, Tsang, U, and Kam. Ari, a mountainous region, borders on Cashmere and Nepaul; Kam adjoins Szechun. Between the two lies Central or Great Thibet, comprising the provinces of Tsang and U. The Tsanpu or Upper Brahmaputra, rising near Lake Mansarowah, traverses the entire length of the two provinces. The capital is Lhasa, in the province of U, situated on one of the tributaries of the Tsanpu, 11,700 feet above the sea. The form of government is a hierarchy; the religion is Buddhism, which was introduced in the seventh century, long after its adoption in China. The extraordinary geographical features of Thibet, the height of its mountain ranges, the great rivers which here take their rise, the numerous salt and fresh-water lakes, situated from 13,800 to 15,400 feet above the sea-level, the amiable character of the people, and the nature of their religion, all combine to create an interest in this country which is enhanced by the mystery in which it is still shrouded and the difficulty of adding to our knowledge. In 1883 the imports from Thibet into India only amounted to £76,637, the imports from India to £30,224.

TONGA ISLANDS (FRIENDLY ISLANDS).

King, George I. Tubou.

A group of islands in the Southern Pacific, to the east of Fiji, with an area of 385 square miles and 23,000 inhabitants. Vavau and Tongotaba, the largest among them, have much fertile soil. The principal products are copra, coffee, cotton, arrowroot, and fruits. The imports (1883) had a value of £105,000, the exports of £95,000. Most of the imports (£61,000) come from England, while the bulk of the exports (£60,000) goes to Germany, which has a coaling station on Vavau.

Vice-Consul, (vacant).

TONGKING.

A French possession in Eastern Asia, which was ceded by Annam in 1884 (see p. 435). The country is densely peopled, and fruitful. Its principal river is the Song-ka, which rises in the Chinese province of Yun-nan, and forms an extensive delta at its mouth. Tongking has an area of 35,000 square miles, with a population of 9,000,000 (see also Annam).

TRANSVAAL, OR S. AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

President of the "Uitvoerend Raad" (Executive), S. J. Paul Krüger, elected April, 1883.
Vice-President, C. J. Joubert.
Pres. of Legis. Council (*Volksraad*), J. J. Hoffman.
Secretary of State, J. V. Eduard Bok.

A South African Republic, bounded on the north by the Limpopo or Crocodile River, on the east by the Portuguese possessions, Swaziland and Zululand, on the south by the Vaal River, and on the west by the countries of the Bechuana, Bangwaketsi, and other tribes. Its limits lie between latitude 22° 15′—28° 40′ S. and longitude 26°—32° 10′ E. Area 112,700 square miles, containing about 800,000 inhabitants, of whom 50,000 or 60,000 are whites. The chief riches of the country, apart from its cattle and agricultural produce of all kinds, is gold. Copper, lead, cobalt, iron, and coal are also found. The history of the Republic is interesting. In 1840 a number of Boers, dissatisfied with the Government at the Cape, chiefly in connection with slavery and the treatment of the natives, left that colony and established themselves in Natal, where their treatment of the Zulus compelled the British Government to interfere and annex that settlement. Many of the inhabitants rather than submit left Natal, and crossing the Vaal River established a Commonwealth in which they could act with more freedom in their intercourse with the natives. In 1854 the commonwealth was recognized, but in 1877 the Cape Government, fearing an outbreak which might lead to a general rising of the natives, took possession of and annexed the Territory. This proceeding was violently resented by a large number of the Boers, who took up arms and were successful in their encounters with small bodies of British troops; more were poured into the colony, and the rising would have been speedily quelled, but after a truce, the Government, by Convention, 3rd August, 1881, agreed to give up the country to the Boers, subject to certain regulations, the suzerainty of the British Crown being recognized. The chief towns are Potchefstroom and Pretoria.

Revenue, 1885	£220,553
Expenditure, 1885	215,526
Debt, about	422,000
Imports, 1885–86	524,966
Exports, say	600,000

CAPITAL, Pretoria. Population, 4,500.

British Resident, George Hudson.

TRIPOLI.

Governor-General, Ahmed Rassim Pasha, *appointed* November, 1881.

A Vilayet, or Province of the Ottoman Empire, on the northern coast of Africa, and the most easterly of the States of Barbary, including Fezzan and the Vilayet of Barka. It has an area of 399,000 square miles, and a population of 1,010,000, but this is uncertain. There are no rivers in the country, and rain seldom falls. The military force of the country, usually of about 3,000 Turkish soldiers, had in October, 1885, been increased to 17,000 men. The revenue is chiefly raised by tax or tribute. Principal articles of import: metals, British and other European manufactures, wines, and spirits. Principal articles of export: bullocks, ivory, wheat, oil, barley, ostrich feathers, madder, pepper, wool, and (lately) esparto grass. Bengazi, the second town in the vilayet and capital of a Sanjak, has a population of 22,000, consisting of Arabs, Greeks, and Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, and other agricultural produce is considerable.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	£389,665
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	9,443

CAPITAL, Tripoli. Population, about 25,000.

Consul-Gen., Frank R. Drummond-Hay	£1,000
Vice-Consul, Alfred Dickson	350
Bengazi—Consul, Cecil Godfrey Wood	515

TUNIS.

Bey, H.H. Sidi Ali Pasha Bey; *born* 1817; *suc.* 28 October, 1882.
French Governing Resident, M. Bihourd, *appointed* November, 1886.

The Regency of Tunis, formerly a tributary province of the Ottoman Empire, may now be considered an informally annexed dependency of France, nominally under the dominion of the Bey, but in reality under the control of a French Resident, the Bey's functions being now almost entirely confined to the distribution amongst French officials of a chivalric Order known as the "Nichan Iftihar." By a convention signed 10 July, 1882, France administers the country and collects the taxes in the name of the Bey, who is granted a civil list of £28,000, and the princely sum of £52,000. It is in the north of Africa, situated on the Mediterranean, east of Algeria, between lat. 32° 20′—37° 25′ N. and long. 7° 40′—11° 15′ E. It comprises an area of 44,920 square miles, and has about 1,500,000 inhabitants.

The chief town, Tunis, is the largest and most commercial city of Barbary, with a population of 145,000, of whom 30,000 are Jews and 20,000 Christians (8,000 Maltese). It possesses considerable manufactures of silk and woollen stuffs, shawls, carpets, mantles, fez caps, bernouses, also otto of roses and jessamin. The chief exports are grain, oil, wool, and esparto grass. N.E. of Tunis is the site of the ancient city of Carthage. There are 258 miles of railway and 1,245 of telegraph.

Revenue, 1884–85	£590,596
Expenditure, 1884–85	912,029
Debt	5,656,750
Imports, 1884	948,804
Exports, 1884	486,808
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	75,641
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1885	147,110

Cons.-Gen. (*at Algiers*), Col. Sir R. L. Playfair, K.C.M.G. £900
Tunis—Consul and Judge, T.B. Sandwith, C.B. 700

TURKEY (THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE).

Sultan, Abdul Hamid II., *b.* 22 September, 1842; *proclaimed* 31 August, 1876.
Heir Presumptive, his brother, Mehemmed Reshad Effendi.
Prime Minister, Kiamil Pasha.
Minister of For. Affairs (*Kharidjie-Naziri*), H.E. Saïd Pasha.
Ambassador in London, H.E. Rustem Pasha, 1, Bryanston Square.

Councillor of Embassy, Morel Bey.
1st Secretary, Abdul Hagg Hamid Bey.
2nd Secretary, Mustapha Chekib Bey.
Naval Attaché, Ibrahim Effendi.
Chancellor, Joseph Henry Trewby.
Consul-General, Emin Effendi Férédjullah, 42, Old Broad Street.

TURKEY IN EUROPE, formerly very extensive, is now reduced to 66,500 square miles, with a population of 4,668,000. (This, however, does not include Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, and Bosnia, which jointly have an area of 58,739 sq. miles, and a population of 4,320,110.) The total population includes about 700,000 Turks, 1,500,000 Albanians, and 1,300,000 Greeks. About 2,000,000 are Mohammedans. A great part of the surface is covered with mountains of moderate elevation. Since the Balkans no longer lie within the limits of the empire (although Turkey is entitled to occupy their passes in case of war), the loftiest mountains are those of the Rhodope or Depoto Dagh (7,464 ft.) in the east, and the mountain-ranges of Albania in the west. To the latter belongs the Skhar Dagh (10,007 ft.), the culminating point of the whole Balkan peninsula. Rivers are numerous, the principal of which are the Vardar, the Struma, and the Maritza. The soil is for the most part fertile, but owing to various causes little progress has been made in agriculture. The cultivated products are maize, rice, cotton, barley, millet, sesame and other oil-seeds, and tobacco; the natural products are the pine, beech, oak, lime, and ash, with the palm, maple, sycamore, walnut, chestnut, carob, box, myrtle, laurel, &c., south of the Balkans; large forests of pine and fir in the north-west; the olive, orange, citron, vine, peach, plum, and fruit trees in Albania. The breeding of sheep is carried on extensively, and wool constitutes an important article of trade. The mineral products are iron in large quantity, lead blended with silver, copper, sulphur, salt, alum, and coal. Its manufactures are almost entirely domestic, such as woollen and cotton stuffs, carpets, shawls, leather, firearms, with dyeing and printing works.

TURKEY IN ASIA, the larger of the two divisions, comprises Asia Minor, Syria, including Palestine, the greater part of Armenia, and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia (the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris), and the western portion of Arabia, bordering the Red Sea, with the district of El Hasa on the eastern side of the Persian Gulf; having a total area of 680,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 16,333,000 inhabitants. To this number must be added the autonomous island of Samos (180 sq. miles, pop. 40,513), and Cyprus, which pays an annual tribute. Of the total population about 6,800,000 are Turks, 5,300,000 Syrians and Arabs, and 1,000,000 Greeks. The number of Mohammedans is 12,000,000.

In AFRICA, Turkey rules Tripoli and Barka (399,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,010,000), and levies a heavy tribute upon Egypt.

Nominally, therefore, the Turkish Empire has an area of 1,710,000 square miles, with 32,500,000 inhabitants, but of the vast territories only 1,145,500 square miles, with 22,011,000 inhabitants, are under the direct rule of the Turks, the rest paying a tribute or merely acknowledging the suzerainty of the Porte.

The exports of European Turkey are valued (1884–5) at £17,843,260, the imports at £22,500,000. The exports include tobacco, cereals, fruits, silk, opium, mohair, cotton, coffee, skins, wool, oil seeds, valonia, carpets, &c., and are largely derived from the Asiatic provinces. Among the imports cotton and woollen manufactures take the foremost rank. There are 920 miles of railway (of which 390 in Asia). The Commercial Marine consists (1883) of 404 vessels (10 steamers) of 72,762 tons.

The finances of Turkey are in anything but a satisfactory condition. In 1876 the Empire declared itself bankrupt, but the creditors came to an arrangement, and the customs and other revenues were assigned to them in payment of interest on a very much reduced scale, and towards a sinking fund. At present the debt includes priority bonds held by Galata bankers (£8,170,000); consolidated stock (£90,500,000); debt guaranteed by France and England, or secured upon the Egyptian tribute (£15,000,000); railway bonds (£14,212,000), an internal debt (£20,000,000), and the balance of £32,000,000, which Russia claims as a war indemnity. It was arranged by the Berlin treaty that Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece should take upon themselves a portion of the Turkish debt, but little appears to have been received from these emancipated or aggrandized States.

The army is recruited by conscription, from which Christians are still exempt on payment of a tax. The term of service is 14 years, of which 6 are passed in the Nizam or its reserves, and the remainder in the Redif or Landwehr. There is in addition a Muhstafiz or levy-en-masse. In 1885 about 159,000 are stated to have been under arms. On a war footing the army is supposed to muster 18 army corps (Nizam and Redif) of 612,000 men, with 1,512 field guns; dépôt troops, 200,000 men; garrison troops, 70,000 men; and a Muhstafiz of 300,000 men. The navy consists of 32 steamers, including 15 ironclads.

Revenue, 1883–84 (estimated)	£14,736,200
Expenditure	14,655,500
Debt, about	180,000,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	3,104,259
Ditto Asiatic Turkey, 1885	3,032,390
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	1,491,333
Ditto Asiatic Turkey, 1885	3,171,986

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Pop. (1885), 871,561.

British Ambassador, Sir Wm. White, G.C.M.G. (special ambassador)	£8,000
Sec. of Embassy, Edmund D. V. Fane	900
Military Attaché, Major Henry Trotter, C.B.	500
2nd Secretaries, Robert John Kennedy	400
Gerard Augustus Lowther	375
Edward Thornton	315
Oriental 2nd Secretary, Sir Alfred Sandison	750
3rd Secretaries, Henry G. Bax-Ironside	250
Charles L. Des Graz	*unpaid*
Attaché, R. T. Tower	
Chaplain, Rev. George Washington	300
Judge and Consul-Gen., John H. Fawcett	1,600
Assist. Judge, Charles James Tarring	750
Consul, William Henry Wrench, C.M.G.	750
Adrianople—Consul, Fred. R. J. Calvert	600
Aleppo—Consul, Patrick Henderson	750
Adana—Vice-Consul, Frederick Christman	
Angora—Vice-Consul, John S. Willmore	500
Bagdad—Cons.-Gen. & Pol. Agent in Turkish Arabia, Col. William Tweedie, C.S.I.	
Beyrut—Consul-General, George Jackson Eldridge, C.M.G.	1,550
Vice-Consul, Harry Charles Aug. Eyres	350

Burgas—Vice-Consul, William S. Richards	£500
Bussorah—Cons., Lt.-Col. E. Mockler (*acting*)	
Crete—Consul, Alfred Biliotti, C.M.G.	700
Damascus—Consul, John Dickson	700
Dardanelles—Vice-Cons., John F. A. Maling	500
Erzerum—Consul, Lt.-Col. W. Everett, C.M.G.	1,000
Hodeida—Vice-Consul, Atta Mohammed..	
Jeddah—Consul, Thos. Sampson Jago	1,000
Jerusalem—Cons., N. Temple Moore, C.M.G.	950
Mossul—Vice-Consul, John Fredk. Russell	500
Preveza—Vice-Consul, Chas. A. Blakeney .	350
Salonica—Consul-Gen., John E. Blunt, C.B.	1,100
Samos—Consul, Denys L. Marc	*unpaid*
Scutari (Albania)—Cons., Hy. Harling Lamb	400
Smyrna—Consul, George Dennis, D.C.L. ..	900
Vice-Consul, Stephen Joly.....	400
Chaplain, Rev. John Bainbridge Smith .	300
Trebizond—Cons., Henry Zohrab Longworth	750
Van—Vice-Consul, Henry D. Barnham ..	500

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

President, Grover Cleveland, *born* 18 March, 1837; *elected*, 1884; *suc.* 4 March, 1885	£10,000
Vice-President,	1,600
Sec. of State, Hon. Thomas F. Bayard ..	1,600
„ *Treasury*, Hon. Daniel Manning..	1,600
„ *War*, Hon. William C. Endicott..	1,600
„ *Navy*, Hon. William C. Whitney .	1,600
„ *Interior*, Hon. J. Q. C. Lamar....	1,600
Postmaster-General, William F. Vilas....	1,600
Attorney-Gen., Augustus H. Garland....	1,600
Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Hon. Morrison R. Waite.....	2,000
Envoy Extraord. & Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Edward J. Phelps, 31, Lowndes Square, Brompton.....	3,500
Secretary of Legation, Henry White, 9, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.....	525
2nd Secretary, Charles Pierpont Phelps, 31, Lowndes Square.....	400
Office of Legation, Victoria Street, S.W.	
Naval Attaché, Commander F. E. Chadwick, 116, Sloane Street.	
Cons.-Gen. in London, Thomas M. Waller	1,500
Vice-Cons.-General, Frederick C. Penfield.	
Deputy Consul-General, Edmund J. Moffat.	
Despatch Agent, B. F. Stevens, 4, Trafalgar Sq.	
Consular Office, 12, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.	

A Federal Republic, consisting of 38 partially independent States, 1 Federal District, and 8 organized Territories, occupies the central portion of North America, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in lat. 25°—49° N. and long. 67°—124° 30′ W. The area is estimated at 3,008,400 square miles, of which rivers and lakes cover 38,400 square miles. This area, however, is exclusive of the vast district of Alaska, in the extreme north-west of the continent, purchased from Russia, 30th March, 1867, comprising 577,390 square miles. Only one-fourth of the country is to any great extent in a state of cultivation. The population of the whole of the States and Territories, according to the Census of 1880, was 50,152,866; inclusive of coloured people, 6,580,793; settled Indians, 143,302; unsettled Indians, 179,332; Chinese, 105,468; and Alaska, 35,426; Germans, 1,966,742; Irish, 1,854,571; Canadians, 717,157; English, 662,676; Scandinavians, 440,262; Scotch, 170,136; Welsh, 83,302, and 519,254 of other Nationalities, in addition to which no fewer than 12,978,394 natives were of foreign parentage, every country under Heaven being represented. The total present estimated population is 60,000,000. The increase in the ten years, 1870–1880, was 11,594,495. In 1885 a census was taken in 12 states and territories, when it was found that their population had increased from 10,476,838 to 12,721,699, or to the extent of 214 per cent.

Its coast-line on both oceans is reckoned to have a length of about 13,200 miles, excluding the numerous bays and sounds, besides 3,620 miles on the great Canadian lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, formed by the confluence of these two noble streams, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico; with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Alabama and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward, the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Allegbany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilization. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance copper, iron, coal, lime, salt, and lead, which in Missouri appear inexhaustible; there are also rich lead-mines in Illinois and Wisconsin. In California, besides silver, iron, copper, and lead, gold is found in great abundance; quicksilver is found in Kentucky, also coal, the supply of which is said to equal that of any country in the world. A correspondent writes to say that in California the increase in the produce of wine is so great that the value will probably equal that of the minerals. Nitre is found in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. The salt-springs are numerous and copious, and appear almost inexhaustible.

The financial condition of the United States of America exerts a great influence on that of other nations. The extensive trade transacted by the Union with all parts of the world necessarily reacts on the exchanges of the countries with which business is engaged in. Before the unfortunate internecine struggle that has happily become a matter of history, the debt of the States as a whole was, comparatively speaking, nominal. The following is a statement of the debt on the 1st of September, 1886:—

Four and half per cent. bonds.....	$250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds and certificates	737,769,500
Three per cent. bonds.....	134,422,750
Pacific Railway Bonds, at 6 per cent.	64,623,512
Miscellaneous liabilities (incl. intrst.)	29,969,744
Greenbacks and other currency....	531,607,200
Total debt	1,748,392,106
Less cash and reserve in Treasury	370,215,526
Actual indebtedness.....	$1,378,176,580

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the debt was reduced by $63,494,709.

The total decrease in the debt since August 31, 1863, when, after deducting the cash in the treasury, it amounted to $2,756,431,571, to Sept. 1, 1886, has been $1,378,254,991.

Balance Sheet for Year ending June 30, 1886.

RECEIPTS.

Customs.....	$181,471,939
Internal revenue	112,498,726
Land Sales	5,705,986
Miscellaneous sources	24,014,055
	$323,690,706

EXPENDITURE.

Civil service and miscellaneous.....	$87,494,258
War department	42,670,578
Navy department.....	16,021,080
Indians.....	6,552,495
Pensions	56,102,267
Interest on public debt	51,386,256
	$260,226,934

The total income for the previous year was $323,690,706, and the expenditure $250,226,934.

The total imports and exports for the year ending June 30, 1885, compared with those for 1884, were as follows:—

Total imports to June 30, 1885.....	$620,769,650
Total exports to June 30, 1885	784,421,280

These figures include the specie movements, which for 1885 amounted to, imports, $43,242,323, and exports, $42,231,525.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	£21,977,344
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885 ..	85,158,221

The navy of the United States on the 1st December 1884, was:—

Number of war-vessels	93
Armament	550
Enlisted men (active list)	8,250
Commissioned officers (active list)	1,655
Non-commissioned officers (active list).....	265
Marine Corps:—Commissioned officers	89
Privates and non-comm. officers..	1,939

The army at the same date consisted of 2,177 officers and 25,000 enlisted men.

The Government of the United States is, by the Constitution, intrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each state chooses, by popular vote, "Electors" equal in number to the Senators and representatives sent by that State to Congress. The Electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on a day appointed, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened by the President of the Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President. There is also a Vice-President, who is *ex-officio* President of the Senate; and, as in a late instance, on the death of the President succeeds to the office for the remainder of the term. In case of the disability of both President and Vice-President, the Senator who may be president *pro tem.* of the Senate, and after him, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, succeeds to the Presidency until Congress orders a new election.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. Two Senators from each State are elected by the Legislature thereof for the term of six years; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population, 1 for 154,325. The Senate consists of 76 members, and the House of Representatives of 325.

The Supreme Judicial Authority is vested in a Chief Justice and eight Justices, who are appointed for life by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate.

The following is a list of the 38 States included in the Union:—

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

FEDERAL CAPITAL, Washington. Pop. 147,293.

British Minister, Hon. Sir Lionel Sackville Sackville-West, K.C.M.G.	£6,000
Sec. of Legation, N. R. O'Conor, C.B., C.M.G.	700
2nd Secretaries, Horace Augustus Helyar	400
2nd Secretaries, Hon. C. Hardinge	315
3rd Secretary, Ernest B. Lehmann	250
Astoria—Vice-Consul, Peter L. Cherry ..	*unp.*
Baltimore—Consul, Denis Donohoe	1,250
Boston—Consul, Charles Alan Henderson	1,750
Vice-Consul, Willoughby H. Stuart	400
Charleston—Consul, Frederick J. Cridland	1,200
Vice-Consul, George H. A. Box	*unpaid*
Chicago—Consul, John Hayes Sadler	
Denver, Colorado—Vice-Consul, R. Pearce	
Galveston—Consul, Walter Tschudi Lyall	850
Mobile—Vice-Consul, William Barnewell..	200
Pensacola—Vice-Consul, Osmond C. Howe	600
New Orleans—Consul, Albany de Grenier de Fonblanque	1,475
Los Anglos—Vice-Consul, C. W. Mortimer	

Newport News—Vice-Consul, Lt.-Col. F. T. Warburton.....
New York—Consul-General, William Lane Booker, C.M.G. £3,660
Consul, William Robert Hoare 600
Vice-Consul, Gilbert Fraser 400
2nd do., ... 250
Philadelphia—Con., Capt. R. C. Clipperton 900
Vice-Consul, George Crump..... 400
Portland, Me.—Vice-Consul, Geo. H. Starr 250
Portland, Oregon—Vice-Consul, J. Laidlaw *unp.*
Port Townsend—Vice-Consul, Rev. J. B. Alexander ..... *unp.*
Richmond—Vice-Consul, William Marshall
San Francisco—Consul, George E. Stanley 1,200
Vice-Consul, Charles Mason..... 400
Savannah—Vice-Consul, Walter Robertson 250
San Diego, Cal.—Vice-Consul, J. Winchester
St. Paul Minnes—Vice-Con., H. S. Neherne
Wilmington—Consul, James Sprunt.....

POSTAL.—The number of Post Offices in the United States, June 30, 1884, was 51,252.

RAILWAYS.—The number of miles open and in actual use on the 31st December, 1884, was 125,379, of which 6,753 miles were constructed during the year.

MERCANTILE MARINE.—In June, 1885, it consisted of 23,963 vessels, of 4,265,934 tons, inclusive of 5,349 steamers, of 1,494,917 tons.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table, prepared at the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, exhibits the steady increase of the trade of the United States during the past 25 years. Nearly the whole amount of merchandise exported is of home growth or manufacture. It is noticeable that for the first 15 years, with two exceptions, the imports exceeded the exports, but that during the past 10 years the balance of trade has been largely in favour of the country. These figures represent the specie values of merchandise only.

Year ending June 30	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1862	190,670,501	189,356,677	380,027,178
1863	203,964,447	243,335,815	447,300,262
1864	158,837,988	316,447,283	475,285,271
1865	166,029,303	238,745,580	404,774,883
1866	348,859,522	434,812,066	783,671,588
1867	294,506,141	395,761,096	690,267,237
1868	281,952,899	357,436,440	639,389,339
1869	286,117,697	417,506,379	703,624,076
1870	392,771,768	435,958,408	828,730,176
1871	442,820,178	520,223,684	963,043,862
1872	444,177,586	626,595,077	1,070,772,663
1873	522,479,922	642,136,210	1,164,616,132
1874	586,223,040	567,466,342	1,153,689,382
1875	513,442,711	533,005,436	1,046,448,147
1876	540,384,671	460,741,190	1,001,125,861
1877	602,475,220	451,323,126	1,053,798,346
1878	694,865,766	437,051,532	1,131,917,293
1879	710,439,441	445,777,775	1,156,217,216
1880	835,638,658	667,954,746	1,503,593,404
1881	902,377,346	642,664,628	1,545,041,974
1882	750,542,257	724,639,574	1,475,181,831
1883	823,839,402	723,180,914	1,547,020,316
1884	740,513,609	667,697,693	1,408,211,302
1885	742,189,755	577,527,329	1,319,717,084

URUGUAY.

Acting President, Mascün o Tagès, *elected*, 19 November, 1886.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco.
Minister Plen. in London, Col. Don Amaro Carvó.
Sec. of Legation, M. A. Portillo.
Consul-General, Don Ricardo Machado Hasse, 35, New Broad Street, E.C.
Consul, William Litchfield, 114, Osborne Road, Forest Gate.

A Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° S. and long. 53° 25′—57° 42′ W., containing an area of 72,112 square miles, and a population of 520,536 in 1883; was formerly a dependency of Spain. United to the Argentine Confederation early in the present century, it was afterwards annexed by Portugal, and became later a province of Brazil; but through the bravery of the patriotic "thirty-three" it succeeded in throwing off the Brazilian yoke, declared its independence on the 25th of August, 1825, and rejoined the Platine States. A war in consequence ensuing between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, both the Powers agreed, through the mediation of Great Britain, to recognize Uruguay as a sovereign and independent State, the Constitution of the Republic being sworn on the 18th of July, 1830. The language of the country is Spanish, the inhabitants being chiefly descendants of the original Spanish settlers and Italian and other European emigrants. Much attention has lately been given to elementary education, which is entirely free. The country is extremely well watered, and the climate healthy, resembling that of the south of France. There are no Indians, but there is a sprinkling of Negroes, engaged chiefly as servants and in the army. Judged proportionately in regard to population, and of goods imported from Great Britain, Uruguay stands at the head of the list as our best foreign customer. The imports from Great Britain are very numerous, the principal being woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. The chief exports are wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and, during recent years, fresh meat. Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated, but the wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (6,009,791 in 1883), horses, and sheep (14,595,495 in 1883), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuñapirú. The principal river is the Uruguay, which forms the western boundary, and its affluents, of which the Rio Negro is the chief. There is a regular army of 3,100 men with 30 guns, in addition to a militia of 20,000 men. The navy consists of 5 small steamers. There are 261 miles of railway and 660 miles of telegraph.

Public revenue, 1884-85..... £2,425,000
Public expenditure, 1884-85 2,400,102
Public debt, Jan. 1, 1886..... 12,466,000
Total imports, 1884 5,114,600
Total exports, 1884..... 5,158,226
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885 1,406,522
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885 .. 624,393

CAPITAL, Monte Video. Pop. (1884) 104,472.

Min. Res. & Cons.-G., William G. Palgrave £1,600
Consul, ... 400

Paysandu—Vice-Consul, John Chaplin .. *unpaid*
Colonia—Vice-Consul, William J. Wilson *unpaid*
Maldonado—Vice-Consul, Hy. W. Burnett *unpaid*

VENEZUELA, Republic of.

President, General Guzman Blanco, *elected* 14th September, 1886.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Urbaneja.
Finance, Herera.
Minister to England and France, Genl. Guzman Blanco, Paris.
Secretary of Legation, Rafael Seijas.
Attaché, G. F. Valens.
Consul in London, Nathaniel G. Burch, 4, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.
Consul-General in London, Antonio Parra.
Vice-Consul, W. White, 4, Tokenhouse Buildings.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated between 1° 30′—12° 12′ N. lat. and 59° 52′—73° 15′ W. long. It consists of 21 States, comprising an area of 566,159 English square miles, and a population, in 1883, of 2,121,988. The goldfields on the Orinoco are among the richest in the world, and yielded in 1884 £543,530. The chief imports are manufactured goods, provisions, and wine. The chief exports are coffee, cocoa, hides, cotton, sugar, tobacco, indigo, bark, tallow, dye-woods, timber, and copper ores. The railways opened and under construction have a length of 370 miles.

Revenue, 1885	£1,172,950
Expenditure, 1885	1,573,134
Foreign debt, 1884	2,700,000
Internal debt	1,631,934
Imports, 1883	3,423,240
Exports, 1883	3,912,743
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	336,656
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	225,744

Capital, Caracas. Population (1883), 70,509.

British Minister, Frederick Robt. St. John £2,000
Consul, Henry Lord Boulton ..... *unpaid*
Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, Robert Conn 100
Bolivar—Vice-Consul, James H. Reddan.. 200
La Guayra—Vice-Consul, Wm. A. Cage ... 300
Maracaibo—Vice-Consul, Hy. Bremermann. *unp.*

ZANZIBAR.

Sultan, Seyyid Barghash bin Sa'id, G.C.M.G., *suc.* 7 October, 1870.

A territory situated on the east coast of Africa, extending from about 3° N. to 11° 30′ S. Zanzibar was conquered in 1784 by a Sultan of Omān in Arabia, and became an independent dominion under a brother of the Sultan in 1856. The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba are by far the richest and most important of the Sultan's dominions, distant from the coast about 25 miles. Zanzibar has an area of 614 square miles, with a soil of more than ordinary fertility, covered with woods and plantations of perpetual verdure. The principal products are cloves, rice, sugar-cane, manioc, millet, cocoanuts, and fruits, especially oranges, of the finest quality. The population of the island is estimated at 200,000. The chief people are Arab landed proprietors, possessing large plantations and numerous slaves; besides these are the free blacks and slaves, and about 6,000 natives of India, who are all engaged in commerce, and through whose hands nearly all the foreign trade passes. Zanzibar, the chief town, is extensive, with a population of 80,000; but there are several important towns on the coast where native merchants reside, and whence caravans are sent into the interior to collect ivory and other products. The more important of these towns are Brava, Melinda, Mombasa, Pangani, Bagamoye, and Kilwa. The Sultan's authority, however, does not extend along the whole of the coast, and this has enabled Germany to step in and establish claims upon a considerable portion of it. The limits between the Sultan's possessions and the German Protectorate were defined, in 1885, by an International Boundary Commission. The Universities Mission and other missionary societies have established themselves at various points of the Sultan's dominions. Bagamoyo is the centre of a French Roman Catholic Mission. The imports of the Island of Zanzibar consist of cotton goods, beads, arms, brass wire, &c., and amount to about £800,000; and the exports, consisting of gum-copal, cloves, ivory, india-rubber, cocoanut-oil, seeds, &c., amount to about £1,200,000. Since 1871 the trade has greatly increased; the Sultan's revenue amounts to about £245,000. The export of slaves has never totally disappeared. There is a small army of about 1,200 men.

British Agent and Consul-General, Sir John Kirk, G.C.M.G. £2,150
Consul, Frederic Holmwood 750
Nyassa—Consul, A. G. S. Hawes 600
Vice-Consul (Legal), Walter B. Cracknall 700
Surgeon, R. Lee Huzzey 300
Vice-Consuls in Zanzibar Dominions, Lieut. Charles S. Smith, R.N., Harry Lionel Churchill, E. L. Berkeley, and M. H. Drumond ..... each 500

ZULU REPUBLIC.

President, L. J. Meyer.
Secretary of State, Esselm.

When Ketchewayo, the Zulu King, was defeated on July 21st, 1883, by his rival Usibebu, he fled into the Zulu Reserve, and died there February 9th, 1884. His son and heir Dinizulu appealed for help to the Boers, with whose assistance he defeated Usibebu on June 10th, 1884, and they claimed and received in acknowledgment of their services a large slice of his kingdom, which they proclaimed on August 16th, 1884 as a "Nieuwe Republiek." Subsequently the Boers managed to obtain additional concessions, until the new State extended down to Santa Lucia Bay, which brought them into conflict with the British authorities. According to an agreement concluded on October 22nd, 1886, between delegates of the "New Republic" and the Governor of Natal, the Boers have, however, surrendered their claim to the coast, and the new State is therefore confined to the western part of independent Zululand, adjoining Transvaal and the Zulu Reserve. Its area is about 1,800 square miles. The "Capital" is called Vryheid ("Freedom").

THE ASTEROIDS AND PLANETS.

During the year ended on November 1, 1886, nine new planets have been discovered, making a present total of 260.

The following are the dates of discovery:—

253, Mathilde ..	by Palisa	on Nov.	12, 1885
254, Augusta ..	,, ,,	,, March	31, 1886
255, — ..	,, ,,	,, ,,	31, 1886
256, — ..	,, ,,	,, April	3, 1886
257, —	,, ,,	,, ,,	5, 1886
258, Tyche	,, Luther	,, May	4, 1886
259, Aletheia ..	,, Peters	,, June	28, 1886
260, — ..	,, Palisa	,, Octr.	3, 1886

The following have also been named in the past year:—

249, Ilsa.	251, Sophia.
250, Bettina.	252, Clementina.

It will be noticed in the above list, that Herr Palisa discovered four of these minor planets, viz. Augusta and the three following, in less than a week.

In the "American Journal of Science" for April last, Professor Newton points out the interesting fact that the mean orbit given by 251 asteroids agrees very nearly with that of Jupiter. The orbit of Jupiter lies nearer to this mean orbit than does that of any one single asteroid, being inclined to it only 30′.

From observations of the brightness of certain of the minor planets by means of a Zöllner photometer, Dr. G. Müller finds two classes of light curves given by his observations, and from them he draws the conclusion that this is due to their different physical condition, four of them showing changes in brightness only when the planet is approaching opposition, others varying in brightness with change of phase. In the former case he assumes that the physical condition of the asteroids is similar to that of Mars, and in the latter case, like that of the Moon or Mercury.

Professor Bakhuysen, of the Leyden Observatory, has published a Memoir on the rotation period of Mars, in which he discusses observations extending from those of Huyghens in 1661 to those of Schiaparelli in 1879, and thence deduces a period of rotation of 24*h.* 37*m.* 22·66*s.*; a result almost identical with that of Kaiser; Kaiser's period being 0·04*s.* smaller. The drawings of Mars, made at different epochs, point with tolerable certainty to the conclusion that considerable changes have taken place on the surface of the planet since the times of Schroeter and Sir William Herschel. Many of the markings described by the earlier observers must have been more conspicuous than they now are, or they could not have been seen with the appliances at the command of Schroeter at the beginning of this century.

Professor Hough, in his Report on the work at the Dearborn Observatory, says that much attention has been given to Jupiter, the great red spot being still an object of much interest. This spot has now been under observation for seven years, and in that time has undergone but slight change. There appears to have been a slight diminution in the length between 1883 and 1884, the breadth at the same time being somewhat greater. The principal equatorial white spot, observed since 1879, was not so conspicuous as in former years.

The meridian circle of this Observatory has been used for the determination of standard time, which is furnished daily to the city of Chicago. In connection with this instrument Professor Hough has invented a printing chronograph, which so records the observations that the time and labour of translating the record into figures is done away with, and another source of error avoided. In the "Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences," Professor Todd publishes a list of all the *suspected objects* which he encountered in his search for a trans-Neptunian planet in 1877–78. This list should prove very useful to any future observer who may take up the search. Professor Todd's examination was restricted to that portion of the heavens which his theoretical researches pointed out as likely to be the place of the planet; and though his search for the planet was unrewarded, he does not conclude that there is no planet to be found.

Comets.—A faint comet was discovered at the Paris Observatory by M. Fabry on December 1st, 1885, having a sensible nucleus. On December 3rd, another was found by Mr. Barnard of Nashville, U.S. America. This was also a faint one. The first computed elements resembled those of the second comet of 1785. A comet was discovered by Mr. W. Brooks, of the Red House Observatory, Phelps, New York, on December 26th, and independently by Barnard of Nashville on the following night. It was described as being of the average size and brightness of telescopic comets, of slight central condensation, without nucleus or tail. Another comet was discovered by Brooks on April 27th, in R.A. 0*h.* 15*m.* and Decl. 62° N. This was followed by the discovery of another by the same observer on May 22nd, situate in R.A. 11*h.* 55*m.* and Decl. 8° 55′ N.

A comet discovered by Mr. Finlay at the Cape on September 26th, in R.A. 17*h.* 2*m.* 23*s.* and Decl. 26° 4′ S., was described as circular, having a diameter of 1′, faint, and slightly condensed towards the centre, but without any tail.

A comet was discovered by Barnard on October 4th, and was observed on October 5th at 16*h.* 2*m.* Greenwich mean time, in R.A. 10*h.* 37*m.* 24*s.* and Decl. 1° 3′ N., bright and round. It is rapidly increasing in brightness, and will be at its brightest early in December, after which it as rapidly degrades and goes south.

The Sun.—The expedition which proceeded to Grenada, in the West Indies, to observe the total solar eclipse of August 29th, met, on the whole, with a fair measure of success. The sky on the morning of the 29th was very unpromising, being generally overcast and threatening rain. At Carriacou, where Father Perry and Mr. Maunder were stationed, the clouds cleared away just before the critical time, and the sky continued clear to the end of the phenomenon. At three other stations the moon was hidden by clouds during some portion of the totality, and at Green Island, where Mr. Lockyer was stationed, nothing could be seen at all.

Professor Tacchini, by a comparison of the prominences seen during totality with those observed in full sunshine, came to the conclusion that many very fine prominences seen in the former case are not visible by the spectroscopic method under the latter circumstances. The luminous intensity of the white prominences seen during totality is small, and they are not visible to the naked eye unless they attain to a height greater than that of the brightest part of the corona. But when they attain to a great height, as was the case

in this eclipse, their summits are visible to the naked eye.

M. Trouvelot, in a Memoir on the structure of the Solar envelope, propounds a theory which in all essential points agrees with that of Professor Young. It amounts to this, that the Sun is surrounded by a relatively very shallow shell of vertical filaments, due to the condensation of metallic vapours, their glowing summits forming the photosphere. The varying effect on these filaments of hydrogen and metallic eruptions from the solar nucleus of different degrees of violence is made to account for all the phenomena of spots, faculæ, and prominences.

STARS AND NEBULÆ.—At the end of the year 1885, the American Committee on Standards of Stellar magnitudes issued their third Report. The maps of those regions from which the standards are selected were made, in the first instance, with the great refractor of the Harvard College Observatory, and have since been revised with the larger telescopes of the Washburn and Princeton Observatories. From the maps, stars to be used as standards will be chosen, their magnitudes being determined by the meridian or wedge photometer. The report also contains a table of the magnitudes of twenty-one close circumpolar stars.

A *new star* of the 6th magnitude was discovered by Mr. T. E. Gore on the evening of December 13th, 1885, about 20′ following χ Orionis. The *Nova*, as it is called, does not appear in Harding, Lalande, Heis, or Birmingham. It was observed at Dun Echt on the 16th, and noted as being of 6½ magnitude, of an orange-red colour, and exhibiting a fine banded spectrum of the 3rd type. Mr. T. E. Gore says: "It slowly diminished in brightness, and in September, 1886, was below the 9th magnitude. It is of a very reddish colour, and its spectrum was a most interesting example of Secchi's 3rd type. This was the second *new star* discovered within twelve months, an occurrence unique in the annals of astronomy." Its position in 1885 was R.A. 5*h*. 48*m*. 59*s*. and Decl. 20° 9′ N. It will be remembered that the first of the *new stars*, to which Mr. Gore alludes, was discovered by Dr. Hartwig on August 31st, 1885, close to the nucleus of the great nebula in Andromeda.

Regarding the relation between the *Nova Andromedæ* and the nebula, M. Trouvelot holds the opinion that the nebula itself has undergone no change during the appearance of the *Nova*. He is led to adopt this opinion by the result of a comparison of the present aspect of the nebula with a chart of the same region made in 1874, in which two stars are shown occupying the central district, one of which is the present *Nova*. As none of the stars visible upon the nebula show diffused or ill-defined borders, they are probably neither in nor behind the nebula, but before it, and form a part of the Milky Way.

Orbits have recently been computed of the following double stars, and periods assigned them by Mr. Gore:—

γ Coronæ Australis,	having a period of		81·78	yrs.
β Delphini	,,	,,	30·91	,,
ζ Sagittarii	,,	,,	18·69	,,
O Struve 234	,,	,,	63·45	,,
T Cygni	,,	,,	53·87	,,
85 Pegasi	,,	,,	39·03	,,
Struve 1757	,,	,,	340·38	,,
40 Eridani	,,	,,	139·00	,,

Dr. C. F. W. Peters has obtained elliptic elements of the Double Star 61 Cygni, representing with considerable accuracy the observations from the earliest times down to 1883. Dr. Peters finds the period of revolution to be 783 years. The combined mass of the system is about half the Sun's mass, and the mean distance between them about seventy times that of the Earth from the Sun.

Several new Variable Stars have been discovered, among the most interesting of which are 10 Sagittæ, discovered by Gore, and D.M. 27° —3890 by Sawyer (U.S.A.); the former is a short-period variable, ranging from 5·6 to 6·4 magnitude in a period of about 8·38 days. The latter is also a remarkable variable of short period, near 32 Vulpeculæ, ranging in magnitude from 5·5 to 6·7 in a period of about 4·437 days.

A new Variable Star was discovered at Melbourne while observing Barnard's Comet on May 31st, on which day it was estimated at the 4th magnitude. On June 4th it appeared brighter than β Leporis, and on June 5th it was found to be of the 5·8 magnitude.

The "Report" of the Observatory of Yale College contains an account of the survey of the Pleiades, by Dr. Elkin, with the heliometer under his care. The observations have been completed. Sixteen thousand measures of distance and seven hundred of position angle have been obtained. The discussion of this mass of observations is in a forward state. Besides the above work, Dr. Elkin is also engaged in a scheme for determining the parallax of first-magnitude stars. Professor Hough, in his Report on the Dearborn Observatory, states that 39 new Double Stars were discovered.

On November 16th, 1885, the MM. Paul and Prosper Henry found on one of their photographic plates of the Pleiades a nebula, hitherto unknown, which at that time they could not detect by direct telescopic observation. The photograph shows the nebula as 3′ in extent, and presenting a well-marked spiral form. It is in R.A. 3*h*. 39*m*. and Decl. 24° 1′ N. The nebula has since been seen at Pulkova with the great refractor, though it would probably for a long time have escaped discovery had not its exact position been made known by the photograph.

The "First Part" of the Observations of the Southern Nebulæ, made with the great Melbourne reflector, has been published, containing the results for the revision of the southern nebulæ observed by Sir John Herschel at the Cape between 1834 and 1838. The great reflector has been dedicated to this work since 1869. The performance of the mirror on average fine nights is said to be somewhat disappointing, but very fine on really good nights. The number of nights fit for using the telescope is put at 40 per cent., and the best nights at only 17 per cent. The observations of the nebulæ afford some remarkable instances of apparent changes having taken place in a few years.

Professor Pickering has undertaken a series of photographs of the spectra of the moderately bright stars visible in the latitude of the Harvard Observatory, as a memorial to the late Professor Henry Draper. One of these photographs, in the region of Cygnus, known to contain four spectra showing bright lines, contains four other spectra of the same character, one of which exhibits bright lines apparently due to hydrogen. Among the Stars shown by the photograph to have bright lines is D.M. +37°

—3821, lines first discovered by Dr. Copeland in 1884.

OBSERVATORIES.—Professor Holden, late of the Washburn Observatory, has been elected, by the trustees, President of the University of California and a director of the Lich Observatory. The mounting of the 36-inch objective has been intrusted to Messrs. Warner & Swasey, of Cleveland, Ohio. The telescope tube will be nearly 60 feet long, with a diameter of 42 inches. The mounting is so arranged that all the motions required in working the telescope can be controlled by the observer at the eye end, using the minimum of physical exertion. A photographic objective will also be supplied with the instrument.

Another new observatory is about to be established in America, and is the gift of Mr. R. McKim of Madison to the Pauw University, Indiana. Among other instruments it is to be fitted with an equatorial of 9½ inches clear aperture, the dome for which is to be made by Messrs. Warner & Swasey with a peculiar system of friction-rollers, and capable of being moved round with a pull of only 12 lbs. Dr. T. P. John is to be the first director.

An observatory has been erected at Kis-Kartel, near Budapest, by the Baron Podmaniczky, furnished with a 7-in. achromatic, Zöllner spectroscope, and other smaller instruments. It is intended to be devoted to physical observations of the Sun, Moon, and planets, as well as to the observation of Double Stars and Nebulæ.

Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory condition of the financial position of the Harvard College Observatory, the photometric and meridian work has been pursued with much vigour. Observations are being made by Professor Rogers, with the meridian circle, for a catalogue of Polar Stars. Investigations in stellar photography are, at the same time, being carried on. It is found that trails can be obtained on the plates of stars near the Equator down to the 6th magnitude, by allowing the image of the star to traverse the plate by the diurnal motion, and of stars near to the pole as low as the 14th magnitude. Using a large prism in front of the lens, the spectra of the stars as small as the 8th magnitude have been obtained, from which prints could be taken on paper showing distinctly the lines in the spectrum.

The committee appointed to consider the question of erecting a new Naval Observatory at Washington, have reported to the Secretary of the Navy that it is advisable at once to proceed with the erection on the site purchased for the purpose in 1880, the name to be changed from that of the United States Naval Observatory to National Observatory of the United States, and to be under civil administration. The instruments of the present Observatory, excepting the 26-in. equatorial, transit-circle, and prime vertical transit, to be transferred to the Observatory at Annapolis, which is to be further enlarged, if necessary, to serve the wants of the naval service, whether practical, scientific, or educational, and be under the direction of the Navy Department, and to be called the Naval Observatory of the United States. Such members of the old Washington Observatory as may be required to work the instruments, and take charge of those books of the library which refer chiefly to navigation, will also be transferred to the Observatory at Annapolis; the remainder of the library and the above-excepted instruments being retained as a portion of the equipment of the National Observatory, to which also will be assigned the remaining officers of the astronomical staff.

At the instigation of M. Folie, a director of the Brussels Observatory, the Cointe Observatory has been founded in Belgium to be attached to the University of Liége, for the instruction of the students in astronomy and geodesy, as well as for making regular observations to form the basis for special researches. The Observatory is furnished with a meridian circle having a telescope with an objective of 6-in. diameter; an equatorial by Cooke & Sons of York of 10-in. aperture, and shortly to be added a complete set of magnetical and meteorological apparatus.

Mr. G. R. Rogerson, F.R.A.S., of Liverpool, has presented his Observatory to the Liverpool College, of which he was an old pupil. The Observatory contained an equatorially-mounted refractor, spectroscope, micrometers, &c. To this munificent gift Mr. Rogerson has also added his astronomical library.

The annual visitation of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, took place on June 5th last. The Report read to the Board of Visitors states that the usual routine observations of the Sun, Moon, and Planets have been kept up during the past year to which the report applies, and stars from a working list containing 2,750 stars. In the Spectroscopic Department the determination of the motion of stars in the line of sight has been followed up. Daily photographs of the Sun are also taken on all occasions when the weather permits. The photographs show a marked diminution in the areas of spots and faculæ in 1885 as compared with 1884, the mean daily area in 1885 being only three-quarters of that in 1884. On twelve days the Sun's disc appeared to be entirely free from spots. The manufacture of the new object-glass of 28 inches, to be mounted on the south-east equatorial, has been intrusted to Mr. Grubb of Dublin. By an arrangement for separating the lenses, it is to be made available for photography. Mr. Chance has already cast a flint disc which promises well. The present object-glass of 13 inches is to be adapted to photographic purposes by the introduction of another lens in the cone of rays, about 30 inches from the principal focus, which it is expected will correct the chromatic aberration of the object-glass without altering materially the focal length.

At the Paris Observatory stellar photography occupies a prominent place. The great nebula in Andromeda, showing the *Nova* and nucleus of the nebula, have also been photographed. By using a prism having an angle of 5° before the object-glass, a large number of beautiful stellar spectra have been obtained, including the spectrum of Gore's *Nova* Orionis. Admiral Mouchez points out the great advantage photography possesses over eye-observations in the measurement of position, angle, and distance of double stars, where the components are of very unequal magnitude. In cases of this kind the eye of the observer is dazzled by the light of the brighter object, so much so as to be frequently unable to keep the smaller star steadily in view. The photographic plate has no retina to be dazzled, and only asks for an exposure sufficiently long to impress the image of the smaller star on the sensitive surface.

M. Cruls, the Director of the Rio de Janeiro

Observatory, has been commissioned by the Emperor of Brazil to procure for the Observatory a photographic equipment similar to that of the Brothers Henry at Paris; and to co-operate with other Observatories in the proposed photographic survey of the sky.

An equatorial refractor of 10 inches aperture and 10 feet focal length has been installed in the Robinson Memorial Dome at Armagh, and is being used for micrometrical observations of nebulæ, under the superintendence of Dr. Dreyer.

A great catalogue of stars is promised from the Madras Observatory. The total number of observations made there since 1862 to the end of 1884 amounts to 51,722. The separate results and annual catalogues will fill eight volumes, which will produce a final catalogue of about 5,000 stars, reduced to the epoch 1875.

A new Observatory, well supplied with the best modern instruments, is to be built at La Plata, in the Province of Buenos Ayres. The proposed equipment is to consist of a reflector of 31½ inches in diameter, an equatorial coudé of 17 inches, an 8-in. transit, an altazimuth, and apparatus for celestial photography. A time signal service is also to be instituted.

METEORITES.—On the evening of November 27th, 1885, the great shower of meteorites was generally observed over England and the Continent. This stream is believed to be connected with the famous comet of Biela. Much cloud prevailed over England, and in many places only a very partial view could be obtained of the display. At Keswick, where the weather was fine, they were observed to follow each other in such rapid succession that they could not be counted. At Leicester also they were well observed. At Greenwich, between 6 and 7 o'clock, they were observed to fall at the rate of 30 or 40 per minute. At Oxford, soon after 7 o'clock, 60 were counted in a minute. The accounts from Persia, Greece, and Italy all agree in describing the shower as very fine. Most of these meteors showed short paths. Mr. J. Rand Capron, observing at Guildown, put the time of richest display at 7*h.* 50*m.* p.m., when they were falling at the rate of 29 per minute. A few of the observations, when the shower was thickest, gave from 40 to 50 per minute. The sky at Guildown, excepting for a short interval about 7.30 p.m., was more or less clouded, and Mr. Capron thinks that possibly on this account the numbers may have been under estimated. M. P. F. Denza, at the Moncalieri Observatory, counted 3,954 meteors during the four hours and eight minutes which elapsed between 6 p.m. and 10.8 p.m., four observers being employed in counting most of the time. M. Denza calculates that with four observers at work and a perfectly clear sky they would in the same time have registered 62,300.

STELLAR PHOTOGRAPHY.—The application of photography to the mapping of the stars, nebulæ, &c., has, in the hands of the MM. Henry, at Paris, reached a state of perfection that could hardly have been anticipated. We know that the photographic plate can be made to receive impressions from objects not visible to the eye with the same objective. As an instance of this may be mentioned the discovery of a new nebula in the Pleiades, round Maia, the existence of which was never suspected till revealed by photography. It has since been seen with the big telescopes at Pulkova and Nice. It appears that it was also registered on a plate exposed at Harvard in November, 1885, but was taken to be at that time a defect in the film. The MM. Henry have also been able to obtain excellent photographs of the planets, and the satellite of Neptune has been photographed in all parts of its orbit. Not only in Paris or America, however, has photography been thus made use of. In England Mr. Isaac Roberts has produced results not inferior to those of the MM. Henry. Public observatories in England are experimenting on processes and methods.

The usefulness of photography in charting the stars is now so well recognized that, in order to make work of this kind valuable in the highest degree, and to avoid the waste of work which would be the case if each Observatory followed its own practice, it has been proposed by Mr. Gill, Her Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape, that a meeting of astronomers should be held in 1887 to consider the details of a scheme for producing a general photographic map of the heavens, in which the principal Observatories in all parts of the world should take a share. There are at the present time enough of telescopes of the necessary aperture available to make the work, steadily carried on, not of such an overwhelming nature as would at first sight appear.

The MM. Henry have compared their photographic map of the Pleiades, alluded to above, with that of M. Wolf, published in vol. xiv. of the *Mémoires de l'Observatoire de Paris*, and point out some of the advantages in this work of star-charting which photography possesses over direct observations. Many faint stars near to bright ones were thus, for the first time, rendered visible; the photographic map containing 1,421 stars, while Wolf's map showed only 625, the apertures of the instruments used being nearly alike.

Towards the end of 1885 the measurement of the 700 photographs obtained at the various French stations of the Transit of Venus in 1882 was begun. It was expected that they would be finished in about fifteen months.

OBITUARY.—On December 22nd, 1885, Dr. J. C. Draper died, in his 51st year. He was well known as a spectroscopist, and when his brother, Dr. Henry Draper, announced his discovery of what he believed to be bright lines of oxygen in the sun, he published a series of measures of dark lines which he considered belonged to the spectrum of that gas. Dr. J. C. Draper had held the chair of Natural History in the University of New York since 1863, and that of Chemistry in the medical department of the college from 1866.

Professor Dorna, director of the University Observatory at Turin, died on August 19th. He was appointed to succeed the late Professor Plana twenty-one years ago.

Mr. C. G. Talmage died on March 20th, at Knotts Green, Leyton. Mr. Talmage's first apprenticeship to astronomy was served at Greenwich. After holding several intermediate appointments he was selected as director of Mr. Barclay's private Observatory at Leyton, which he held till his death.

The Rev. Stephen H. Saxby, incumbent of All Saints', Clevedon, died on August 5th, in his 56th year. Latterly Mr. Saxby had devoted his entire leisure to the pursuit of astronomy, and was the author of many papers on astronomical subjects and history.

In a paper in the *Comptes Rendus* Mr. Loewy proposes a new method for determining the amount of astronomical refraction. The method consists in placing before the object-glass of the equatorial a prism with silvered faces forming a double mirror, so that the images of two stars widely separated—one, say, on the horizon, and the other near the zenith—can be brought near together in the focal plane of the telescope and their distance measured. After a certain interval, when the stars may be of nearly equal distance from the zenith, and the difference of refraction between them a minimum, the distance between the images can again be measured, and in this way M. Loewy thinks an accurate determination of the amount of the atmospheric refraction may be easily determined.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred upon Messrs. Alvan Clark & Sons the honorary golden medal of the Empire, in acknowledgment of the great excellence of the objective supplied by them to Dr. Struve.

The Lalande prize of the Académie des Sciences has been awarded to M. Thollon for his map of the Solar spectrum, and the Valz prize to Herr Spoerer for his thirty years' work on the physical constitution of the sun.

The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was awarded to Professor Pritchard of Oxford, and Professor Pickering, U.S.A., for their photometric researches.

Dr. Robert Stawelly Ball, the Royal Astronomer for Ireland, received the honour of knighthood on January 25th.

A decree was issued in Japan in July last relative to time-reckoning, which declares that the meridian passing through the centre of the transit-circle instrument at Greenwich shall be the initial meridian for longitude, which is to be counted in two directions up to 180°, *i.e.* east and west; and, further, that on and after January 1st, 1888, the time on the meridian 135° east shall be the standard time throughout the Empire.

The Year's Weather.

THE WEATHER IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER, 1886.

This summary of the weather experienced in the British Islands during the year commencing November 1st, 1885, and ending October 31st, 1886, has been mainly compiled from the data contained in the Daily and Weekly Weather Reports issued by the Meteorological Office. It is hoped that the remarks on each month will be useful for purposes of reference and comparison, especially when considered in relation to the daily results of the Greenwich observations as given for each month in the Almanack.

Months.	Temperature.		Rainfall.			Pressure.		Wind.	Sunshine
	Mean	Diff. from normal.	Mean Days.	Mean amount.	Diff. from normal.	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Resultant.	Percentage.
	°	°		inches.	inches.	inches.	inch.		
1885 November.	46	2 above	20	3·49	0·61 below	29·82	0·04 below	SbE	16
,, December .	42	nil	21	2·55	1·79 ,,	30·09	0·24 above	WbS	18
1886 January ..	39	2 below	26	3·85	0·25 ,,	29·60	0·23 below	WNW	19
,, February ..	38	3 ,,	19	2·48	0·92 ,,	30·08	0·20 above	SEbS	20
,, March	40	2 ,,	20	3·25	0·42 above	29·88	0·04 ,,	SbE	25
,, April	45	2 ,,	18	2·33	0·28 below	29·88	0·02 below	NNE	38
,, May	49	2 ,,	20	2·57	0·55 above	29·90	0·05 ,,	S	31
,, June.....	54	3 ,,	17	1·23	1·12 below	29·95	nil	NW	36
,, July	58	1 ,,	20	4·40	1·66 above	29·85	0·07 below	WbS	39
,, August....	58	1 ,,	19	2·89	0·23 below	29·91	0·02 above	WbS	34
,, September.	56	1 above	18	2·65	1·15 ,,	29·94	0·07 ,,	SSW	35
,, October ..	52	2 ,,	21	4·31	nil	29·78	0·04 below	SSE	25

November, 1885.—The weather was mild, with few frosty nights, and seasonable rainfall except in Scotland, where rain was much below the average quantity. The highest temperature, 63°, was recorded at Leith on 3rd; the lowest, 18°, also at Leith on 18th. At 8 a.m. on 8th the temperature at Wick was 52°, while at Oxford it was only 37°.

At Roche's Point 1·25 inches of rain fell on 27th. Atmospheric pressure ranged between 30·45 inches on 17th, and 28·7 on 27th. A thunderstorm occurred in Hampshire on 5th. Stormy boisterous weather prevailed from 1st to 9th, and 26th to 30th; brilliant weather from 15th to 18th. Ireland had finer weather than usual owing to the south-easterly winds. Bright sunshine, estimated in percentage of its possible duration, varied between 22 in north Ireland and 10 in north-east England.

December.—The weather was seasonable, the rainfall small, and more than ordinary sunshine. The highest temperature, 59°, was recorded at Sumburgh Head and at Foynes on 16th; the lowest, 14°, at Penrith on 11th. At 8 a.m. on 9th the temperature was 42° at Malin Head, while it was only 22° at Parsonstown; on 11th, Sumburgh Head 42°, York 20°; on 16th, Valencia 54°, London 33°; on 28th, Belmullet 48°, Dungeness 28°; on 30th Belmullet 46°, Yarmouth 26°. From 5th to 11th frost prevailed, with snow in Scotland. The rainfall in Ireland and England was less than half the ordinary quantity. Atmospheric pressure ranged between 28·6 inches on 4th and 30·55 on 11th; from 8th to 27th it was high, with small fluctuations. Bright sunshine varied between 24 per cent. in the Channel Isles and 11 in north Scotland.

January, 1886.—Severe and rapid changes cha-

racterized the weather; the mean temperature was low, and most of the nights frosty. The highest temperature, 57°, was recorded at Aberdeen on 1st; the lowest, 6°, at Rothampstead on 8th. At 8 a.m. on 19th the temperature at Valencia was 42°, while at York it was only 18°; on 23rd, Aberdeen 40°, and Parsonstown 19°. On 13th a severe thunderstorm with terrific wind occurred in central England. Snow fell heavily at times, but did not remain long. Between 4.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., on 6th, eight inches of snow fell in London; and the minimum temperature at Kew was 13°. In Ireland and south-west England the rainfall was below the average; elsewhere slightly above. Cyclonic storms were frequent. Atmospheric pressure ranged between 30·25 inches on 12th, and 29·75 on 31st. Bright sunshine varied between 27 per cent. in east England and 11 in north Scotland.

February.—The weather was generally cold, but although frosts occurred almost every night they were not intense. The atmosphere was quiet and the sky gloomy. Sunshine was almost absent in England. The highest temperature, 56°, was recorded at Killarney on 8th; the lowest, 14°, at Rothampstead on 15th. At 8 a.m. on 7th the temperature at Valencia was 50°, while at Cambridge it was only 24°; and similar conditions continued three or four days. The rainfall in Great Britain was very small; in Ireland it was seasonable. On 28th, 1·05 inches of rain fell at Roche's Point. Snowfalls, snowdrifts, and fogs occurred in Great Britain, especially severe in the eastern parts. Atmospheric pressure ranged between 28·85 inches on 1st and 30·7 on 8th, and was generally high. Bright sunshine varied between 34 per cent. in north Scotland, and 14 in south England and west Scotland. At Kew the sunshine was 14 per cent., and the mean temperature was lower for the month than it has been for the past thirty years.

March.—The weather was cold, with frost, much snow, and boisterous squally winds. The highest temperature, 65°, was recorded at Cambridge on 24th; the lowest, 7°, at Stoke-on-Trent on 7th. At 8 a.m. on 1st the temperature at Scilly was 49°, while at Oxford it was only 29°; on 4th at Aberdeen 39°, at Parsonstown 20°; on 8th at Valencia 46°, at Loughborough 24°; on 17th at Scilly 40°, at Oxford 21°. The rainfall was large in Ireland. Thunderstorms occurred in England on 29th. On 26th, 1·29 inches of rain fell at Barrow-in-Furness, and 1·27 at Holyhead. Atmospheric pressure ranged between 30·5 inches on 10th, and 29 on 31st. Bright sunshine varied between 36 per cent. in the Channel Isles and 17 in north Ireland.

April.—The weather was partly severe and partly very fine. The mean temperature was 3° below the average in south England. The highest temperature, 71°, was recorded at Hereford on 24th; the lowest, 23°, at Nairn on 2nd. At 8 a.m. on 27th the temperature at Aberdeen was 60°, while at Sumburgh Head it was only 36°; Jersey was 59°, York 39°. On 6th, 1·03 inches of rain fell at Valencia. Thunderstorms occurred in England on 9th and 24th. On 11th four or five inches of snow covered Worcestershire. On 29th considerable snow fell in north Wales and north Scotland. Atmospheric pressure ranged between 28·6 inches on 8th and 30·45 on 15th. Bright sunshine varied between 46 per cent. in the Channel Isles, and 31 in north-east England; 74 was registered at Kew on 1st.

May.—After a few bright days the weather became exceedingly wet, dismal, and ungenial, with strong winds. The highest temperature, 77°, was recorded at Bawtry on 7th; the lowest, 29°, at Cirencester on 5th. In Ireland the rainfall was excessive; in England between 10th and 17th, heavy local falls caused the Severn and other rivers to overflow. On 12th, 1·40 inches of rain fell at Donaghadee, 1·45 at Barrow-in-Furness, 1·30 at Oxford, 1·04 at London; on 13th 1·39 at Loughborough; on 20th, 1·15 at Leith; on 24th 1·16 at London; on 27th, 1·40 at Leith. On 12th snow fell in south Scotland and north England. Severe thunderstorms occurred in London on 22nd and 23rd. Atmospheric pressure ranged between 30·5 inches on 5th and 29·2 on 18th. Bright sunshine varied between 41 per cent. in the Channel Isles and 19 in north-east England.

June.—The weather was cold and dry, except in north Scotland, where the rainfall was normal, and in west Ireland, where the temperature was seasonable. The highest temperature, 79°, was recorded at Cambridge on 29th; the lowest, 33°, at Hillington on 4th. The mean temperature was 4° below the average in England, 3° in Scotland, 1° in Ireland. The week ending 21st was very cold in England, while the air was from 15 to 20° warmer in the north of Norway, within the Arctic Circle. On 1st 1·05 inches of rain fell at Spurn Head. On 10th, between 9 a.m. and noon, there was intense darkness in London. On 14th a destructive tornado occurred at Deal. Atmospheric pressure ranged between 29·4 inches on 15th and 30·3 on 30th. Bright sunshine varied between 52 per cent. in the Channel Isles and 27 in north Ireland.

July.—During the first ten days very little rain fell, sunshine was remarkable for its intensity and duration; the rest of the month was much cooler, cloudy, changeable, rain frequent, and at times heavy. The highest temperature, 89°, was recorded at Southampton on 4th; the lowest, 30°, at Wick on 29th. Rainfall was excessive in amount and frequency generally, nearly double the average quantity in north Scotland. At Sumburgh Head 1·20 inches of rain fell on 13th; at Valencia 1·33 on 20th; at Donaghadee 1·01, at Oxford 1·81, at Cambridge 1·40, at York 2·20 on 25th; at Barrow-in-Furness 1·43, at Shields 1·12 on 26th. Atmospheric pressure ranged between 30·4 inches on 3rd and 29·1 on 22nd. Thunderstorms occurred on 21st and 25th. Bright sunshine varied between 56 per cent. in the Channel Isles and 26 in north Scotland.

August.—The weather was moist, cloudy, and showery, except the last week, which was clear, dry, and hot, especially in England. The highest temperature, 87°, was recorded at London on 30th; the lowest, 30°, at Wick on 4th. At Valencia, 1·16 inches of rain fell on 12th, and at Cambridge 1·23 on 17th. Atmospheric pressure ranged between 29·3 inches on 13th and 30·3 on 20th. Thunderstorms occurred in England on 13th and 18th. There were no easterly winds. Mist and fog were frequently reported from stations in south-west England and around the Irish Sea. The sky was almost continuously overcast in Ireland. Bright sunshine varied between 49 per cent. in the Channel Isles and 22 in north Ireland.

September.—The weather was exceedingly fine. The highest temperature, 85°, was recorded at London on 1st; the lowest, 28°, at Newton Reigny on 17th. The rainfall was only about half the average quantity in England. On 2nd 1·20 inches of rain fell at Hurst Castle; on 9th, 1·64 at Barrow-in-

Furness; on 12th, 1·08 at Roche's Point; on 13th, 1·12 at Nairn. Thunderstorms occurred on 2nd, 3rd, and 4th in south-east England. A gale on 9th was most severe on the west and north-west coasts. Atmospheric pressure ranged between 29·15 inches on 9th and 30·6 on 16th. Bright sunshine varied between 47 per cent. in the Channel Isles and 25 in north-east England.

October.—The weather was very mild generally. The highest temperature, 80°, was recorded at Cambridge on 4th; the lowest, 29°, at Brookeborough on 22nd. The first part of the month was very fine, dry, and exceptionally warm, especially in south and south-east England. Rain was over-abundant in the south and deficient in the north. On 3rd, 1·04 inch of rain fell at Valencia; on 12th, 1·56 at Barrow-in-Furness; on 15th, 1·10 at Mullaghmore, 1·74 at Belmullet, 1·37 at Parsonstown, 1·00 at Pembroke; on 16th, 1·23 at Stornoway; on 20th, 0·99 at Cambridge. Atmospheric pressure ranged between 28·5 inches on 16th, and 30·5 on 25th. Thunderstorms occurred on 6th, 10th, 19th, 20th, and 21st. A tempest of extraordinary severity and destructiveness prevailed on 15th to 17th inclusive, embracing the whole of these islands. Bright sunshine varied between 35 per cent. in north Scotland and the Channel Isles, and 17 in east Scotland.

The Variable Star Algol (*Beta Persei*).

This is one of the most noteworthy variable stars in the heavens: its magnitude oscillates between 2·3 and 4·5, and its period is *2d. 20h. 48m. 54·7s.* The star is commonly a little fainter than 2nd mag., and remains so for *2d. 13½h.*, when it rapidly declines in lustre, and within some 3½ hours becomes less than 4th mag. It continues at this minimum about 15 minutes, when it suddenly acquires greater brilliancy, and in 3½ hours assumes its ordinary magnitude. The following are the times of minima in 1887. Between April and July the star is not favourably visible, being immersed in the twilight low on the northern horizon:—

January.	February.	March.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H
1 6 36	1 19 34	2 11 43	1 10 54	1 23 52	3 12 50	1 4 58	2 17 56
4 3 25	4 16 23	5 8 32	4 7 43	4 20 41	6 9 38	4 1 47	5 14 45
7 0 14	7 13 12	8 5 21	7 4 32	7 17 29	7 6 27	6 22 36	8 11 33
9 21 3	10 10 1	11 2 9	10 1 20	10 14 18	12 3 16	9 19 25	11 8 23
12 17 52	13 6 50	13 22 58	12 22 9	13 11 7	15 0 5	12 16 14	14 5 12
15 14 41	16 3 39	16 19 47	15 18 58	16 7 56	17 21 54	15 13 3	17 2 1
18 11 30	19 0 27	19 16 36	18 15 47	19 4 45	20 17 43	18 9 52	19 22 50
21 8 18	21 21 16	22 13 25	21 12 36	22 1 34	23 14 32	21 6 41	22 19 39
24 5 7	24 18 5	25 10 14	24 9 25	24 22 23	26 11 21	24 3 30	25 16 28
27 1 56	27 14 54	28 7 2	27 6 14	27 19 12	29 8 10	27 0 18	28 13 17
29 22 45	..	31 3 51	30 3 3	30 16 1	..	29 21 7	31 10 6

Summary of Celestial Objects and Phenomena for Observation, 1887.

In compiling a statement of the more important astronomical events which may be expected in 1887, we refer only to such phenomena as may be definitely predicted. There are many attractive objects for observation during every year which are not capable of being exactly precomputed and announced. This relates to certain comets and meteor showers, to the outburst of temporary stars such as that which occurred in the great nebula of Andromeda during the latter part of August, 1885; to displays of Aurora Borealis; to isolated large meteors, called fireballs, and other phenomena of diversified character, which are always attractive subjects for observers. Though occurrences of this nature are to a certain extent erratic, there are many others, regulated by conditions which are now so well understood that the times of their apparition may be correctly assigned, and it is chiefly to these we wish to direct attention.

Occultations.—The temporary hiding of bright stars by the moon affords extremely interesting views for small telescopes. During 1887 there will be several occultations of this class that may be well observed. The first magnitude star, Aldebaran, or Alpha Tauri, will be occulted on no less than four occasions, viz., Jan. 7, March 2, July 17, and October 7, and the times are specified in another part of this Almanack. On October 13 the bright star, Regulus, or Alpha Leonis, will be similarly obscured, and other dates furnish analogous phenomena in reference to minor stars. A telescope is requisite in witnessing them, and the observer will probably be surprised at the suddenness with which the stars disappear on coming up to the Moon's limb. In the case of bright stars they may be traced with the naked eye until close to the margin of our satellite, when, however, they become overpowered by the glare, and a glass must be brought into use in order to observe the actual disappearances:—

Planets.—Mercury may be observed under favourable circumstances at the end of February and during the first week in March. The planet will be shining brighter than a star of the first magnitude, and twinkling perceptibly amid the vapours circulating near the horizon. The intending observer should look towards the western horizon about an hour or more after sunset, and there is every probability he may succeed in detecting this object. At the end of June Mercury again emerges into view as an evening star. For a week or so at the middle of August, and again at the beginning of December, the

planet will be conspicuous near the eastern horizon in the mornings about an hour or so preceding sunrise.

Venus will become a resplendent object in the summer months as an evening star, and in the autumn and winter months will be equally brilliant in the morning sky. This planet arrives at greatest E. elongation on July 13, and at greatest W. elongation on December 2; and on August 16 and October 28 attains a very high degree of brilliancy. During the first half of the year Venus will present a gibbous phase, but in July and the four succeeding months will be crescented in varying degree, according as her position with respect to the Sun changes. On September 21 this planet comes to inferior conjunction with sun.

Mars will appear in the morning sky during the later months of the year, but he is not thoroughly well placed at any time. The planet will be a somewhat diminutive object in a telescope, as his apparent diameter is less than 8 seconds. On August 28 Mars and Saturn will be close together, the distance separating them being less than one degree. The study of areographic features must be left to the early months of 1888.

Jupiter will be a fine object during the first half of the year, but his declination being some 11 degrees south of the equator, observations of his surface cannot be continued with so much effect as during the few previous years. This planet arrives at opposition to the sun on April 21, and will be in conjunction with the sun on November 9. He will be very near Mercury at the end of November and beginning of December. Numerous changes occur on the large disc of this planet. They are probably of atmospheric character, though some of the markings distinguished show a striking degree of permanency. The great red spot, which became well visible in July, 1878, is still to be seen, and there are brilliant white spots involved with the equatorial belts which are well worthy of study. The observer will also find agreeable entertainment in the phenomena attending the revolution of the four satellites. The position of the planet is in Libra.

Saturn comes to conjunction with the sun on January 9, and will be a conspicuous object in Gemini during the first few months of the year. The luminous rings may be viewed under most favourable conditions, though they are not so widely open as during the few preceding oppositions. Early in January the planet's diameter reaches 18·6 seconds. In the summer months he will be practically invisible, but emerges from the sun's rays in September, and during the last quarter will be in good aspect, chiefly as a morning star in Cancer.

Uranus may be observed during the first half of the year. His position is in Virgo, about 3 degrees S. of the equator, and on March 31 he will be in opposition with the sun. This planet is visible to the naked eye on a dark night as a faint star, and in a telescope his small disc of 4 secs. diameter can be well perceived. On Nov. 24 he will be only 1 degree S. of Venus.

Neptune, the minute telescopic planet, must be looked for, if at all, in the autumnal months, as he reaches opposition to the sun on November 21.

It is a fact worthy of special comment that all the major planets of our system will be visible in the morning sky at the early part of December. An observer who surveys the firmament before sunrise at this period will find it very rich in bright stars and planets. It is only at long intervals that all the leading planets are thus presented to view at the same time.

Shooting Stars.—These phenomena should be expected on the following dates, when it is most essential that careful observations be secured. Though no conspicuous displays may take place in regard to the November showers, it is necessary to be prepared for such an event:—Jan. 2, April 19–20, July 27–30, August 9–11, Oct. 18 19, Nov. 13–14, Nov. 26 27, and Dec. 9 12.

Large Comets.

The following is a table of some of the largest comets observed during the present century:—

Year.	Discoverer.	Perihelion Passage.		Long. of Perihelion.		Longitude of Node.		Inclination.		Perihelion Distance.	Motion.	Computer.
		S.	H.	°	′	°	′	°	′			
1807	Parisi	Sept. 18	18	270	55	266	47	63	10	0·6462	D	Bessel.
1811, I.	Flaugergues	Sept. 12	7	75	1	140	25	73	2	1·0354	R	Argelander.
1819, II.	Tralles	June 27	17	287	5	273	42	80	44	0·3410	D	Tralles.
1823	In Switzerland	Dec. 9	10	274	34	303	3	76	11	0·2265	R	Encke.
1825, IV.	Pons	Dec. 10	17	318	47	215	43	33	33	1·2408	R	Hansen.
1840, IV.	Bremiker	Nov. 13	16	22	32	248	56	57	57	0·4808	D	Götze.
1843, I.	Several observers	Feb. 27	9	278	39	1	12	35	41	0·0053	R	Hubbard.
1845, III.	De Vico	June 5	16	262	2	337	48	48	41	0·4016	R	D'Arrest.
1858, VI.	Donati	Sept. 29	23	36	13	165	19	63	1	0·5784	R	v. Asten.
1860, III.	Several observers	June 16	2	161	32	84	40	79	18	0·2929	D	Moesta.
1861, I.	Thatcher	June 3	8	243	22	29	55	79	45	0·9207	D	Oppolzer.
1861, II.	Tebbutt	June 11	12	249	4	278	58	85	26	0·8223	D	Seeling.
1862, III.	Swift	Aug. 22	22	344	41	137	26	66	25	0·9626	R	Oppolzer.
1865, I.	Moesta	Jan. 14	7	141	15	253	3	87	32	0·0260	R	Tebbutt.
1867, I.	Coggia	Jan. 19	20	75	52	78	35	18	13	1·5725	D	Searle.
1874, III.	Coggia	July 8	20	271	7	118	45	66	21	0·6758	D	Geelmuyden.
1880, I.	Several observers	Jan. 27	11	73	34	355	54	36	58	0·0060	R	Meyer.
1881, III.	Tebbutt	June 16	11	265	13	270	58	63	26	0·7345	D	Dunér.
1881, IV.	Schäberle	Aug. 22	8	334	55	97	3	39	46	0·6336	R	Stechert.
1882, II.	Several observers	Sept. 17	6	276	25	346	1	38	0	0·0077	R	Kreutz.

This branch of astronomical inquiry has made considerable advances during the last quarter of a century. The great meteoric storm of November 13, 1866, aroused general attention, and the result of investigation has shown that these phenomena are probably allied to comets, being, in fact, minute planetary bodies revolving in streams of countless atoms around the sun. The elements of some of their best-determined orbits have been found to absolutely coincide with certain periodic comets, and the name of "cometoids" is occasionally, and no doubt properly, applied to those shooting stars which, it is fair to assume, have a definite cometary origin. The appearance of numbers of these bodies in regular showers is well explained on the theory that the earth, during her orbital revolution, intersects cometary orbits (as proved in the case of the *Lyrids*, *Perseids*, *Leonids*, and *Andromedes*); and these orbits are more or less replete with disintegrated and dispersed cometic materials, which, entering our atmosphere with great velocity, are rendered combustible as the effects of concussion. They may either be gaseous, stony, or metallic in their constitution; in any case they are presented to the eye as luminous objects in rapid motion, and are immediately consumed and frittered into harmless dust, which slowly and imperceptibly subsides upon the earth's surface. Only in exceptional cases, where these bodies are of large size and formed of hard compact materials, can they penetrate the dense under-layers of our atmosphere and (still retaining much of their native condition) fall bodily upon the surface of the earth.

Every shower of meteors has a *radiant point*—in other words, a centre whence the individual flights are successively directed. If the apparent paths are accurately observed and projected on a celestial globe, it will be found that they converge (like the spokes of a wheel) upon a central point. This marks the focus of the shower, and as there are many of these radiant points in action on the same night, it is difficult to ascertain them with great precision, for an attentive and prolonged vigil will reveal shooting stars having every conceivable direction of motion athwart the firmament. Several hundreds of well-marked showers have now been ascertained as the result of assiduous observation, but the extended *durations* of many of these are difficult to reconcile with theory. Amongst English astronomers we owe much in the elucidation of these phenomena to the labours of Prof. Herschel, Lieut.-Col. Tupman, Messrs. Greg, Glaisher, Denning, and others.

Annexed is a table of 40 Radiant points which embrace many of the principal showers visible during the year:—

No.	Epoch.	Radiant pt. R.A. Dec.	Name of Meteor Shower.	Notes.	Observer or Authority.
		° °			
1	January 2—3	232+49	*Quadrantids*	Rich shower, 9° NNW. β Boötis	Greg & Herschel.
2	January 18—28 ..	233+31	*θ Coronids*	Observed in 1868 by Zezioli.	S. & Zezioli.
3	February 20.....	181+34	*Coma Berenicids* .	Also in January and March.	Denning.
4	February—March	177+13	*β Leonids*.....	Continued in April (Corder).	Heis.
5	March 7.....	244+15	*γ Herculids*.....	11 meteors per hour in 1869.	Tupman.
6	March—April....	233+11	*α Serpentids*	Also in January—February.	Corder.
7	April	255+38	*π Herculids*.....	Visible also in July—Aug...	S. & Zezioli.
8	April 9—12	249+51	*τ Draconids*.....	Another shower, 184°+59°..	Denning.
9	April 19—20.....	275+34	*Lyrids*	269°+33° (D.). Comet I. 1861	Greg & Herschel.
10	April—May.....	227— 5	*δ Lybrids*.....	Seen also in Jan. & Feb. ..	Greg & Herschel.
11	April 29—May 6..	326— 2	*α Aquariuds*	Obs. in 1886 at 337°. 2° (D.)	Tupman.
12	May	232+27	*α Coronids*	Obs. in 1885, meteors small.	Denning.
13	May—June	262+64	*ζ Draconids*.....	Visible also in other months.	Denning.
14	May 29—June 4..	333+27	*η Pegasids*	Frequently seen in July....	Denning.
15	June 26—July 6..	294+39	*δ Cygnids*.....	Obs. in 1886, meteors slow..	Denning.
16	July	258—20	*θ Ophinchids*	254°—21° Ap. 30, May 7 '86 (D.)	Neumayer.
17	July	11+48	*α Cassiopeids*	Meteors bright with streaks.	Denning.
18	July 23-25 -Aug. 4	48+43	*α—β Perseids*	Active showers in '84 & '86.	Denning.
19	July 27	7+32	*π Andromedes*....	7 meteors per hour in 1870..	Tupman.
20	July 27 -29	341—13	*δ Aquariuds*.....	Shower of 63 meteors in 1879	Denning.
21	July 27—Aug. 11..	291+51	*θ Cygnids*.....	Well observed in 1885 86....	Denning.
22	July 30, August 11	350+51	*λ Andromedes*....	345°+50° Aug. (Weiss)	Denning.
23	August 8—23	74+63	*c Comelids*	159 meteors. In autumn also	Heis.
24	August 9—11	43+56	*Perseids*	Rich shower, Comet III. '62	Greg & Herschel.
25	August 21—25....	291+60	*o Draconids*	Shower of 56 meteors in 1879	Denning.
26	August 21, Sept. 21	62+37	*ε Perseids*	Meteors swift with streaks	Denning.
27	Aug.—Sept.—Oct.	292+70	*δ Draconids*	Well observed in 1886	Heis & Denning.
28	Sept. 15—Oct. 2 ..	73+41	*α Aurigids*	Seen in 1877, '79, '84 & '86..	Denning.
29	Sept. 21—Oct. 5..	31+18	*α Arietids*	Obs. '79 & '85. Also in Aug.	Denning.
30	October 17—20 ..	90+15	*Orionids*	A rich annual display	A. S. Herschel.
31	October	29+ 8	*ξ Arietids*.....	Well seen in 1877 79.....	Corder.
32	Oct.—Nov.	108+23	*δ Geminids*	Meteors swift with streaks..	G. & H., & others.
33	November 2—3 ..	55+ 9	*ε Taurids*.....	Shower of bright meteors '86	Denning.
34	November 13—14	149+23	*Leonids*.....	Max. 1866. Comet I. 1866 ..	A. S. Herschel.
35	November 13 28	155+40	*Leo Minorids*....	Well observed in 1876 & 1885	Denning.
36	November 20—28	63+22	*ε Taurids*.....	Also on September 21—22 ..	Denning.
37	November 27	25+43	*Andromedes*.....	Max. '72 & '85. Biela's comet	A. S. Herschel.
38	December 5—7 ..	46+55	*η Perseids*	At 42°+55° Oct. 6-16 '85 (D.)	Backhouse.
39	December 7—10..	117+32	*α Geminids*	Shower of 21 meteors in 1885	Denning.
40	December 9—12..	107+33	*Geminids*.....	A rich annual display.....	Greg & Herschel.

The following is a general catalogue of the elements of recent cometary orbits. We have confined the table to comets which have appeared since 1850. In addition to the principal elements, the dates of discovery and names of discoverers are given:—

Year and Number of Comet.	Perihelion Passage. Greenwich Mean Time.	Longitude of Perihelion.	Longitude of Ascending Node.	Inclination.	Perihelion Distance.	Direction.	Computer.	Date of Discovery.	Discoverer.
	h.	° ′	° ′	° ′					
1850, I.	July 23, 13	273 25	92 53	68 11	1·0814	D	Carrington	1850, May 1	Peterson.
1850, II.	Oct. 19, 8	89 20	206 0	40 6	0·5647	D	Reslhüber	1850, Aug. 29	G. P. Bond.
1851, I.	April 1, 22	49 42	209 31	11 22	1·6999	D	Möller	1850, Nov. 28	Challis.
1851, II.	July 9, 3	322 56	148 25	13 55	1·1733	D	Schulze	1851, June 27	D'Arrest.
1851, III.	Aug. 26, 5	310 58	223 40	38 9	0·9843	D	Brorsen	1851, Aug. 1	Brorsen.
1851, IV.	Sep. 30, 19	338 46	44 21	73 59	0·1420	D	Klinkerfues	1851, Oct. 22	Brorsen.
1852, I.	Mar. 14, 18	157 51	334 23	13 7	0·3374	D	Encke	1852, Jan. 9	Hind.
1852, II.	April 19, 15	278 42	317 29	49 11	0·9129	R	Hartwig	1852, May 15	Chacornac.
1852, III.	Sep. 22, 23	109 8	245 51	12 33	0·8606	D	Hubbard	1852, Aug. 25	Secchi.
1852, IV.	Oct. 12, 15	43 12	346 13	40 58	1·2510	D	Marth	1852, June 27	Westphal.
1853, I.	Feb. 24, 0	153 44	69 34	20 13	1·0919	R	Hartwig	1853, Mar. 6	Secchi.
1853, II.	May 9, 20	201 45	40 58	57 49	0·9087	R	Rümker	1853, April 4	Schweitzer.
1853, III.	Sep. 1, 17	310 58	140 31	61 30	0·3067	D	D'Arrest	1853, June 10	Klinkerfues.
1853, IV.	Oct. 16, 14	302 7	220 4	61 1	0·1725	R	Bruhns	1853, Sep. 11	Bruhns.
1854, I.	Jan. 2, 17	56 39	227 1	66 1	2·0456	R	Klinkerfues	1853, Nov. 25	Van Arsdale.
1854, II.	Mar. 24, 0	213 49	315 27	82 33	0·2771	R	Mathieu	1854, Mar. 24	Many Obs.
1854, III.	June 22, 2	272 58	347 48	71 8	0·6475	R	Bruhns	1854, June 4	Klinkerfues.
1854, IV.	Oct. 27, 9	94 20	324 30	40 59	0·8001	D	Bruhns	1854, Sep. 11	Klinkerfues.
1854, V.	Dec. 15, 17	165 9	238 8	14 9	1·3575	D	Adam	1854, Dec. 24	Colla.
1855, I.	Feb. 5, 1	226 38	189 44	51 24	2·1935	R	Thiele	1855, April 11	Schweitzer.
1855, II.	May 30, 5	237 36	260 15	23 7	0·5678	R	Donati	1855, June 3	Donati.
1855, III.	July 1, 5	157 53	334 26	13 8	0·3371	D	Encke	1855, July 13	Maclear.
1855, IV.	Nov. 25, 9	86 2	51 35	10 11	1·2323	R	Hoek	1855, Nov. 12	Bruhns.
1857, I.	Mar. 21, 8	74 49	313 12	87 57	0·7721	D	Pape	1857, Feb. 22	D'Arrest.
1857, II.	Mar. 28, 16	115 46	101 45	29 49	0·6206	D	Bruhns	1857, Mar. 18	Bruhns.
1857, III.	July 17, 23	249 37	23 40	58 59	0·3675	R	Pape	1857, June 22	Klinkerfues.
1857, IV.	Aug. 24, 0	21 47	200 49	32 46	0·7468	D	Möller	1857, July 25	C. H. Peters.
1857, V.	Sep. 30, 19	250 21	14 46	56 18	0·5651	R	Bruhns	1857, Aug. 20	Klinkerfues.
1857, VI.	Nov. 19, 2	44 13	139 19	37 49	1·0090	R	Auwers	1857, Nov. 10	Donati.
1857, VII.	Nov. 28, 20	323 3	148 27	13 56	1·1696	D	Schulze	1857, Dec. 5	Maclear.
1858, I.	Feb. 23, 8	115 29	268 54	54 32	1·0274	D	Bruhns	1858, Jan. 4	Tuttle.
1858, II.	May 2, 1	275 40	113 31	10 48	0·7688	D	Hänsel	1858, Mar. 8	Winnecke.
1858, III.	May 2, 8	195 59	170 43	23 0	1·2097	D	Watson	1858, May 2	Tuttle.
1858, IV.	June 5, 4	226 6	324 21	80 28	0·5462	R	Bruhns	1858, May 21	Bruhns.
1858, V.	Sep. 13, 22	49 52	209 40	11 22	1·6948	D	Möller	1858, Sep. 8	Bruhns.
1858, VI.	Sep. 29, 23	36 13	165 19	63 2	0·5785	R	Hill	1858, June 2	Donati.
1858, VII.	Oct. 12, 19	4 13	159 45	21 16	1·4270	R	Weiss	1858, Sep. 5	Tuttle.
1858, VIII.	Oct. 18, 9	157 57	334 29	13 4	0·3407	D	Encke	1858, Aug. 7	Förster.
1859,	May 29, 5	75 21	357 21	83 32	0·2010	R	Hertsprung	1859, April 2	Tempel.
1860, I.	Feb. 16, 17	173 45	324 3	79 35	1·1973	D	Liais	1860, Feb. 26	Liais.
1860, II.	Mar. 5, 17	50 16	8 56	48 13	1·3083	D	Seeling	1860, April 17	Rümker.
1860, III.	June 16, 1	161 32	84 41	79 19	0·2929	D	Auwers	1860, June 19	Many Obs.
1860, IV.	Sep. 28, 7	111 59	104 14	28 14	0·9537	R	Valz	1860, Oct. 23	Tempel.
1861, I.	June 3, 10	243 22	29 56	79 46	0·9207	D	Oppolzer	1861, April 4	Thatcher.
1861, II.	June 11, 12	249 5	278 59	85 26	0·8225	D	Kreutz	1861, May 13	Tebbutt.
1861, III.	Dec. 7, 3	173 30	145 6	41 57	0·8391	R	Pape	1861, Dec. 28	Tuttle.
1862, I.	Feb. 6, 4	158 0	334 31	13 5	0·3399	D	Encke	1861, Sep. 28	Förster.
1862, II.	June 22, 1	299 20	326 33	7 54	0·9813	R	Seeling	1862, July 1	Valz.
1862, III.	Aug. 22, 22	344 41	137 26	66 25	0·9626	R	Oppolzer	1862, July 15	Swift.
1862, IV.	Dec. 28, 4	125 11	355 46	42 29	0·8032	R	Krahl	1862, Nov. 30	Bruhns.
1863, I.	Feb. 3, 12	191 23	116 56	85 22	0·7948	D	Engelmann	1862, Nov. 28	Respighi.
1863, II.	April 4, 22	247 15	251 16	67 22	1·0682	R	Raschkoff	1863, April 11	Klinkerfues.
1863, III.	April 20, 21	305 31	249 59	85 29	0·6284	D	Karlinski	1863, April 12	Respighi.
1863, IV.	Nov. 9, 12	94 43	97 29	78 5	0·7066	D	Oppolzer	1863, Nov. 4	Tempel.
1863, V.	Dec. 27, 18	60 24	304 43	64 29	0·7715	D	Valentiner	1863, Dec. 28	Respighi.
1863, VI.	Dec. 29, 4	183 8	105 2	83 19	1·3131	D	Rosén	1863, Oct. 9	Bäcker.
1864, I.	July 27, 21	190 10	175 11	44 56	0·6140	R	Celoria	1864, Sep. 9	Donati.
1864, II.	Aug. 15, 14	304 12	95 15	1 52	0·9093	R	Kowalczyk	1864, July 4	Tempel.
1864, III.	Oct. 11, 11	159 18	31 45	70 18	0·9311	R	V. Asten	1864, July 23	Donati.
1864, IV.	Dec. 22, 11	321 43	203 13	48 52	0·7709	D	Tietjen	1864, Dec. 15	Bäcker.
1864, V.	Dec. 27, 18	162 22	340 53	17 7	1·1145	R	Engelmann	1864, Dec. 30	Bruhns.
1865, I.	Jan. 14, 8	141 16	253 3	87 32	0·0260	R	Tebbutt	1865, Jan. 18	Moësta.
1865, II.	May 27, 23	158 8	334 37	13 4	0·3410	D	V. Asten	1865, Jan. 25	D'Arrest.
1866, I.	Jan. 11, 3	60 28	231 26	17 18	0·9765	R	Oppolzer	1865, Dec. 19	Tempel.
1866, II.	Feb. 14, 0	50 0	209 45	11 22	1·6822	D	Möller	1865, Aug. 22	Thiele.

Year and Number of Comet.	Perihelion Passage. Greenwich Mean Time.	Longitude of Perihelion.	Longitude of Ascending Node.	Inclination.	Perihelion Distance.	Direction.	Computer.	Date of Discovery.	Discoverer.
	h.	° ′	° ′	° ′					
1867, I.	Jan. 19, 21	75 52	78 36	18 13	1·5725	D	Searle	1867, Jan. 22	Coggia.
1867, II.	May 23, 22	236 9	101 10	6 25	1·5636	D	Sandberg	1867, April 3	Tempel.
1867, III.	Nov. 6, 23	213 36	64 59	96 34	0·3304	R	Oppolzer	1867, Sep. 26	Bäcker.
1868, I.	April 17, 10	116 3	101 14	29 22	0·5970	D	Schulze	1868, April 11	Schmidt.
1868, II.	June 25, 23	287 8	53 40	48 12	0·5824	R	Plummer	1868, June 13	Winnecke.
1868, III.	Sep. 14, 15	158 11	334 32	13 7	0·3336	D	V. Asten	1868, July 17	Winnecke.
1869, I.	June 29, 23	275 55	113 33	10 48	0·7815	D	Oppolzer	1869, April 9	Winnecke.
1869, II.	Oct. 9, 20	139 43	311 30	111 40	1·2307	R	Doberck	1869, Oct. 11	Tempel.
1869, III.	Nov. 18, 19	42 58	296 44	5 24	1·0632	D	Schulhof	1869, Nov. 27	Tempel.
1870, I.	July 14, 2	303 32	141 45	58 12	1·0087	R	Seydler	1870, May 29	Tempel & Winnecke.
1870, II.	Sep. 2, 5	7 53	12 56	99 21	1·8167	D	Gerst	1870, Aug. 28	Coggia.
1870, III.	Sep. 22, 17	318 41	146 25	15 39	1·2802	D	Leveau	1870, Aug. 31	Winnecke.
1870, IV.	Dec. 19, 21	4 9	94 45	32 44	0·3892	R	Schulhof	1870, Nov. 23	Winnecke.
1871, I.	June 10, 14	141 50	279 19	87 36	0·6543	D	Holetschek	1871, April 7	Winnecke.
1871, II.	July 27, 1	115 34	211 54	78 1	1·0315	R	Cramer	1871, June 14	Tempel.
1871, III.	Nov. 30, 11	116 5	269 18	54 17	1·0301	D	Tichler	1871, Oct. 12	Borrelly.
1871, IV.	Dec. 20, 9	264 13	147 6	81 40	0·6914	R	Lindhagen	1871, Nov. 3	Tempel.
1871, V.	Dec. 28, 20	158 13	334 34	13 7	0·3330	D	V. Asten	1871, Sep. 9	Winnecke.
1873, I.	May 9, 15	237 58	78 43	9 46	1·7728	D	Gautier	1873, April 3	Stephan.
1873, II.	June 25, 9	306 10	120 54	12 43	1·3445	D	Plummer	1873, July 3	Tempel.
1873, III.	July 18, 12	50 5	209 41	11 22	1·6328	D	Möller	1873, Sep. 3	Stephan.
1873, IV.	Sep. 10, 19	36 48	230 35	84 1	0·7941	R	Gautier	1873, Aug. 20	Borrelly.
1873, V.	Oct. 1, 18	302 58	176 43	58 31	0·3849	R	Weiss	1873, Aug. 23	Henry.
1873, VI.	Oct. 10, 11	116 6	101 16	29 23	0·5935	D	Plummer	1873, Aug. 31	Stephan.
1873, VII.	Dec. 3, 3	85 30	248 37	26 29	0·7754	D	Weiss	1873, Nov. 10	Coggia.
1874, I.	Mar. 9, 22	300 36	31 31	58 17	0·0439	D	Schulhof	1874, Feb. 20	Winnecke.
1874, II.	Mar. 13, 23	302 22	274 7	31 35	0·8857	R	Wenzel	1874, April 11	Winnecke.
1874, III.	July 8, 21	271 6	118 44	66 21	0·6758	D	Hepperger	1874, April 17	Coggia.
1874, IV.	July 17, 17	5 27	215 51	34 8	1·6881	D	Holetschek	1874, Aug. 19	Coggia.
1874, V.	Aug. 26, 20	344 9	251 29	41 51	0·9827	D	Gruss	1874, July 25	Borrelly.
1874, VI.	Oct. 18, 23	265 41	281 58	80 47	0·5083	R	Holetschek	1874, Dec. 6	Borrelly.
1875, I.	Mar. 12, 3	276 38	111 29	11 17	0·8289	D	Oppolzer	1875, Feb. 1	Borrelly.
1875, II.	April 13, 3	158 22	334 41	13 7	0·3329	D	V. Asten	1875, Jan. 26	Holden & Tuttle.
1877, I.	Jan. 19, 4	200 5	187 15	27 5	0·8074	R	Thraen	1877, Feb. 8	Borrelly.
1877, II.	April 17, 16	253 29	316 37	58 51	0·9499	R	Plath	1877, April 5	Winnecke.
1877, III.	April 26, 20	102 52	346 4	77 10	1·0090	D	Zelbe	1877, April 11	Swift.
1877, IV.	May 10, 8	319 7	146 7	15 43	1·3180	D	Leveau	1877, July 9	Tempel & Coggia.
1877, V.	June 27, 2	81 2	184 17	64 15	1·1071	R	Gruss	1877, Oct. 2	Tempel.
1877, VI.	Sep. 11, 10	107 38	250 59	77 42	1·5768	R	Plummer	1877, Sep. 13	Coggia.
1878, I.	July 20, 17	279 50	102 16	78 11	1·3919	D	Büttner	1878, July 7	Swift.
1878, II.	July 26, 3	158 20	334 39	13 7	0·3329	D	V. Asten	1878, Aug. 3	Tebbutt.
1878, III.	Sep. 7, 6	306 8	121 1	12 46	1·3397	D	Schulhof	1878, July 19	Tempel.
1879, I.	Mar. 30, 2	116 14	101 18	29 23	0·5899	D	Schulze	1879, Jan. 14	Tempel.
1879, II.	April 27, 10	42 1	45 46	72 58	0·8966	R	Kremser	1879, June 16	Swift.
1879, III.	May 10, 22	238 12	78 46	9 47	1·7694	D	Gautier	1879, April 24	Tempel.
1879, IV.	Aug. 24, 6	308 12	32 22	72 15	0·9913	R	Hartwig	1879, Aug. 24	Hartwig.
1879, V.	Oct. 4, 15	202 38	87 11	77 8	0·9897	D	Palisa	1879, Aug. 21	Palisa.
1880, I.	Jan. 27, 11	278 23	356 17	36 52	0·0060	R	W. Meyer	1880, Feb. 4	Gould.
1880, II.	July 1, 18	112 3	257 15	56 56	1·8143	R	J. Mayer	1880, April 6	Schäberle.
1880, III.	Sep. 6, 23	82 12	45 19	38 6	0·3546	D	Molien	1880, Sep. 29	Hartwig.
1880, IV.	Nov. 8, 0	43 5	296 51	5 23	1·0671	D	Schulhof	1880, Oct. 10	Swift.
1880, V.	Nov. 9, 10	261 4	249 23	60 42	0·6596	D	Bigourdan	1880, Dec. 16	Pechule.
1881, I.	Jan. 22, 16	50 50	209 36	11 20	1·7382	D	Möller	1880, Aug. 2	Common.
1881, II.	May 20, 11	300 12	126 24	77 58	0·5912	D	Gruss	1881, April 30	Swift.
1881, III.	June 16, 11	265 13	270 58	63 26	0·7345	D	Bossert	1881, May 22	Tebbutt.
1881, IV.	Aug. 22, 8	334 55	97 3	39 46	0·6336	R	Stechert	1881, July 14	Schäberle.
1881, V.	Sep. 13, 11	18 36	65 52	6 50	0·7259	R	Plummer	1881, Oct. 4	Denning.
1881, VI.	Sep. 14, 9	267 52	274 10	67 11	0·4492	R	Millosevich	1881, Sep. 17	Barnard.
1881, VII.	Nov. 15, 2	158 30	334 34	12 53	0·3433	D	Backlund	1881, Aug. 20	Winnecke & Hartwig.
1881, VIII.	Nov. 19, 14	63 31	181 18	35 10	1·9262	R	Bigourdan	1881, Nov. 16	Swift.
1882, I.	June 10, 13	53 56	204 56	73 49	0·0608	D	Parson	1882, Mar. 17	Wells.
1882, II.	Sep. 17, 6	276 25	346 1	38 0	0·0077	R	Kreutz	1882, Sep. 3	Several Obs.
1882, III.	Nov. 13, 0	354 48	249 7	83 51	0·9554	D	Woloncewicz	1882, Sep. 13	Barnard.
1883, I.	Feb. 18, 23	29 3	278 8	78 3	0·7600	D	Graham	1883, Feb. 23	Brooks.
1883, II.	Dec. 25, 7	125 46	264 25	65 1	0·3097	R	Oppenheim	1884, Jan. 7	Ross.

Year and Number of Comet.	Perihelion Passage. Greenwich Mean Time.	Longitude of Perihelion.	Longitude of Ascending Node.	Inclination.	Perihelion Distance.	Direction.	Computer.	Date of Discovery.	Discoverer
	h.	° ′	° ′	° ′					
1884, I.	Jan. 25, 17	93 21	254 9	74 3	0·7757	D	Schulhof	1884, Sep. 1	Brooks.
1884, II.	Aug. 16, 11	306 12	5 9	5 28	1·2794	D	Egbert	1884, July 16	Barnard.
1884, III.	Nov. 17, 18	19 3	206 22	25 15	1·5719	D	Krueger	1884, Sep. 17	Wolf.
1885, I.	March	153 33	334 37	12 54	....	D	Buckland	1884, Dec. 13	Tempel.
1885, II.	Aug. 10, 2	246 58	204 40	59 28	....		Lamp	1885, Aug. 31	Brooks.
1885, III.	Sep. 11, 4	116 29	269 42	54 20	....	D	Rahts	1885, Aug. 8	Perrotin.
1885, IV.	Sep. 25, 4	293 13	93 30	75 33	2·2951	..	Holetschek	1885, July 9	Barnard.
1885, V.	Nov. 24, 19	296 39	262 2	42 25	1·0718	..	Oppenheim	1885, Dec. 26	Brooks.
1886, I.	April 5, 13	163 10	36 20	82 11	0·6368	..	Oppenheim	1885, Dec. 1	Fabry.
1886, II.	May 3, 5	188 2	68 20	84 20	0·4779	..	Oppenheim	1885, Dec. 3	Barnard.
1886, III.	May 4, 10	325 57	287 36	100 3	0·8418	..	Oppenheim	1886, May 1	Brooks.
1886, IV.	June 6, 20	228 56	52 6	13 24	1·3596	..	Oppenheim	1886, May 22	Brooks.
1886, V.	June 7, 11	33 53	192 48	87 45	0·2714	..	Oppenheim	1886, April 27	Brooks.
1886, VI.	.....	276 4	101 56	14 17	....	D	Kreuger	1886, Aug. 20	.....
1886, VII.	Nov. 21, 0	352 51	51 26	3 19	1·1445	..	Boss	1886, Sep. 26	Finlay.
1886, VIII.	Dec. 16, 11	223 52	137 20	101 47	0·6604	..	Oppenheim	1886, Oct. 5	Barnard.

Periodical Comets.

The following is a table of those periodical comets which have been well observed during at least two returns to perihelion, and are fully recognized as belonging to our system :—

Comet's Name.	Period of Revolution.	Epoch of Perihelion Passage.	Longitude of Perihelion	Longitude of Ascending Node.	Inclination.	Perihelion Distance. Earth = 1.	Motion.
	Years.	h.	° ′	° ′	° ′		
Encke	3·310	1881, November 15 7	158 30	334 34	12 53	0·3433	D
Tempel (1873).....	5·209	1883, November 20 4	306 7	121 2	12 45	1·3447	D
Swift.....	5·446	1880, November 8 0	43 5	296 52	5 23	1·0670	D
Brorsen.....	5·462	1879, March 30 2	116 15	101 19	29 23	0·5898	D
Pons-Winnecke.....	5·730	1880, December 4 8	276 43	111 31	11 17	0·8306	D
Tempel (1867).....	5·582	1879, May 7 0	238 11	78 46	9 47	1·7694	D
Biela [1]	6·587	1852, September 23 17	109 5	245 50	12 33	0·8602	D
Biela [2]	6·629	1852, September 22 23	108 58	245 58	12 34	0·8606	D
D'Arrest	6·686	1884, June 13 14	319 11	146 7	15 42	1·3264	D
Faye	7·566	1881, January 22 16	50 49	209 35	11 20	1·7381	D
Tuttle	13·811	1871, November 30 22	116 5	269 17	54 17	1·0301	D
Pons-Brooks	71·480	1884, January 25 17	93 21	254 9	74 3	0·7757	D
Halley	76·370	1835, November 15 0	304 32	55 10	17 45	0·5889	R

In addition to these the paths of many other comets have exhibited decided evidences of ellipticity. Some of these will doubtless be re-observed, and their orbits and periods more exactly ascertained during future returns to perihelion. The following list comprises some of the chief instances of such periodical comets as are awaiting confirmation. There are many others, especially of longer period, and many in reference to which great uncertainty still prevails. Those in the table are arranged according to the duration of their revolutions.

Year.	Discoverer.	Period.	Year.	Discoverer.	Period.
1819	Blanpain	4¾ years.	1783	Pigott	10 years.
1766	Buckhardt	5 ,,	1846	Peters	13 ,,
1743	Clausen.....	5½ ,,	1866	Tempel	33¼ ,,
1770	Lexell	5½ ,,	1867	Stephan	33½ ,,
1844	De Vico.....	5½ ,,	1852	Westphal.....	67¾ ,,
1884	Wolf	6½ ,,	1846	De Vico.....	73¼ ,,
1884	Barnard	6½ ,,	1815	Olbers	74 ,,
1881	Denning	9 ,,	1847	Brorsen.....	75 ,,

The shortest period of any known comet is that of Encke, 3½ years. The comet of 1744, which exhibited seven tails, is computed to have a period of no less than 122,683 years, while that of 1844 II. is assumed to revolve in 102,052 years. The great comets of 1680, 1843 I., 1880 I., and 1882 II. were at one time thought to be returns of the same body, in consequence of some orbital resemblances and their marvellously close approaches to the sun when passing their perihelia.

MEDICAL.—M. Pasteur, in a recent report upon the operations he had performed on persons bitten by rabid animals, stated that out of 1,009 French cases, three had died; of 182 Russians, 11, eight of whom had been bitten by wolves; Roumanians, 20, one; of 445 of mixed nationalities, none whatever. The average of deaths, therefore, in all, was rather less than 1 per cent.

DEPOSITION OF GOLD AND SILVER AMALGAM.—A new method of depositing gold and silver, or rather the revival of a lost art, for the secret was well known and practised by mediæval workers, has been re-discovered by Mr. Pratt and perfected by Mr. Maffey, F.R.S., of Johnson, Maffey, & Co. The process consists of pouring a solution of gold on glass, similar to that of coating a negative, when the gilding adheres to the prepared surface; a solution of silver is then poured over the gold, and the two metals form an amalgam impervious to damp, or the effects of oxidation or decay, as is the case when gilding is done by the old adhesive leaf process, in which organic matter is employed. The gold being placed on the underside of the glass is effectually protected against external injury, and is practically as indestructible as the glass itself. The cost is much the same as ordinary gilding, and Mr. Maffey hopes to restore the gold and silver decorative business to this country, as at present it is almost exclusively in the hands of the German workers.

AGRICULTURE.—The decadence of the potato in England ever since the disease first made its appearance in 1845 has been most marked, and the minds of agriculturists have been exercised with a view of devising a remedy. The Earl of Cathcart has so far been the first to have achieved success in conjunction with Messrs. Sutton & Co. The method adopted is that of cross-fertilization of the tubers by crossing the best-known varieties of the cultivated hardy sorts with the pollen of wild plants. The result of the experiments has so far been highly satisfactory during the past year, and if the success thus achieved be continued the potato will no doubt again come into universal favour.

EPIDEMICS.—In tracing the causation of an outbreak of scarlatina which occurred in London, Mr. W. H. Power of the Local Government Board found that the disease emanated from the milk of certain cows which were affected with a skin disease, which showed itself in the region of the teats and udders. It is well known that the woolsorter's disease is caused by the same germ that brings on splenitic fever in cattle, whilst glanders can be transferred from horses to human beings. The direct communication of scarlatina to human beings from the cow opens a much wider range in the communication of what could be made a preventible disease, and the Government have engaged Dr. Klein to make further investigations. As a set-off to these startling facts, Sir Joseph Fayrer stated that in the case of cholera, the theory that it was a communicable disease was now exploded, and that the Indian Government had discontinued all quarantine restrictions, and relied solely on sanitary measures such as care in dietary, ventilation, and the avoidance of all extremes of heat, cold, or excessive exertion.

SMELTING. — Professor Wrighton and Dr. Munro have succeeded in utilizing the hitherto waste deposit of basic cinder, as it has been found to contain from 16 to 19 per cent. of phosphoric acid in combination with lime and other bases, which form a valuable manure for swedes, turnips, and grass. This hitherto useless product is the exhausted material of the converters used in the Thomas Gilchrist method of dephosphorizing iron.

METEOROLOGY.—Meteorology and the prognostication of storms and earth-currents is rapidly becoming an exact science as the law and influence of storms are becoming more known. Mr. Eddy, of the American Signal Service Bureau, stated that out of thirty-eight predictions of tornadoes in April and June, 1885, eighteen were verified, but those relating to the past year were far more exact, as 15 out of 19 prophecies proved absolutely correct, and the indications in other cases showed that wind and hail-storms prevailed. Signor Ferrari, of Italy, as the result of his studying the effects and cause of six hundred and fifty storms, concluded that every thunderstorm is connected with a barometric, hydrogenic, and thermic depression. It is behind the two former and in front of the last.

LIQUID FUEL.—The utilization of petroleum as fuel, in view of the enormous number of recently discovered sources in Russia and other parts of Europe, will do something to allay the fears that exist as to the exhaustion of our coal supplies. Inventors have turned their attention to the liquid fuel, and the latest development has been the building of a steel vessel propelled by a continuous series of explosions of petroleum, similarly to that of a gas-engine. The vessel has no piston or fly-wheel, and the motive power is obtained by a succession of charges of petroleum and heated air, under pressure, and the charges fired by electricity. The explosions occur several times in a minute, the force being expended below the water-level, and the impinging of this force upon the water propels the boat forward.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.—In writing on the terrible volcanic eruptions that occurred last year, Mr. Proctor says that they had to confirm geologists in their belief that if the earth's internal fires are diminishing in intensity, the diminution takes place so slowly as to be quite imperceptible at the present, and they cannot point to any period when the earth's internal forces were superior in energy than they are at the present moment. The work achieved by subterranean action, destructive as its immediate effects may at first appear, is absolutely necessary to the welfare and happiness of the human race, as it is to the reproductive energy of the earth's internal forces that we are indebted to the existence of continents and islands in which warm-blooded animals can live.

OCEAN BASINS.—At a meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Faye established his position respecting the more rapid cooling of the earth's crust under the seas than under continents. This rule he contends is not only applicable to Polar seas whose lowest depths may be taken as zero, but also to those which are more remote from Polar influence. In these latter the temperature decreases with the depth, the difference between the ocean and the continents at the same depth being about 15 degrees more in the latter.

STEEL.—During the past year steel has come largely into use as a substitute for iron, the last development being the use of steel pipes for the conveyance of water under high pressure.

Mr. James Watson, C.E., subjected these pipes to high pressure, and reports favourably on them, the weight of the cast-iron being about four and three-quarters more than that of steel, which was manufactured by the Steel Company of Scotland. At the same time the casting of steel had been successfully carried out by Mr. Spencer of Newcastle, and Messrs. Fox & Co. of Millwall; whilst for railway work steel rails have practically superseded iron, and is being used for sleepers as a substitute for wood.

NITRO-GLYCERINE AND DYNAMITE.—From a series of carefully tested experiments made at Ardur, it was found that nitro-glycerine and dynamite do not exert such a force on explosion as is generally supposed. The power developed by the explosion of a ton of dynamite is equal to 45,675 foot tons; of one ton of nitro-glycerine, 64,452 foot tons; blasting gelatine exerts a force of 71,050 foot tons. These figures, says the reporter, though large, are not enormous, and need not excite terror. Seventy-one thousand tons of ordinary building-stone, if arranged in the form of a cube, would measure only 90 feet on the side, and if it were possible to concentrate the whole of the force of a ton of blasted gelatine, the only effect would be to lift it to the height of one foot. The power exerted by an explosion on surrounding objects is in the inverse ratio of the cube of the distance from the point of explosion. Thus at 100 feet from the exact point of an explosion, the power is only the cube of 1 : 100, or a millionth part of what it is at only 1 foot distance; that is, if the power at the point of explosion be represented at 1,000,000, the force at 100 feet would be represented by 1.

DEEP-LAKE FAUNA.—Dr. Plessis, who has made a series of observations on the fauna of the deep Swiss lakes, which range from 75 to 80 feet in depth, notes some curious anomalies, inasmuch as while some varieties may be found with good eyes at a depth of 100 feet, others again at 70 feet, where light penetrates, have no sense of sight. Dr. Plessis attributes this to a species of emigration that must be going on from an extremely remote period, since he found among individuals of the same species some wholly blind, others with their eyes in the way of atrophy, and again others with sound eyes but small. He assumes therefore, with reason, the species with perfect eyes are descendants of a later set of emigrants. Similar anomalies occur also with breathing organs: the pulmonary sacs are usually filled with water, but they resume the normal method of breathing when brought in contact with the air.

NEW CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.—Professor H. Carrington Bolton has given a complete list of the new chemical elements that have been discovered since 1877 to the present time. They number forty-two in all. In 1885 Welsbach discovered two, and Lecoq de Boisbaudran two elements to exist in didymium. In 1886 Professor Crooks discovered six new elements in gadolinite, and two in samarskite.

BACTERIA.—M. Certes has been conducting a series of experiments on the decomposition of organic matter at high pressure, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the process takes place in the depths of the sea as in the open air. He found that bacteria increased under pressure of from three to six hundred atmospheres, except that the microbes are different in being acid instead of alkaline, and have a feeble instead of a strong odour.

CHEMISTRY.—A new artificial process for manufacturing quinine has been introduced by Dr. Cresswell Hewett, by which means the price of that drug can be reduced to threepence per ounce. The discovery itself was the result of a fortunate accident; but it is stated that it will render us independent of the cinchona-tree, from the bark of which only 2 per cent. of good quinine can be obtained, the remaining 98 per cent. being valueless.

TELEGRAPHY.—The application of telegraphy for every-day purposes as a motive, heating, and speaking agent is coming more and more into use almost daily as fresh discoveries, inventions, or adaptations are constantly being brought out. Mr. George Westinghouse, of air-brake celebrity, has patented a new system of distributing, which will greatly reduce the cost of lighting by electricity, it is stated, to the amount of 95 per cent. By means of telebarometers, telethermometers, telemonometers, and telehydrobarometers, which record at distant points air, heat, steam, and water pressure, we have new and sensitive registers; whilst another electrician is stated to have invented a process by which gold, silver, and copper can be smelted by electricity. The utmost average distance at which telephony can be carried on is said to be 100 miles, though the Wisconsin Company carry on regular and successful operations over 199 miles' distance. A French technical journal gives details of a clever invention for damascening metals by electrolysis, based on the well-known fact that when two copper-plates are hung in a bath of sulphate of copper, and connected with the opposing poles of a battery, a transfer of metal from one to the other will take place. By placing an etched copper-plate, and insulating all parts except the engraved design, a deposit of nickel or metallic silver fills up the lines left by the etching-needle, and the result is stated to be most successful. In electric lighting, again, Mr. Apword has developed a primary battery, the exciting cause being chlorine gas instead of a liquid, and it is said to be capable of bringing electric lighting into domestic use on a small scale.

ELECTRICAL PLANT.—The Phytolacca-electra-plant seems to be the most recently discovered natural storage-battery. It is said that it imparts a shock resembling the sensation produced by an induction-coil, and will affect a small compass at the distance of twenty feet, and that no birds or insects are ever seen in the immediate neighbourhood of the plant. The *New York Medical Times* is said to have instituted these experiments. According to *La Nature* magnesium and aluminium can now be produced at a comparatively nominal cost, and a Bremen manufactory offers prizes for the best form of lamp for burning magnesium.

THE COAL AGE.—An American authority makes the calculation that it would require 1,000,000 years to form a coal-bed of 100 feet in thickness, as the formation of a layer of coal requires an enormous amount of vegetable matter. He calculates that the coal-beds of America are sufficient at the present rate of consumption to supply the whole world for a period of from 1,500 to 2,000 years.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. A. A. Common, in a lecture before the Royal Institution recently, stated in reference to dry-plate photography, that "At

a bound it has gone far beyond anything that was expected of it. I hope soon to see it recognized as the most potent agent of research and record that has ever been within the reach of the astronomer, so the records will not be the written impression of dead men's views, but veritable images of the different objects of the heavens as recorded by themselves." MM. Henry, of Paris, succeeded in photographing the group of stars known as the Pleiades, showing a nebula of a spiral form, which had never before been brought under the ken of the human eye. MM. Paul and Prosper Henry have succeeded in photographing a portion of the Milky Way. These recent discoveries will open up an illimitable field of observations for our astronomers. The *Camera* records a singular phenomenon in connection with photography. An operator had taken the portrait of a child with a clear complexion, and the negative showed the face covered with eruptions, which three days after appeared as prickly heat. Another case is recorded in which a child's portrait showed spots in its face a fortnight before an attack of small-pox developed itself.

Electrical Engineering.—This industry, though still hampered by the vexatious Electric Lighting Act, continues to make great and steady progress. A very large amount of private installation work has been done by various firms during the past year; as examples of which we may mention the Great Western Railway installation at Paddington, the Central Station in the neighbourhood of the Grosvenor Gallery, and several public buildings, mansions, and factories in various parts of the country.

This work has not been confined to land alone, many ships, both of the mercantile marine and the royal navy, having been fitted with electric light; while arrangements have been made for installing it in most, if not all, the new ships being built for the latter. Several attempts have been made to solve the difficulty of house-lighting by means of primary batteries, among which are the employment of chlorine gas as the active material, and various inventions, greatly increasing the output of batteries using acid solutions. One of the most noteworthy events of the past year in the electrical world has been the voyage of the "Volta," an electrically propelled boat, from Dover to Calais and back.

The application of electricity to various purposes is being largely extended and improved. Examples of this, such as the driving of tramcars, the controlling of railway-signals, the synchronizing of clocks on a large scale, the blasting necessary in mining and other operations, and the management of various arrangements in naval operations, are of common occurrence.

In telegraphy the most important advance is the adoption by the Post Office of the "Delany" system, which greatly facilitates the transmission of messages, since it enables as many as six to be sent at one time over the same line.

The use of the telephone has largely increased both in London and the provinces. Experiments in long-distance telephony have been made by the Post Office and others; and a line is now in practical use between London and Brighton.

Burthens on Land.

New Scale of Law Costs on the Sale, Purchase, or Mortgage of Real Property, Houses, or Land.

	For the 1st £1,000.	For the 2nd and 3rd £1,000.	For the 4th & each subsequent £1,000 up to £10,000.	For each subsequent £1,000 up to £100,000.*
	Per £100. £ s. d.	Per £100. £ s. d.	Per £100. £ s. d.	Per £100. £ s. d.
Vendor's solicitor for negotiating a sale of property by private contract	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 5 0
Do., do., for conducting a sale of property by public auction, including the conditions of sale—				
When the property is sold	1 0 0	0 10 0	5 0	0 2 6
When the property is not sold, then on the reserved price†	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 1 3
Do., do., for deducing title to freehold, copyhold, or leasehold property, and perusing, and completing conveyance (including preparation of contract, or conditions of sale, if any)	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 5 0
Purchaser's solicitor for negotiating a purchase of property by private contract	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 5 0
Do., do., for investigating title to freehold, copyhold, or leasehold property, and preparing and completing conveyance (including perusal and completion of contract, if any)	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 5 0
Mortgagor's solicitor for deducing title to freehold, copyhold, or leasehold property, perusing mortgage, and completing	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 5 0
Mortgagee's solicitor for negotiating loan	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 2 6
Do., do. for investigating title to freehold, copyhold, or leasehold property; and preparing and completing mortgage	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 5 0
Vendor's or mortgagor's solicitor for procuring execution and acknowledgment of deed by a married woman	2 10 0	extra.		

* Every transaction exceeding £100,000 to be charged for as if it were for £100,000.
† A minimum charge of £5 to be made whether a sale is effected or not.

No geographical discovery of great and popular interest can be put down to the credit of last year, but work has been steadily progressing in all parts of the world, and our knowledge of the earth's surface is almost daily gaining in precision. Africa still engrosses the greater share of public attention, which quite recently has been directed to Dr. Emin-Bey, the governor of the Equatorial Province of Egypt, who, notwithstanding the Mahdi and his followers, has stuck to his post and maintained the Khedive's authority over a wide area. The last steamer left Lado on April 14, 1883, and the mail it carried arrived at Cairo after 45 days. Since then, until quite recently, no news had been received from the Europeans on the Upper Nile. Two Relief Expeditions sent from Europe, the one under Dr. Lenz, the other under Dr. G. A. Fischer, failed in their object. Dr. Lenz, travelling up the Congo, reached Stanley Falls on February 2, 1886, but, finding the northern road closed against him, is now marching upon Zanzibar; whilst Dr. Fischer, when he reached Lake Baringo, to the north-east of the Victoria Nyanza, had to face a famine, and was compelled to turn back. He returned to Zanzibar on June 21, 1886. Meantime, Dr. Junker had left Emin-Bey on Jan. 2, 1886, and has since safely reached the coast; and we know from Dr. Emin himself that he and his companion, Captain Casati, were still in good health in June last, and that failing relief they would place themselves at the head of the men still faithful to them and march down to the coast. Closely connected with the Upper Nile is the Kingdom of Uganda, where the friendly, if somewhat capricious, Mtesa has been succeeded by his bloodthirsty son, Mwanga, who persecutes the native Christians, and expelled the missionaries with the exception of Mr. Mackay, whose services as a clever mechanician he desired to retain. Bishop Hannington, who endeavoured to reach Uganda by marching through the Masai country, was, by order of this savage, foully murdered with forty-six followers, when close to the borders of the kingdom, on October 31, 1885.

In Abyssinia the Italians still maintain a station, but apart from some explorations carried on by Dr. Traversi, who visited Lake Zuway, we are not aware of any work of interest or value having been accomplished. Count Porro, who left Zeila on March 16, 1886, was murdered with eight companions by orders of the Emir of Harar; a French explorer, M. Barral, met with a similar fate at the hands of the Danakil, when within a few days' march of Shoa; and M. Solleilet died at Aden on September 10, 1886, when about to return to Shoa, where considerable privileges had been granted him. An Italian journalist, Franzoi, proposes to travel from Zanzibar to Kafa—a bold venture, not likely to prove a success.

The country at the back of the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions has recently been explored in various directions by agents of the German East African Company. The most remarkable success attended a journey by Count Pfeil and Lieutenant Schlütter, who reached the Nyassa by a new route, and travelled thence through an unexplored region to Kilwa on the coast. On the lake just named, the Rev. G. H. Swinny of the Universities' Mission, and other missionaries are doing occasionally geographical work, whilst the Tanganyika continues to be the scene of the labours of Mr. E. C. Hore.

The countries of the Makua and Yao, lying between the Mozambique coast and Lake Nyassa, have been the scene of explorations carried on by Mr. Last, who arrived at Blantyre on January 13, 1886; and by a Portuguese expedition, commanded by Serpo Pinto, and organized on an ambitious scale. Having thoroughly explored the coast between Mozambique and Ibo, the expedition left the latter place with 200 armed Zulus and 740 porters. But it soon came to grief, and whilst Serpo Pinto returned to the coast, his companion, Lieutenant Cardozo, reached Blantyre in February, 1886, with only three followers. He thence returned overland to Kilimani, at the mouth of the Zambezi.

In the region to the South of the Zambezi, Captain Paiva de Andrada has undertaken the exploration of reported lead-mines on the Sabia, but the hostility of the Zulu chief Umganyana, which culminated in an attack upon the Portuguese town of Inhambane, appears to have frustrated his plans.

Of expeditions which started from the Cape we may mention that of Mr. Farini, who claims to have proved that the Kalahari is not the inhospitable region it is reputed to be; and that of Dr. E. Holub, who, according to the latest accounts, was about to cross the middle Zambezi, accompanied by Mr. Westbeach.

On the West Coast it is naturally the Congo Basin which draws upon it the eyes of the civilized world, not so much, perhaps, because of any geographical discoveries to be made there, but on account of the great problem which the King of the Belgians has undertaken to solve—namely, the possible civilization of Africa. The most important geographical work was undoubtedly done by Captain Rouvier and Dr. Bayole, the French Commissioners, who, jointly with their Belgian colleagues, Captain Massari and Lieutenant Liebrechts, were ordered to define the boundary between the Congo State and the French possessions. The Rev. Geo. Grenfell, in his little steamer the "Peace," continued his exploration of the tributaries of the Congo, and in April ascended the Kasai. Dr. Wolf, in January to April, 1886, traced the Sankuru and its tributary, the Lomami. More remarkable, and attended by incomparably greater hardships, was a journey performed by Lieutenants Kund and Tappenbeck, who started from Stanley Pool, successively crossed the Kuango and the Sankuru, and then forced their way through dense primeval forests until the hostility of the natives compelled them to desist. Embarking on a tributary of the Kasai they reached Stanley Pool again in the beginning of February, 1886. Dr. Lenz's journey has already been referred to. A Swedish officer, Lieutenant Gleerup, stationed at Stanley Falls, left that place on December 28, 1885, and arrived at Zanzibar on June 25, 1886. On the road he was able to render some assistance to M. Révoil, the French explorer, whom he found suffering from fever. Farther south, but still in the Congo Basin, the Portuguese have scored a success, both geographically and politically, for Captain H. de Carvalho has reached the residence of the Muata Yamvo, and induced that monarch to place himself under Portuguese protection. In the "French Congo," M. J. de Brazza, a brother of the present Governor-General, has reached the

Jambi country in 2° 20′ N., and has then followed the Sekoli river to its junction with the Congo, which he reached on January 1, 1886.

In Spanish West Africa, Dr. Ossorio has carried on a successful exploration which took him up the Campo river to the interior watershed, and back by the Benito to the coast.

In the Cameroons, now a German Protectorate, no explorations of importance have been carried on. Dr. Schwarz only succeeded in getting a few days' journey beyond Lieutenant Rogozinski's farthest; whilst our Consul, Mr. H. H. Johnston, confined himself to a navigation of the Cameroon river. Important work is, however, proposed. Mr. Johnston is charged with an exploration of the Cameroons mountains; Dr. Zintgraff has been sent out by the German Government to explore the anthropology of the country; and Lieutenant Wester, a Swede, is preparing an expedition on a large scale, which is intended to reveal to us the mysteries of the inland region.

Dr. Flegel's death, which took place at Akassa on September 11, 1886, has for the present suspended German exploratory work on the Niger. Farther west, however, German explorers have been at work. Herr G. A. Krause has visited Salaga, the great emporium on the Upper Volta; and Herr Falkenstein, starting from Lome, has made his way into the Eweawo country. The Upper Niger is now navigated by a steam-launch, in which Captains Davoust and Delanneau explored the river as low down as Jenne.

The whole of the western Sahara having been annexed by Spain, the desire to know something of this new acquisition is only natural. Señor J. Cervera Baviera and Dr. F. Quiroya, who visited Adrar in June and July last, do not, however, present a report which can be called encouraging. Another effort to explore the Sahara from the north was made by Lieutenant Palat, a young Frenchman of great ability, but it terminated fatally, the traveller having met his death at the hand of Tuareg, after he had reached Tidikelt.

In Tunis and in Egypt French and English engineers are actively engaged in the preparation of good maps. In the latter country Dr. G. Schweinfurth had paid a visit to the Wadi Moelleh, to the south of the Fayum, which, according to a levelling made at the request of Mr. Cope Whitehouse by Mr. Stadler, in January last, lies about 40 feet below the level of the sea, and might thus be flooded with water from the Nile.

Crossing over from Africa to Asia we first meet with that veteran geographer, Dr. H. Kiepert, exploring Asia Minor, in search of materials for a map of that country upon which he has been employed for years. The Caucasus is more and more attracting the attention of Alpine tourists. In the course of this year it was visited by M. Dechy and by Messrs. C. D. Dent and W. F. Donkin of the Alpine Club. The former explored the Elbruz and its glaciers; whilst the latter examined the glaciers around the Koshtan Tau, and ascended the Caucasian "Jungfrau," the Tau Tetnuld, 16,500 feet in height.

The territories only recently annexed by the Russians to the east of the Caspian were explored by Dr. G. Radde, the botanist, who examined the Kopet range on the Persian frontier, and visited Merv and Serakhs. Far more extensive is the tour of Dr. G. Capus, Bonvalot, and Pépin, a party of French explorers. They left Paris on March 27, 1886, and desired to explore northern Afghanistan. But having been refused admission to that country — an adventurous bycicist, Stevens, had shortly before been turned out—they left Meshed for Sarakhs, Merv, Bokhara, and Samarkand, where they arrived in August, and propose to go thence to Balkh and Afghan Turkistan.

Much work has been carried on in the territories still separating the Russian from the British possessions. The Afghan Boundary Commission has completed its labours, and we are promised a full report from the pen of Major T. H. Holdich. Mr. Ney Elias has successfully explored a great part of Afghan and Chinese Turkistan, and looks upon the Murghab as the true head-stream of the Oxus. Colonel Lockhart's mission into Badakshan has likewise been successfully terminated; Colonel Woolthorpe remained behind after the departure of his chief, and completed the exploration of the passes which lead over the Hindukush into Gilgit and Chitral. On the Russian side explorations were carried on by Grum Grshimailo, who left Ferghana in April, 1886, for the Tian Shan and the Pamir; and by Lieutenant Gronbchevski, who traversed Chinese Turkistan to Khotan, and then crossed over into Gilgit, where he made a stay of some time. We should also place on record the successful journey of Mr. Carey, who started from Leh and traced the river Tarim down to its termination, in Lob Nor, where he arrived in April, 1886. The proposed expedition into Thibet, of which Mr. Macaulay was to have been the leader, had, however, to be abandoned, owing to objections raised by the Chinese.

The question of the Upper Brahmaputra may be said to have been solved by a journey to Rima, in Thibet, which Mr. Needham, of the Assam police, reached on January 4, 1886; Mr. Needham followed the Brahmaputra all the way, and is in a position to affirm that the Sanpo is in reality the Upper Dihong.

Our geographical knowledge of Australia is steadily gaining in precision through the operations of the Survey and Geological departments, established in various colonies. One of the most interesting explorations of the kind is that which was recently carried on in the Australian Alps by Dr. von Lendenfeld, of the Geological Survey of New South Wales, when it was found that Mount Townsend, attaining a height of 7,357 feet, was the culminating point of all Australia. Distinct traces of glacial action were discovered on this occasion. Among recent expeditions into the interior, that conducted by David Lindsay, appears to be most worthy of notice. D. Lindsay left the Hergott springs in South Australia, in October, 1885; he fully explored the Fincke river, and in April last arrived in the Northern Territory. Another remarkable journey is that of the brothers McDonald, who succeeded in driving 1,000 head of cattle from Queensland to the Fitzroy river, in Western Australia, without serious losses. This remarkable "exodus," occupied 3 years. We may also state that an Afghan camel-man claims to have discovered fresh traces of the unfortunate Dr. Leichhardt, at Cloncurry, in Western Queensland.

In New Guinea Mr. H. O. Forbes has failed

in the main object of his expedition, namely, the exploration of the Owen Stanley range. He has, however, done some thorough work in the neighbourhood of Port Moresby, and is prepared to renew his efforts whenever sufficient means are placed at his disposal. An exploration of the Baxter River, first discovered in 1877 by the Rev. McFarlane, was conducted in November, 1885, to January, 1886, by Captain J. Strachan, in the steam-launch *Herald*. In German New Guinea explorers are also busily at work. Captain Dallmann, in April, 1886, explored a large river, named by him after the Empress Augusta, and this river was subsequently traced by Captain von Schleinitz for a distance of 200 miles. Much is expected from a scientific expedition fitted out by the New Guinea Company, which arrived at Finsch Harbour on April 19, 1886. Dr. Carl Schrader, of Arctic fame, is the leader.

Turning to America, we find that some remarkable explorations have been carried on in Alaska. Lieutenant G. M. Stoney, with an exploring party, landed on July 11, 1885, in Hotham inlet, ascended the Putnam River, and built Fort Cosmos, in lat. 67° N. to winter in. The country around was explored during the winter months, and Ensign Harvard and F. J. Price succeeded in crossing to the Arctic Ocean, arriving at Point Barrow on June 25, 1886. On August 14 they were picked up by the *Bear*, and conveyed back to Hotham inlet, where they rejoined their comrades. Another exploration, not so extensive, but of considerable interest, was that carried on by Lieutenant Schwatka, in the St. Elias' range. Mount St. Elias was ascended to the height of 7,200 feet; and considering that the glaciers of this mountain descend to the sea-level, this achievement may be looked upon as a creditable piece of mountaineering.

In Canada, the navigability of Hudson Bay is still forming the subject of discussion. Lieut. Gordon, of the *Alert*, once more left Halifax for Hudson Bay in June last, this time accompanied by Capt. Markham. His report is by no means conclusive. Even though it be admitted that steamers will be able to enter Hudson Bay and depart from it with safety, it is very doubtful whether the shorter passage can compensate them for the uncertainty in the opening of the ice, which may lead to serious delays.

In the United States the geological surveys in the various States and in the far West have been carried on as usual. Major Powell has been intrusted with the preparation of a general map, on a scale of 1 : 250,000, in which will be embodied all the surveys made hitherto. This map cannot, consequently, be compared in accuracy with our European trigonometrical surveys; but it will, nevertheless, meet an urgent want. An Appalachian Mountain Club has been formed, and promises to do useful work.

In South America, Dr. W. Siewers, in February last, ascended the Sierra de Santa Marta to the snow-line; R. Payer is continuing the exploration of the upper tributaries of the Amazon; and M. Chafferjon has resumed his work in the Orinoco basin, his main object being the survey of the Cassiquiari. In Guiana, Dr. H. Ten Kate has been studying, since June, 1885, the Indian tribes. From Brazil we learn that Dr. Orville A. Derby has been intrusted with the survey of the province of São Paulo, which is to occupy him ten years.

In Patagonia an exploration of the basin of the Chubut has been carried on by Colonel Fontana, with the aid of thirty-one colonists. The party returned to the mouth of the river in February last, after having visited the Corcovado Pass, which presents unusual facilities for communicating with Chile. The whole of the country lying along the eastern foot of the Andes is stated to present great advantages to settlers. Dr. Ramon Lista is spending the summer in Terra del Fuego, for which he started in October last.

No great achievements can be recorded from the Arctic regions, but neither has geographical exploration been quite at a standstill. A Danish expedition, under Capt. Braem, commander of the *Fylla*, has been engaged in an examination of the west coast of Greenland as high up as Upernivik and Proeven, which yielded valuable results, especially to the botanist and zoologist. Prince Waldemar was one of the party. An effort to cross Greenland from Godthab to the east coast was made by an American, R. E. Peary, but of its success no record has yet reached us. Another American, Col. W. H. Gilder, whose departure from New York was frustrated by the intervention of a sheriff's officer, has made a fresh start from Winnipeg, on October 2, 1886. His object is to attain the highest possible latitude, with the aid of sledges only. His companions are all of them Eskimo. He proposes to devote five years to the task which he has set himself, and as he has some experience of Arctic sledging, having been a member of Lieut. Schwatka's expedition, he may achieve some success. The expenses of this expedition are borne by Mr. J. Gordon Bennett. From Siberia we learn that Baron Van der Toll and Dr. Bunge left the Lena Delta for New Siberia on March 15, as originally proposed.

The Antarctic regions, which have been so shamefully neglected by geographical explorers, are at length attracting attention, not only in this country, where a committee of the British Association is considering the subject, but also in the Australian colonies, which are more immediately concerned in it, for there, as in the Arctic regions, the progress of discovery is sure to lead to the opening up of new whaling grounds.

Among deep-sea explorations, those carried on by Capt. Thomson and N. Y. Buchanan in the Southern Atlantic, and by Commander Barker, of the United States Navy, in the Pacific, are deserving of record. The former demonstrated by their soundings the existence of a submarine delta lying off the Congo mouth; the last, sailing from New Zealand to the Strait of Magellan, sounded down to a depth of 3,002 fathoms. We may also state that Prince Albert of Monaco continued during the past year his inquiries into the force and direction of the Gulf Stream.

In conclusion, we desire to draw attention to the exhibition at Edinburgh, Manchester, Bradford, and Birmingham, of the collection of geographical appliances made by Mr. Keltie in various countries on behalf of the Royal Geographical Society. Let us hope that this movement will lead to a better system of teaching and the foundation of geographical professorships in our universities.

The last earthquake noted in last year's summary was one in Cashmere, on November 16, and this was both preceded and followed by a constant series of shocks. Several other occurrences of earlier date have to be noted, the particulars of which did not reach us till later. The great volcanic outbreak of Mount Smeru, in Java, which took place in May, 1885, was followed later in the year by a smaller demonstration on the part of Mount Merabi, in the middle of the island; while in the Krakatoa district, the great rock-masses which had been thrown up by the great cataclysm of August, 1883, suddenly disappeared. On October 9 two shocks of earthquake were felt in the Lis Island, in the parish of Sorunda, Sweden; and a sharp shock in the Vosges, on November 11; and a few days later Andalusia and Malaga in Spain were both affected at several points; while on the African coast opposite the bed of the Mediterranean rose, and several landslips occurred, apparently due to seismic movement. On November 15, 18, and 20, three districts in Western Switzerland were affected; and on November 19 several great waves from the Pacific were observed at San Francisco, which were attributed to earthquakes farther west. On December 3, 4, and 5 a series of violent earthquakes did great damage in central Algeria, especially at Msila, Blidoh, Merceville, Aumale, Bognari, Boussaada, Moscari, Setif, etc. At Msila three-quarters of the village were swallowed up by the first shock, and another on the following morning completed the work of destruction. Thirty-three bodies were dug out of the ruins, besides a considerable number of wounded. At Bordj-Lespaut the house of the administrator fell in, burying several Europeans. At Boussaada the Presbyterian church and 71 dwellings were destroyed, and several persons were killed and injured.

These disturbances made themselves felt as far north as England, where, in the early morning of December 3, a shock of earthquake was experienced at Gateshead. They were repeated at Msila on December 10—11. A week later a great earthquake nearly destroyed the town of Amatitlan, in Guatemala, when no less than 131 shocks were counted, but no lives were lost. Earthquakes occurred at the same time in other parts of Central America, particularly at Chimbo, in Ecuador, where Mount Tunqurqua was in violent eruption, in sympathy with the volcano of Cotopaxi, which was also in a state of great activity. A few days later the Colima volcano, in Mexico, became active. On December 29 an earthquake occurred at Ismidt, in Asia Minor, and on the following day at Venice. On January 2, shocks were felt in various parts of Norway and Sweden; and on the 4th January at Dartmouth, Torcross, Chillington, and several other places in Devonshire. On January 8 and 9 severe shocks were felt at Philippopolis; on the 16th in various parts of Rockland county, New York; and on the same day the Colima volcano, in Mexico, threw out great streams of lava and huge masses of stone, the eruption being accompanied by terrible earthquakes. A few days later the steamer *Janet Nicoll* reported that the submarine volcano, southward of Culebras Reef, near the Tonga Islands, in 20° 28′ S. and 175° 21′ W., had again become active, and had formed an island two miles long and 250 feet in height. On January 20 another earthquake occurred in the West of England. At Bodmin the houses were much shaken, and at Mevagissey a long rumbling noise was heard. At St. Blazey buildings swayed to and fro. At St. Austell a deep rumbling sound was heard, houses were shaken, and china and glass were set jingling. At Wheal Eliza Mine the shock was so great that the miners ceased work for a time, fearing that water had broken in. Almost simultaneously with this two shocks were felt at Hernösand, on the Baltic coast of Sweden. Ten days later, a strong shock was felt at Velez Malaga, in Spain, and this was followed, on February 4, by a considerable outburst on the part of Vesuvius. On February 22 Sulina was visited by a sharp *tremblement*. In the month of March the only demonstrations of seismic force of any moment occurred on the 6th, at Cosenza, in Italy, where several houses were thrown down, and at Wiesbaden and in the Province of Grenada, both on the night of the 14th. In April, however, there were two distinct shocks of earthquake in Scotland—the first, on the 8th, in the neighbourhood of Gorebridge, the miners in Lord Lothian's Newbattle pits being greatly alarmed by the loud explosion and vibrations; and the second on the 18th, in the neighbourhood of Comrie and St. Fillans. Later on, in the week ending May 15, Garelochhead and several other places on the Firth of Clyde twice experienced the indications of an earthquake, in the swaying of houses and smothered rumbling noises. In the mean time the volcano of Smeru, in Java, was again in active eruption, and this was the beginning of a series of terrible volcanic outbursts and earthquakes in different quarters of the globe. In the early part of May the great volcano of Mayou, in the Island of Luzon, Philippines, began to throw out stones, etc., in great quantities. In the middle of the month Mount Etna followed suit, lava flowing freely from a dozen new craters; while some earthquake shocks did considerable damage at Palermo, Biancaville, and other places. Early in June the eruption ceased, the lava-stream, which had threatened to engulf Nicolosi, stopping within a few hundred yards of the nearest house, after having destroyed a convent and other outlying buildings, and many woods and vineyards.

On June 5 several shocks of earthquake were felt in the Island of Chios and the Erythrian Peninsula, and two days later Guernsey had a similar experience, the shock being particularly noticeable at St. Peter Port. On June 10 occurred the most remarkable volcanic eruption of the year, the two extinct craters of Tarawera and Ruapchu, in New Zealand, suddenly becoming active and covering 2,000 square miles of country to the depth of at least three inches with volcanic dust and ashes. Fortunately the dust was found to possess great fertilizing properties, so that the thinner deposits were an advantage rather than otherwise; but at least 400 square miles were ruined, being covered to the depth of over three feet in mud and ashes, while the world-famed pink-and-white terraces of Rotomahana were totally destroyed, not a vestige of them being left. The reports of the explosions were heard in the South Island, 300 miles away; and at Hamilton, 80 miles distant, the reverberations shook the windows. Many natives and several Europeans lost their lives. On July 1st a submarine disturbance was felt by the steamer *Thessaly*, in 0° 55′ S. and 29° 34′ W., the vessel suddenly being four times violently

shaken and bumped about as if she had struck on hard rock, the shock being accompanied with a loud rumbling noise. The captain concluded he had run ashore on an unknown rock; but the surface of the sea was quite calm, and the lead showed a depth of 60 fathoms with no bottom. For about six weeks after this the only important earthquake recorded was one which occurred in Shinano, Eshigo, and the neighbouring provinces of Japan, on July 23, when several houses were overthrown, deep fissures were formed, and a hot spring near Nozawa was stopped. On the 14th August the village of Kilsyth, in Scotland, suffered a considerable shock, and on the same day Malta experienced three successive shakings, followed three days later by another series of less intensity. On the 17th a submarine volcano was observed on board the ss. *Transition*, about 200 miles eastward of Malta, a sheet of fire 30 feet wide being seen to rise from the water to a height of 100 feet. Later on (on August 27) another vessel passed through a series of broad yellow streaks about a quarter of a mile long, in the sea, 50 miles from Cape Matapan, the captain and crew having just previously observed a mass of thick black smoke, changing at intervals to a reddish colour, rising perpendicularly from the horizon in the shape of a cone. On the 25th a sharp earthquake was felt at Srinagar. These were the precursors of a terrible series of earthquakes in two different parts of the world—of one of which the Peloponnesus, and of the other South Carolina, were the centres. On the night of August 27, Philitria, Gargaliano, Pyrgos, Coroni, Catacolo, and several other Greek towns were laid in ruins, and over 500 people killed, twice that number injured, and thousands rendered homeless. The shocks were severely felt at Athens and other parts of Greece and throughout the Ionian Islands, the telegraph cable being broken about 30 miles south of Zante; at Alexandria, in Egypt; at Taranto, Foggia, Caserto, Brindisi, and Naples, in Italy: at the Island of Ischia, at the Island of Capri, in Sicily, and at Malta. Simultaneously Vesuvius showed renewed activity, throwing out quantities of ashes, stones, and lava, accompanied by loud detonations. On the 30th August the eastern and highest peak of Galita, a small island between Tunis and Sardinia, was in eruption, sending forth smoke and cinders. On the following night several smart shocks were felt at Smyrna, and on the 6th and 7th September renewed seismic disturbances occurred at several towns in the Peloponnesus and other parts of Greece; while on the 22nd four shocks were reported from Aumale, and on the 26th one from Constantinople and two from Smyrna. On the 27-28th September several places in Thuringia were violently agitated. On 4th October two severe shocks were felt in the Island of Unst, one of the Shetlands. In the United States, as in the Levant, a series of disastrous earthquakes commenced on August 27, which were continued almost without intermission throughout September, and afterwards, with longer intervals of rest, till November 5th. The greater part of the city of Charleston, South Carolina, was thrown into ruins, and at that place alone 200 persons were killed and 40,000 rendered homeless. The shocks were also felt at places as widely apart as Omaha, Mobile, Detroit, Washington, Richmond, Atalanta, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Chicago, Memphis, and New York, doing more or less damage at most of these cities. The first shock was coincident with the sudden spouting of the great Excelsior Geyser in the Yellowstone Park, Colorado, which had been quiescent for four years. Summerville, 20 miles distant from Charleston, was nearly destroyed; Sullivan Island, a watering-place near Charleston, was submerged by a tidal wave; Columbia City also suffered severely, while at Bellaplain, in Iowa, enormous damage was caused by a phenomenal spring which burst through an artesian well bore-hole to a height of several hundred feet, enlarging the bore 4 to 16 inches in diameter, and forming two gigantic rivers, which flowed through the town at the rate of 10 to 12 miles an hour. In the neighbourhood of Charleston quantities of sand and mud exuded from deep fissures in the earth, accompanied by loud rumbling noises, and a strong sulphurous smell pervaded the entire country. Among the later shocks those which occurred on October 23 and November 5 were the most severe, several persons being thrown down at Louisville, geysers appearing in the neighbourhood of Summerville. As in the case of the Levant, the effects of these disturbances were felt at sea, several vessels having reported experiencing shocks of earthquake off the southern coast on the 31st of August. A column of smoke, said to have been seen at sea 25 miles N. E. of Tybee Island, was attributed to volcanic agency: but more clearly traceable to seismic forces were the bursting forth in Cuba, early in September, of several new springs which formed a large lake, the overflow from which submerged several plantations and factories; and the occurrence of a severe *tremblement de terre* at Tequisixtlan, in Mexico, on September 3rd. On the 13th a shock of earthquake was felt at Sydney, Cape Breton Island, and a week later Srinagar was again visited by a prolonged earthquake, which did much damage. Early in October a heavy volcanic eruption took place on the Island of Niapu, in the Tonga group, a mountain 200 feet high being thrown up, all the villages being destroyed by earthquake shocks, and the greater part of the island covered with dust to the depth of 20 feet. This intelligence was shortly followed by the announcement of no less than seven other volcanos being simultaneously in active eruption—that of Tunqurqua, in Ecuador; the Ulbinas Peak, in Southern Peru; and the Irasu volcano, in Costa Rica, which had long been thought to be extinct; Mount Pabloff, in Alaska; the Colima volcano, in Mexico (for the third time in the year), in connection with which it is notable that a high hill in the vicinity of Chimalapa, in Mexico, has been completely riven in two by the action of subterranean forces; the White Island volcano, in the Bay of Plenty, New Zealand, which sent forth a vast column of flame and smoke, rising to 100 feet in height; and, lastly, Vesuvius, which entered on one of its phases of energetic action on October 17. On the previous day several severe shocks had been felt in Alsace and many parts of the Vosges and the Black Forest. On the 20th another prolonged earthquake was felt at Srinagar. The latest serious occurrences of the kind were at Smyrna and adjacent districts, including Chesme and Chios, on November 27, and at Tashkend on November 29, the last causing damage to many houses in the Russian quarter.

The most notable production for the year was undoubtedly Mr. Wills's adaptation of Faust at the Lyceum Theatre. Seldom has a play created such interest, and it may be justly said that for magnificence of scenery and stage realism all Mr. Irving's previous triumphs were eclipsed. The acting, too, was considered very fine all round, and both Mr. Irving and Miss Terry achieved legitimate successes in their respective parts of Mephistopheles and Margaret. The Harbour Lights at the Adelphi proved that the palmy days of Melodrama are not yet over; and notwithstanding that the play has been running for nearly twelve months it is, at the time of writing, one of the most popular of the London entertainments. Mr. Wilson Barrett produced two new plays at the Princess's—The Lord Harry and Clito—both of which were fairly successful. Farcical comedy appears to be gaining favour, and amongst those brought out during the year which have gained popularity may be mentioned The Schoolmistress at the Court, The Pickpocket at the Globe, and the Hobby-Horse at the St. James's Theatre. During the summer months no fewer than three American companies visited the metropolis, two of which, the Daly Company and the Dixey and Rice Company, scored successes at the Strand and Gaiety respectively. Sir Charles Young's play, Jim the Penman, produced at the Haymarket, proved one of the best plays seen on the London stage for many years past, and strengthened by Mr. Willard playing the principal part was, without doubt, one of the hits of the season. Mr. Charles Wyndham, at the Criterion Theatre, revived Wild Oats, and afterwards T. W. Robertson's David Garrick. In both comedies he played the principal parts with great success. The fortunes of Old Drury continued on the upward path, thanks to the astute management of Mr. Augustus Harris. His latest venture, A Run of Luck, proved to be no misnomer, and since its production in August has nightly drawn full audiences.

Nov. 30.—In Fetters, by J. P. Hurst, brought out at the Strand.

Dec. 3.—Loyal Lovers, by C. Garick and A. F. Guibal, produced at an afternoon performance at the Vaudeville.

Dec. 7.—At Toole's a new farcical play, in three acts, by J. Maddison Morton, was brought out, the principal characters being played by Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. Ward, and Miss Eliza Johnstone.

Dec. 9.—Vanderdecken, a burlesque produced by Messrs. Lionel Brough and Willie Edouin at the Novelty Theatre. It proved a failure.

Dec. 19.—Mr. W. G. Wills's adaptation of Goethe's Faust, produced at the Lyceum before a very representative audience, including the Prince of Wales. Mr. Irving was the Mephistopheles; Miss E. Terry, Margaret; Mr. Conway, Faust; Mr. Alexander, Valentine; and Mrs. Stirling, Martha. The scenery was unanimously pronounced to be the most perfect ever seen on any stage.

Kenilworth, a burlesque by Messrs. Farnie and Reece, produced at the Avenue. Principal characters played by Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Laura Linden, Mr. J. Dallas, and Mr. E. J. Lonnen.

The Parsee Players appeared at the Gaiety.

Dec. 21.—Billie Taylor revived at the Empire.

Dec. 23.—The Harbour Lights, an original drama by G. R. Sims and H. Pettitt, played for the first time at the Adelphi. The principal parts were taken by Messrs. W. Terriss, J. D. Beveridge, J. Maclean, Howard Russell and E. W. Garden; Mesdames Millward, Mary Rorke, Maude Brennan, and H. Leigh.

Dec. 26.—The pantomime Aladdin, produced at Drury Lane by Mr. Augustus Harris. Among the performers were Mr. Herbert Campbell, Mr. Charles Lauri, Mr. H. Nicholls, Mr. H. Payne; Miss Grace Huntley, and the Sisters Leamar.

Mr. W. Holland opened Covent Garden Theatre as a Circus.

A new burlesque, Little Jack Sheppard, brought out at the Gaiety. The cast included Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. David James, Mr. Odell; Miss E. Farren, Miss M. Hood, Miss S. Grey, and Miss Wadman.

The pantomime, Whittington and His Cat, produced at the Standard.

Jan. 2.—A new play, by Maurice Barrymore, entitled Nadjezda, brought out at the Haymarket. The cast included the author, Mr. Beerbohm-Tree, Mr. R. Pateman; Miss E. Rigl, Miss Lydia Foote, and Miss G. Drew.

Jan. 12.—Plebeians, by J. Derrick, produced at the Vaudeville.

Jan. 19.—The dramatic students gave a performance of Dryden's Secret Love; or, The Maiden Queen, at the Court Theatre.

Jan. 23.—A farce adapted from the French by C. M. Rae, entitled The Man with Three Wives, produced at the Criterion. The principal parts were sustained by Messrs. Giddens, Lytton Sothern, Blakeley, Maltby, and St. Maur; Mesdames Annie Hughes, Isabelle Evesson, and Rose Saker.

Jan. 28.—Mr. Charles Coghlan's comedy-drama Enemies, brought out at the Prince's. The principal parts were acted by the author, H. Kemble, J. G. Grahame, Fernandez, Everill, and Pateman, and Mrs. Langtry.

Jan. 30.—The Sins of Fathers, by W. Lestocq, produced at the Globe.

Feb. 3.—Miss Minnie Palmer appeared in The Little Treasure and The Ring and The Keeper at an afternoon performance at the Strand.

Feb. 4.—Miss Helen Barry appeared in A Woman of The World at an afternoon performance at the Haymarket Theatre. She was supported by Mr. Beerbohm-Tree, Mr. Brookfield, and Mr. G. Farquhar.

Faust and Loose, a parody on Faust at the Lyceum, by F. C. Burnand, produced at Toole's Theatre.

Feb. 13.—A new comedy, by Raymond Deslandes, translated by Ernest Warren, entitled Antoinette Rigaud, produced at the St. James's. The principal characters were sustained by Messrs. Kendal, Hare, and Barnes; and Mrs. Kendal, Miss Webster, and Miss L. Dietz.

The Carp, a short musical "whimsicality," by F. Desprez and A. Cellier, brought out at the Savoy.

Feb. 17.—Engaged revived at the Haymarket.

Feb. 18.—The Lord Harry, a romantic play, by H. A. Jones and Wilson Barrett, produced at the Princess's. The cast included Mr. Wilson Barrett, Mr. Willard, Mr. J. H. Clynds, Mr.

George Hudson, and Mr. G. Barrett; Miss Eastlake, and Miss L. Venne.

Feb. 27.—THE COUNTESS AND THE DANCER, by Charles Reade, revived at the Olympic. The cast included Miss Etelka Borry, Miss Edith Bruce; Mr. W. Herbert, Mr. E. Price, Mr. A. Wood, and Mr. Cecil Crofton.

March 3.—A matinée performance of PLAYING WITH FIRE given at the Haymarket. The principal parts were acted by Mr. A. Dacre, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. H. Kemble, Mr. A. Compton; Miss Kate Munroe, Miss M. Davis, and Miss Illington.

ROUND THE WORLD produced at the Empire; principal characters sustained by Mr. Cartwright, M. Marius, Mr. C. Collette; Miss K. Vaughan, Miss Miska, and Miss K. Chard.

March 8.—THE COLLEEN BAWN revived at the Imperial Theatre by Mr. Thornton Gordon.

THE FOREMAN OF THE WORKS, by G. Manville Fenn, produced at the Standard Theatre.

SISTER MARY, by Wilson Barrett and Clement Scott, brought out at the Brighton Theatre. The leading parts were played by Miss Lingard and Mr. Leonard Boyne.

March 11.—DOO, BROWN AND CO., by C. M. Rae, produced at the Vaudeville. Principal characters by Messrs. T. Thorne, C. Groves, Charles Glenny, F. Thorne; Miss S. Larkin, Miss Helen Forsyth, and Miss Maude Millett.

March 15.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER put on at the Haymarket.

LOVE AND STRATAGEM, a new play by Oswald Brand and E. W. Linging, produced at an afternoon performance at the Gaiety.

JANE SHORE, an original play, by J. W. Boulding and R. Palgrave, produced for the first time in London by Miss de Grey's Company at the Grand Theatre.

March 20.—CAMILLE took the place of THE COUNTESS AND THE DANCER at the Olympic.

March 23.—MASSE-EN-YELL-OH produced at the Comedy Theatre.

March 25.—OLIVER GRUMBLE produced at the Novelty Theatre.

Sir Charles Young's JIM THE PENMAN given at a *matinée* at the Haymarket Theatre. The cast included Mr. A. Dacre, Mr. Yorke Stephens, M. Marius, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. E. Maurice, Mr. F. Rodney, Mr. F. Dawson, Mr. G. Farquhar, Mr. Ben Greet; Miss H. Forsyth, Mrs. H. Lindley, Mrs. E. H. Brooke, and Lady Monckton.

March 27.—A new farce, THE SCHOOLMISTRESS, by A. W. Pinero, brought out at the Court Theatre. The principal characters sustained by Mr. A. Cecil, Mr. J. Clayton, Mr. H. Eversfield, Mr. F. Kerr; Mrs. John Wood, Miss Norreys, and Miss E. Cross.

April 12.—SOPHIA, an adaptation of "Tom Jones," by Robert Buchanan, produced at the Vaudeville Theatre. The leading parts were played by Messrs. T. Thorne, C. Glenny, G. Farquhar, F. Thorne, and Royce Carleton; Mesdames K. Rorke, S. Larkin, Lottie Venne, H. Forsyth, and Rose Leclercq.

April 19.—Professional *matinée* of FAUST at the Lyceum.

April 20.—VERACITY, by W. Parke, brought out at a *matinée* at the Gaiety Theatre.

April 24.—Madame Sarah Bernhardt commenced a series of farewell performances at Her Majesty's Theatre prior to leaving for America.

HUMAN NATURE revived at Drury Lane.

LURLINE, a burlesque by H. Farnie and R. Reece, produced at the Avenue Theatre. The principal parts played by Miss Violet Cameron and Mr. Arthur Roberts.

THE PICKPOCKET, adapted from the German by G. P. Hawtrey, produced at the Globe. Characters by Messrs. W. J. Hill, Henley, C. Hawtrey, W. S. Penley; Miss C. Grahame, Miss V. Fetherstone, and Mrs. Leigh Murray.

April 26.—Return of Mr. Toole with his company to Toole's Theatre.

May 1.—CLITO, by S. Grundy and Wilson Barrett, produced at the Princess's. The cast included Miss Eastlake, Miss C. Coote; Messrs. Wilson Barrett, E. S. Willard, C. Hudson, and J. H. Clynds.

May 7.—Shelley's tragedy, THE CENCI, given at the Grand Theatre by the members of the Shelley Society.

May 10.—THE LILY OF LEOVILLE, comic opera by Ivan Caryll, played for the first time in London at the Comedy Theatre by Messrs. H. Bracy, Hayden Coffin, C. Ashford; Miss A. Delaporte, Miss M. A. Victor, and Miss Minnie Byron.

May 20.—THE ESMONDS OF VIRGINIA produced at the Royalty by Miss Helen Barry.

May 25.—THE WIFE'S SACRIFICE, adapted from the French by S. Grundy and Sutherland Edwards, brought out at the St. James's Theatre. The principal parts were played by Messrs. Kendal, Hare, Brookfield, Cathcart, Waring, C. Cooper; Mrs. Kendal, and Miss Webster.

May 27.—The Daly Company appeared at the Strand Theatre in A NIGHT OFF.

May 29.—Mr. Charles Wyndham produced O'Keefe's comedy, WILD OATS, at the Criterion Theatre. The cast included Messrs. C. Wyndham, D. James, E. Righton, Blakeley, Giddens; Miss F. Paget, Miss A. Hughes, and Miss Mary Moore.

Messrs. Norton and Bell's American Comedy Company appeared in OUR STRATEGISTS at the Opera Comique.

May 31.—Mr. E. Dixey, in ADONIS, commenced a season at the Gaiety.

June 7.—Madame Jane Hading commenced a series of performances of French plays at Her Majesty's with MDLLE. DE BELLE ISLE.

June 12.—THE PALACE 'O PEARL, a spectacular extravaganza, brought out at the Empire.

June 14.—JACK, a new comedy, and MEPHISTO a travestie, produced at the Royalty.

June 19.—BARBARA, by Jerome K. Jerome produced at the Globe.

June 29.—FRIVOLI, comic opera by Hervé and Beatty-Kingston, brought out at Drury Lane. The cast included Mesdames Rose Hersee, Marie Tempest, Kate Munroe; Messrs. A. D. Pierpoint and Thorndyke.

June 30.—Afternoon performance of HAZE KIRKE at the Vaudeville.

July 2.—The Dramatic Students gave a representation of LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST at the St. James's Theatre.

July 3.—THE FOOL'S REVENGE produced at the Opera Comique.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM, adapted from Ouida's "Two Little Wooden Shoes," by W. G. Wills, given at an afternoon performance at the Criterion. It was followed by a tragedy by A. C. Calmour, entitled LOVE'S MARTYRDOM.

July 5.—CLAUDIAN revived at the Princess' Theatre.

July 6.—Mr. Lionel Brough took a benefit at Drury Lane Theatre prior to his departure for America.

July 14.—FLORIAN, an opera, by Miss Ida Walter, given at the Novelty Theatre.

July 22.—Farewell performance of Mr. Wilson Barrett at the Princess's Theatre prior to his visit to America.

July 24.—Mr. Irving performed in THE BELLS at the Lyceum for the benefit of the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

July 29.—Dion Boucicault's new comedy, THE JILT, produced at the Prince's Theatre. The principal parts were sustained by the author, Messrs. J. G. Grahame, Lethcourt, Billington, J. G. Taylor, Rodney; Mesdames Thorndyke, Webster, and Myra Holme.

July 31.—The season at the Lyceum closed with 188th performance of FAUST.

The Vaughan-Conway Comedy Company appeared at the Haymarket in THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Termination of the engagement of the Daly Company at the Strand.

TURNED UP and BLACKBERRIES produced by the Edouin Company at the Comedy.

Aug. 9.—The Compton Comedy Company commenced an engagement at the Strand with BLUE DEVILS and DAVID GARRICK.

BACHELORS revived by Mr. Hermann Vezin at the Opera Comique.

Aug. 16.—LIFE AND DEATH, a new drama by Frank Harvey, produced by the author at the Grand Theatre.

Aug. 28.—A RUN OF LUCK, by H. Pettitt and Augustus Harris, produced at Drury Lane with elaborate scenic effects. The principal characters were played by Messrs. J. G. Grahame, W. Rignold, E. W. Gardiner, and H. Nicholls; Mesdames Alma Murray, S. Eyre, Compton, and Edith Bruce.

Sept. 2.—Mrs. Conover appeared as Lady Macbeth at the Olympic, and was supported by Messrs. J. H. Barnes, J. D. Beveridge, &c.

Sept. 6.—THE RIVALS played by the Compton Comedy Company at the Strand.

Sept. 11.—FAUST revived at the Lyceum on the return of Mr. Irving and Miss Terry from America.

SISTER MARY, a four-act drama by Wilson Barrett and Clement Scott, put on at the Comedy Theatre. The principal parts were sustained by Miss Lingard, Messrs. Leonard Boyne, R. Hicks, C. Dalton, and P. Clark.

Sept. 14.—CURIOSITY, a farcical comedy by J. Derrick, brought out at an afternoon performance at the Vaudeville.

Sept. 18.—HARVEST, by H. Hamilton, produced at the Princess's. The principal characters were played by Messrs. A. Dacre, B. Thomas, C. H. Hawtrey, Yorke Stephens, W. H. Denny; Mesdames Fanny Brough, Edith Chester, Carlotta Addison, and Amy Roselle.

Sept. 25.—JIM THE PENMAN revived at the Haymarket, with Mr. Willard as Ralston, and Mr. Macklin as Percival.

DOROTHY, a comic opera by B. C. Stephenson and A. Cellier, brought out at the Gaiety. The principal parts were acted by Mesdames Marion Hood, Florence Dysart; and Messrs. H. Coffin, Redfern, Hollins, and F. Cook.

Oct. 4.—LA BERNAISE brought out at the Prince of Wales's (formerly Prince's) Theatre. The principal characters were played by Messrs. Snazelle, Dallas, Harcourt, and Lonnen; Miss Florence St. John, and Miss M. Tempest.

Oct. 6.—Afternoon performance. THE UNDERGRADUATES, a farcical comedy, by W. Outram Tristram, at the Opera Comique. The principal characters were sustained by Messrs. Arthur Greville, Yorke Stephens, Felix Morris, and L. D'Orsay; Mesdames Kate Phillips, Eva Sothern and C. Stanhope.

A HAPPY DAY, by "Richard Henry," given at an afternoon performance at the Gaiety.

Oct. 11.—INDIANA, comic opera by Audran, produced at the Avenue. The leading parts were sustained by Messrs. A. Roberts, C. Ryley, S. Wilkinson, H. Ashley; Mesdames Wadman, and P. Broughton.

THE MAGIC RING, a new comic opera by Oswald Brand, music by Immanuel Liebich, brought out at the Grand.

ELSA DENE a four-act drama, by A. C. Calmour, produced for the first time in London at an afternoon performance at the Strand.

Oct. 13.—THE NETTLE, a one-act comedietta by Ernest Warren, brought out at the Court.

Oct. 21.—Miss Grace Hawthorne appeared in the GOVERNESS at the Olympic.

Oct. 23.—An original comedy, THE HOBBY-HORSE, by A. W. Pinero, produced at the St. James's Theatre. The cast included Messrs. Hare, H. Waring, Mackintosh, and Cathcart; Mesdames Kendal, Beerbohm-Tree, Gaston Murray, Webster, and Huntley.

Oct. 27.—NOAH'S ARK, a comedy by H. Paulton, given at an afternoon performance at the Royalty.

Oct. 28.—OUR DIVA, comic opera from the French by C. M. Rae and Victor Roger, played for the first time at the Opera Comique. The principal parts were played by Messrs. Frank Celli, H. Beaumont, and Frank Wyatt; and Mesdames Amada, Effie Clements, Minnie Marshall, and Bennett.

A DARK SECRET produced at the Standard Theatre.

Nov. 1.—RHODA, comic opera, by Walter Parke and A. L. Mora, brought out at the Grand Theatre.

Nov. 6.—Frank Harvey's RING OF IRON substituted for THE GOVERNESS at the Olympic.

Nov. 10.—A SCOTCH MIST, a farcical comedy, by Edwin Sheppard, played at a *matinée* at the Vaudeville.

Nov. 13.—T. W. Robertson's DAVID GARRICK revived at the Criterion. Mr. Charles Wyndham played the title-*rôle*, and was supported by Messrs. David James, Giddens, Blakeley, and Miss Mary Moore.

Nov. 15.—Mr. Henry Irving introduced a new scene—the Witches' Kitchen—into FAUST at the Lyceum.

Nov. 17.—COERCION, a farcical comedy by W. H. Denny and T. Burnside, produced at an afternoon performance at the Gaiety.

CLARICE; OR, ONLY A WOMAN, by W. Browne and F. Roberts, given at a *matinée* at the Strand Theatre.

Dec. 1.—GLADYS, by Arthur Law, produced at an afternoon performance at the Strand. Miss Florence West played the heroine.

Dec. 2.—Afternoon performance of MY BONNY BOY, by Mr. Warren, at the Criterion.

Rowing.—The rowing season of 1886 will long be remembered as the one in which William Beach, the champion of the world and Hanlan's double conqueror, appeared on the Thames, and twice vindicated his right to the title against J. Gaudaur and Wallace Ross. Chiefly owing to the presence in this country of a very large number of Australian and American scullers, innumerable matches were decided in which, unfortunately, our English representatives did not take a very prominent part; but the racing of the year went to prove that G. Bubear of Hammersmith might be considered the fastest British sculler we possess at present. The first match of importance took place on February 4th, G. J. Perkins defeating J. Largan from Putney to Mortlake, for a stake of £200. After a short interval, on April 22nd, G. Bubear gave evidence of returning to form by easily beating W. Pearce from Putney to Mortlake, for £50 a side; and then, on the Monday in the Derby week, May 24th, Neil Matterson of Australia, considered the second best sculler in the Colony, met G. Perkins for the English Championship Cup, over the usual Thames course, and £400. Matterson led for some distance, but Perkins eventually rowed him down and won easily. On June 3rd another Australian, Christian Nelson, who had come over with Matterson, was also defeated by an Englishman, G. Bubear, from Putney to Mortlake, for £200. On June 7th, however, the Australians had their revenge, as Neil Matterson very easily vanquished D. Godwin of Battersea, from Putney to Mortlake, for £200. Another Antipodean now came on the scene, in Peter Kemp, who had arrived on May 15th with William Beach, the champion. Kemp challenged any English sculler, and was twice well beaten over the Championship course, each match being for £200. On July 19th G. Perkins defeated him, after a splendid race to Chiswick Eyot; and on the Saturday following, July 24th, G. Bubear obtained, if anything, an easier victory over the Colonial. Perkins, whose long course of training had at length begun to tell, rather foolishly consented to again scull Neil Matterson over the usual course for £400. The pair met on August 16th, and the Australian this time turned the tables without much trouble. The Championship Cup, strange to say, was not at issue in this race. The next big aquatic event of the year was the International Sculling Sweepstakes, which amounted to no less a sum than £1,975, the largest prize ever offered for a boat race, the first man receiving £1,200. Seven scullers entered, William Beach, the champion, and Neil Matterson representing Australia; John Teemer, Wallace Ross, and G. W. Lee, from America, and Perkins and Bubear, the two Englishmen. The contest was rowed in heats, on August 30th, 31st, and September 1st, between Wandsworth and Kew. In the final, W. Beach easily defeated J. Teemer (who had recently held the American Championship) from Putney to Mortlake, the champion, in each heat, exhibiting wonderful stamina and pace. On September 13th G. W. Lee beat Neil Matterson from Putney to Mortlake for £200, the race being chiefly remarkable as producing the fastest on record from Putney Bridge to Hammersmith, viz., 8 min. 42 sec. The Championship of the World match, for £500 aside, between William Beach of New South Wales, and Jacob Gaudaur, the American champion, took place from Putney to Mortlake on September 18th. After a magnificent rac in which Gaudaur, the non-favourite, caug and passed Beach at Chiswick, the Australia by sheer gameness, again took the lead, and wo by 2½ lengths in 22 min. 29 sec. Two day afterwards, September 20th, Bubear again bea P. Kemp for £200, from Putney to Mortlak after a capital race; and then, on Septembe 25th, Beach sculled another match for th Championship over the usual course, and fo stakes amounting to £1,000. His opponent wa Wallace Ross of New Brunswick, and Beach le from the first stroke and won easily. Septembe 27th saw J. Largan defeated with great ease b C. Nelson for £100, from Putney to Mortlake Edward Hanlan, the ex-champion, arriving i this country on the same day, and at once tried but unsuccessfully, to arrange a match wit Beach. As a novelty in boat-racing, a scullin handicap for prizes amounting to £300 was hel at the Welsh Harp Lake, Hendon, October 9t and 11th. Twelve scullers took part in the variou heats, Wallace Ross and Teemer being at scratch The course was three miles with three turns, G Bubear, 8 secs. start, winning the final rathe easily from J. A. Ten Eyck, 6 secs. start. As gate-money speculation, however, the affair wa a complete failure. On October 30th a double sculling handicap, from Wandsworth to Ham mersmith, was won by Teemer and Hamm (scratch), beating D. Godwin and G. Perkins (1 seconds start); and the professional racin record of the year as regards the Thames ma be said to have closed with a so-called champion ship, non-coxswain, four-oared race, from Batter sea to Hammersmith, on November 8th, i which Hanlan (stroke), Teemer, Hamm, an Ten Eyck (steerer) defeated Bubear (stroke) G. W. Lee, Wallace Ross, and Perkins (steerer) On November 29th W. Brightwell defeate Rolfe from Putney to Mortlake. The amateu season was a fairly successful one. Th Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race, on Apri 3rd, produced a magnificent contest, Oxford stroked by H. Girdlestone, leading throug Barnes Bridge, and apparently winning easily when the Cantabs, splendidly stroked by F. J Pitman, rowed them down from the outsid station and won by nearly a length. After man years of grumbling from the competitors th course at Henley Regatta was at length altered the starting-place being fixed to below th island, with the winning-post at Poplar Point The change was in every way a great improve ment. Only two crews were allowed in a heat and the Regatta was extended to three days The racing was remarkably close and interest ing. Trinity Hall, Cambridge, the head boat o the Cam, won the Grand Challenge Cup fo eights; and the Thames R. C. four, including tw old Cambridge blues, carried off the "Stewards." F. J. Pitman, the Cambridge stroke, won th Diamond Sculls, beating the holder, W. S Unwin, the Oxonian. Later in the year Pitma won the Wingfield Sculls, from Putney to Mort lake, Unwin not starting. The Thames Club both in fours and eights, proved superior to thei great tideway rivals, the London Rowing Club at the principal regattas of the season. I October the Amateur Sculling Championship o France, on the Seine, was won by an old Henley competitor, M. Lein.

Athletics and Pedestrianism.—Although the number of Amateur Athletic Meetings during

the past year has, if anything, exceeded the record of 1885, the performances have not been of any extraordinary merit, excepting one or two events at the Amateur Championships. Fortunately, in the spring of the year the dispute between the Amateur Athletic Association and the National Cyclists' Union came to an end, each body accepting a compromise, the Amateur Athletic Association waiving their claim to control cyclists, and the National Cyclists' Union, on their part, allowing wheel events at Amateur Athletic Association Meetings to be run under Amateur Athletic Association laws. This agreement has so far worked admirably, and prevented all friction between these two powerful amateur sport-controlling organizations. Early in the season, the National Cross-Country Championship was decided on Croydon Racecourse, on March 6th, in miserable weather. Only six clubs competed. J. E. Hickman, of the Godiva Harriers, Coventry, finished first, beating the favourite, W. Snook, of the Birchfield Club. The Birchfield men, however, won the Championship with a total of 49 points. This event had an important bearing on the racing of the year, as owing to the curious running of W. Snook on that occasion, the Amateur Athletic Association subsequently permanently suspended him from competing as an amateur. On April 10th, also in very bad weather, an amateur walking race to Brighton Aquarium from Westminster Bridge resulted in a splendid performance on the part of the winner, J. A. McIntosh, of Guildford, who covered the distance in the marvellous time of 9 hours, 25 minutes, 8 seconds, a long way in front of the previous record, C. L. O'Malley's. Contrary to general expectation, Oxford beat Cambridge by 6 wins to 3 at the Annual Inter-'Varsity Athletic Sports at Lillie Bridge, on April 2nd, the most noticeable victories being H. C. L. Tindall's (Cambridge) Hundred Yards in 10¼ secs. and Quarter Mile in 51 secs. J. E. K. Cross won the One Mile for Oxford in 4 min. 28⅘ secs. A week later, at Stamford Bridge, on a bad day, Tindall established an English record for 600 yards, running the distance in 1 min. 14½ sec., and winning easily. The Amateur Championship Meeting was held in London, at Stamford Bridge, on July 3rd. The weather was extremely hot, but the temperature evidently favoured fast times. A half-caste, A. Wharton, of Darlington College, won the Hundred Yards, doing 10 secs. dead in both his trial heat and the final, a record never before achieved in England by any amateur. C. G. Wood of the Blackheath Harriers won the Quarter Mile in 49⅘ secs., and T. B. Walder of Bristol won the One Mile in 4 min. 25⅘ sec. The 120 Yards Hurdles fell to C. F. Daft of Nottingham, in 16 secs., and G. W. Rowdon of Teignmouth carried off the High Jump with 5 ft. 11⅛ in. All these performances were unbeaten during the year, and the meeting was the best as regards the combined number and quality of the competitors ever held by the Amateur Athletic Association. Late in the season, on Nov. 1st, an International Athletic Meeting was held in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, under the management of the Racing Club of Paris. C. G. Wood carried off the 100 and 400 mètres, and H. C. Mabey, a noted English miler, won the Championship of France at 1,500 mètres. In America, L. E. Myers having turned professional, the amateur racing was devoid of interest during 1886. As regards professional pedestrianism, W. G. George, the ex-amateur, proved the hero of the year. In the winter he ran another series of three matches in New York with L. E. Myers the latter winning all three, including a one-mile event; but as the whole affair was a gate-money speculation, and the races were decided on a small enclosed track, but little heed need be taken of the English champion's defeat. On his return to England, George signed articles to run his old opponent, W. Cummings of Paisley, another series of matches, at one, four, and ten miles, each for a stake of £200. Public interest was chiefly centred in the one mile, run at Lillie Bridge, West Brompton, on August 23rd. The attendance of spectators was very large, and the weather favourable. After a magnificent race, in which Cummings tried to force the pace in the last lap, George ran the Scotchman to a standstill one hundred yards from the tape, and won easily in the extraordinary time of 4 min. 12¾ secs., a record never before equalled by any amateur or professional. Cummings won the four miles at Preston easily, in slow time, and George took the ten miles at Birmingham without being required to complete the distance, Cummings retiring after being lapped at five miles, the two latter events being very unsatisfactory performances. H. Hutchings, the champion sprinter, sailed for Australia in October, to run T. M. Malone a series of races; and W. G. George has also stated his intention of visiting Australia, to meet Malone, early in 1887. G. Hazael and C. Rowell are likely to arrange another six days' go-as-you-please competition in London before long, but it is doubtful whether these wearisome entertainments will again prove profitable.

Football.—Football, our national winter pastime, under both the Rugby Union and the Association codes, continued to increase in popularity and add to the number of its supporters last season. It is still a doubtful question whether the dribbling or the carrying game has the larger number of adherents; but, probably, taking into consideration the whole of the United Kingdom, the two styles of play are very evenly balanced. The Association game to a certain extent entered on a new phase of its existence—the professional player becoming a recognized feature of its laws; and two matches were inaugurated during the season under the cricket definition of Gentlemen *v.* Players. One of these matches at the Oval, on March 20th, when the Players won by two goals to one, was a very noticeable event, owing to the presence of the Prince of Wales, who witnessed an important football match for the first time. In consequence of the combined action of the Scottish, Welsh, and Irish branch associations, against professionals being allowed to play in international matches, England appeared likely to be excluded from putting her full strength into the field against the other international teams. The Football Association, however, stuck firmly to their intention that there should be no reservation as to the composition of international elevens, and eventually carried their point, and the England *v.* Scotland match at Glasgow, March 27th, resulted in a draw—one goal each being scored. The play, however, all through was in favour of the English side. England beat Wales by three goals to one, and Ireland by six goals to one. As a proof of the weakness of Irish Association football, it may be mentioned that England has

always beaten Ireland in this match very easily. Scotland also beat Ireland by seven goals to two, and Wales by four goals to one. Wales scored one International victory by defeating Ireland by five goals to none. After a drawn game at the Oval the Association Challenge Cup was won for the third year in succession by the Blackburn Rovers, beating the West Bromwich Albion by two goals to none. The first of the Gentlemen *versus* Players matches was won by the gentlemen by one goal to none. The South beat the North by three goals to none; and Cambridge, for the fourth successive year, beat Oxford, winning by the largest majority yet scored in this match—viz., five goals to none. Queen's Park won the Scottish Association Cup. The Rugby Union season was chiefly noticeable for the renewal of the England *v.* Scotland match, which had been discontinued in the previous year owing to a dispute. The matter, however, was at last settled, and an International board of appeal established to decide any future similar disputed point of law. The match, the fifteenth, was played at Edinburgh, and ended in a draw, neither side scoring a point. England defeated Wales by one goal and two tries to one goal; and also Ireland by a try to nothing. Scotland beat Wales by two goals and one try to nothing, and also Ireland by four goals and two tries to nothing. Wales *v.* Ireland did not take place. For the fourth successive year the South beat the North by two goals and three tries to one try; and at length, after four defeats, Cambridge managed to win an Inter-'Varsity match by two tries to nothing. Halifax won the Yorkshire Challenge Cup, beating Bradford in the final tie by one goal to nil; and the Hospital Challenge Cup was won by Guy's. The most successful clubs of the season were—Blackheath, London Scottish, Richmond, Cardiff, and Bradford. Oxford University, however, when playing their full strength, were a very powerful team. In conjunction with the Association, the Rugby Union organized two matches at the Oval on March 20th, for the benefit of the London charities. The Prince of Wales attended, and a profit of £405 was realized. In October the Rugby Union general meeting altered the method of scoring, a goal in future to count three points, and a try one point; matches to be decided by a majority of points. The meeting also passed some very stringent laws and regulations to stamp out professionalism, which had commenced to be a prominent feature in several leading country clubs. It is to be hoped the clubs will loyally support the Union in their efforts in this direction, and thus prevent the certain deterioration of the game if the professional player is allowed to become an established fact.

Bicycling and Tricycling.—The steady advance in popularity of "wheeling" was again amply demonstrated during the past season. Not only did the racing records on the cinder track and the road show a general improvement at all distances, but in every part of the country the bicycle and tricycle became more generally used, not only as a means of exercise and amusement, but for the carriage of light articles and business purposes. Immense improvements were made in the build, strength, and lightness of small safety bicycles, and also of the three-wheel machines, tandem tricycles being especially popular. In the matter of speed, the tandem tricycle, both on the road and on the path, produced some wonderful records; and probably, when more tandem races are included in the programmes of the various sports, still more remarkable performances will be accomplished. The National Cyclists' Union having come to terms with the Amateur Athletic Association, devoted all their energies to the control and regulation of wheel racing, and the stamping out of the many abuses which had sprung up in connection with the sport. So many of the fastest amateurs were known to be paid and supported by leading manufacturers of cycling machines that, after careful investigation, a large number of riders were suspended from racing in future under N.C.U. rules. This caused a considerable amount of dissatisfaction in certain quarters, and an agitation was commenced to urge the Union to do away with all distinctions between amateurs and professionals in the future. The executive of the Union, however, will probably be sufficiently powerful to prevent any such distinctly prejudicial legislation being effected. The championships of the N.C.U. were again successfully carried out, P. Furnival securing no less than three of these coveted honours, J. E. Fenlon being also a double winner. M. V. J. Webber (Isle of Wight), a young rider, of whom great things were expected after his brilliant performances in 1885, unfortunately met with an accident early in 1886, and was unable to race during last summer. On the ordinary racing bicycle, H. A. Speechly rode one mile in a race on the Crystal Palace track, in 2 min. 34⅘ secs. on July 7th; but P. Furnival, on the fast Long Eaton path, is said to have ridden the distance on August 23rd in 2 min. 32⅔ secs., and on the following day in 2 min. 30 secs.; both these were time trials, and have not been passed by the record committee of the N.C.U. As on both occasions the weather was extremely favourable, and the path in splendid order, Furnival's times are probably correct. Another most remarkable performance, which has also been rejected by the records committee, was one mile on a tricycle by G. Gatehouse (Cambridge University) in 2 min. 41⅔ secs., at Long Eaton on August 24th in a time trial. On the same ground on August 26th, Gatehouse covered twenty miles on a tricycle in 59 min. 10⅗ secs., an accepted record, and faster than the best amateur time for the distance on a regular racing bicycle. As an instance of the speed of the tricycle on the road, it may be mentioned that G. P. Mills rode 881 miles, from Land's End to John o' Groat's, in 5 days 10 hours in August, and A. H. Fletcher, on a similar machine, on June 21st covered 250½ miles in 24 hours, both being records. The Dwarf, or Safety, Bicycle records of the past year are equally remarkable. A. P. Englehart, riding a Safety, covered twenty miles on a path at Coventry, in August, in 59 min. 27 secs., a feat a few years ago considered impossible on a "racer." The twenty-four hours' road record is also held by a "Safety," the "Ivel," of the "Rover" type, with no less a distance than 294½ miles, by G. P. Mills on October 5th, beating the previous record by nearly 28 miles. The bicycle record from Land's End to John o' Groat's, also held by Mills, in 5 days 1 hour 45 min. In the professional rank R. Howell and F. Wood are still a long way in front of all their opponents, Howell having the better record for the past season in the various

championships at different distances. The great American Cycling Tournament took place as usual at Springfield, in September. No English amateur competed, but our English professional champion F. Wood rode in several races. Subsequently, two remarkable records were made on this superb American track by William A. Rowe, Yankee professional. On October 21st he rode one mile on a bicycle in 2 min. 29¾ secs., and on October 25th he covered 22 miles 150 yards in one hour. Rowe beat F. Wood, the English champion, for the World's Championship at Springfield. In America the cyclists are divided into three classes, with special races for each class, viz., amateurs, pro-amateurs or makers' amateurs, and professionals. The system might very well be adopted in this country, and thus prevent the agitation against the large number of so-called amateurs who are undoubtedly in the pay of, and subsidized by, the cycle manufacturers.

Billiards.—During the past year billiards, as a popular form of entertainment, have again held a very prominent position, and matches between the leading players were once more continued week after week in London from January to June, either at the Westminster Aquarium, Gatti's Saloon, or the Billiard Hall, Argyle Street, sometimes at all three places simultaneously. Although no one had the temerity to challenge John Roberts, jun., for the championship, on February 8—13, the champion for the first time for six years (except in championship matches), met an opponent on level terms, W. Mitchell opposing him, 15,000 up "all in" for £100 a side. The match excited a tremendous amount of interest, and notwithstanding his want of practice at the spot-stroke, Roberts won by 1,741 points. His best break was 722 (232 spots). Mitchell obtaining a record money match break, viz., 969 (321 spots). In the following week Roberts played W. J. Peall a spot-stroke match, only two balls being used, for £100 a side. Play lasted 4 hours each day for a week, and after a dreary and uninteresting exhibition Peall won with a score of 16,734 to Roberts' 11,924, the best break of the match being 906 by Peall. Previous to this, December 14—19, 1885, Roberts had given John North 4,000 in 12,000 up, spot-barred, for £200 a side, the champion just winning by 242, and scoring a then record break of 451, which he subsequently eclipsed when playing W. Cook on April 12th, by making 596 spot-barred, considered at the time to be a record almost impossible to be beaten. During the season John North fairly established his position as second only to the champion at the spot-barred game, by defeating, under these conditions, in money matches, W. J. Peall by 572, January 18—23; W. Cook by 629, February 1—6; and W. Mitchell, May 3—8, by 259, each match taking place at the Aquarium, or "Home of Billiards." Two important spot-barred tournaments were decided January 2—15, each with twelve players engaged. One at the Billiard Hall with John Roberts at scratch was won by John North, 175 points, heats 500 up, scoring 9 out of his 11 games. The other, open to second-class players only, J. Dowland scratch, heats 300 up, was won by H. Roberts (10 points) with 11 victories. Another second-class tournament, spot-barred, at Gatti's, May 11—21, Dowland again at scratch, was won by J. Owen (40), and an Aquarium spot-barred tournament, March 13—20, was carried off by J. Dowland (125), Joseph Bennett being the scratch man. At Gatti's April 5—10 a spot-barred tournament, heats 400 up, W. Cook scratch, was won by Joseph Bennett (25). At Manchester, March 15—22, a spot-barred tournament, heats 600 up, was won by A. Bennett (275). This was the only tournament of the year in which John Roberts (scratch) and W. Cook (160) both took part. Joseph Bennett defeated H. Coles and J. G. Sala in two money matches, each 10,000 up, spot-barred, the former December 29, 1885, to January 2, 1886, and the latter, February 22—27, both at the Aquarium. John Roberts, jun., was successful every week in all his 13 spot-barred matches at the Billiard Hall from October 5, 1885, to January 30, 1886, until he at last failed to concede an opponent, W. Mitchell, 4,000 in 12,000, February 1—6. Subsequently to their money match in December, 1885, North three times defeated the champion at 4,000 in 12,000 up, spot-barred. The winter season of 1886-87 commenced at the Billiard Hall, Argyll Street, Regent Street, on October 4. John Roberts, jun., the champion, playing his usual 12,000 up, spot-barred exhibition matches, giving away a third of the game or more to all the best professionals. On October 16 conceding W. Mitchell 4,000 in 12,000, spot-barred, the champion made a break of 534, which topped the previous record. This, however, he completely put in the shade with a marvellous break of 604, spot-barred, on November 17, at the Billiard Hall, when opposing W. Mitchell in a money match for £100 a side, Mitchell receiving no less than 4,500 in 12,000 up, spot-barred, Roberts winning by 194 points, after a most exciting finish. The extraordinary nature of this feat can be better appreciated when it is remembered that the record "spot in" break in a money match is only 969, by W. Mitchell. On November 8—13 the champion conceded D. Richards 6,000 in 12,000 up, spot-barred, for £50 a side, but Roberts being out of form on the first two days, Richards won by 3,019. At the Westminster Aquarium, October 13—23, a spot-barred tournament, heats 500 up, W. Cook scratch, the usual number of eight players engaged, was won by D. Richards, 150 points start. Richards was the only player who won all his seven games. Also at the Aquarium, November 1—6, in a 15,000 up, "spot in" match against G. Collins, who received 5,000 points, on a table by Messrs. G. Wright & Co., W. J. Peall credited himself with a record break of no less than 2,413, an unprecedented feat.

Cricket.—The cricket season interest of 1886 of course chiefly centred in the doings of the fifth Australian team which has visited this country. The Australian Eleven was admittedly weak in the batting department, and owing to an unexpected failure in their bowlers, a wet May, and two defeats at the very outset of the tour, the trip from a cricketing point of view was a decided failure; indeed the Colonials only won 9 of the 39 matches played, as compared to 18 victories in 1884. No less than 22 of the matches were left drawn, and in only four of these could the Colonials claim any material advantage when play ceased. Perhaps the visitors' most creditable performances were their two victories, one against the Gentlemen of England, by 7 wickets at Lords; and the other against Yorkshire, by 6 wickets, at

Sheffield. In their second match against the Gentlemen of England, at the Oval, the Australians also did remarkably well, heading their opponents' score of 471 in the first innings by 17 runs. The match, however, was eventually drawn. The largest innings made against the Australians was 558, by Lord Londesborough's England Eleven, at Scarborough, in September; the lowest total against them was 34, by the North of England, at Manchester. The Australians' smallest innings was 38, against the University at Oxford; their highest being 488, against the Gentlemen of England, at the Oval. Taking all the series of matches, only 5 centuries were scored on their side, the best being 151 by S. P. Jones, against the Gentlemen of England, at the Oval. Eleven three-figure contributions were recorded against them, 186 by M. Read for Surrey, being the best; Dr. W. G. Grace, however, three times reached three figures against them. Amongst the visitors the best averages in all matches were—batting, G. Giffen, 1,454 runs, average 25·54; S. P. Jones, 1,530 runs, average 23·58; and H. J. H. Scott, 1,298 runs, average 21·17. In the bowling department, Giffen again heads the list with 1726·2 overs, and an average of 16·16. T. W. Garrett, however, runs him very close, with 1699·1 overs, average, 17·91. The "demon" Spofforth's overs totalled only 929·3, average, 17·14; his accident at Lords in June placing him *hors de combat* for some time. Against the Antipodeans, W. G. Grace and W. W. Read head the list amongst our batsmen with 812 and 668 runs respectively; the former's average being 42·14, and the latter's 39·5, both played in 19 innings. In the bowling department the largest number of wickets is Lohmann's 39 from 479·2 overs; but Briggs' is a better analysis, with 400·1 overs, 32 wickets, average 14·28. Dr. W. G. Grace also figures well with 374·2 overs, wickets 27, average 22·23. Notwithstanding the visit of the Australians the struggle for the County Championship again excited the keenest interest, and for the fourth year in succession Notts must be awarded the pride of place, although Surrey pressed them very closely, the latter county being unbeaten up to the beginning of July. Notts, however, were not once defeated, and won 7 matches out of their 14 played. Surrey won 12 matches, lost 3, and 1 was drawn. Lancashire comes next with 5 wins 15 defeats; and Yorkshire next with 4 wins and 5 losses. Derbyshire did not win a single match. The Notts crack, Shrewsbury, can not only claim the best average of any player in county matches last season, viz., 46·1, but also the highest individual score of 227, not out. Surrey's 3 defeats were effected by Notts, Lancashire, and Sussex, but Surrey with W. W. Read can claim the largest individual number of runs, viz., 1,003; their crack bowler, Lohmann, also coming out remarkably well with 997·2 overs, an average of 15·10. Amongst the other important matches of the season must be mentioned the defeat of Cambridge by Oxford by 133; and the three defeats of the Australians by England, the Oval match resulting in a win for England by an innings and 217 runs. In their first match the Players beat the Gentlemen at Lords, by 5 wickets, and at the Oval the game had to be left drawn owing to the wet, all in favour of the Players. Including all the first-class matches, the batting averages, were:—Shrewsbury 1,404 runs, average 42·18; W. W. Read, 1,825 runs, average 42·19. W. G. Grace's is the highest aggregate of runs, viz., 1,846, giving an average of 35·26, a wonderful feat after 22 seasons of first-class cricket. The following players also exceeded the 1,000:—M. Read, 1,364; Abel, 1,221; G. C. Hearne, 1,125; Bates, 1,018; Hall, 1,005; Ulyett, 1,005. In the fifty scores of 100 and upwards the names of W. G. Grace and W. W. Read each appear four times. The bowling averages give some remarkable figures: 11 bowlers have delivered upwards of 1,000 overs, the best results being:—Lohmann, 1,715 overs, 809 maidens, 160 wickets, average 15·25; Wootton, 1,618·1 overs, 715 maidens, average 15·136; Dr. W. G. Grace, 1,525·2 overs, 618 maidens, average 19·121; Emmett, 1,339·3 overs, 667 maidens, average 12·91; Attewell, 1,295·2 overs, 736 maidens, average 13·11; Barlow, 1,238·1 overs, 653 maidens, average, 14·55; Watson, 1,188 overs, 701 maidens, average, 11·20. On August 4th, when playing for Hampstead *v.* Stoics, Mr. A. E. Stoddart, the Middlesex cricketer, credited himself with the largest score on record, viz., 485; Hampstead's full total was 814 for 9 wickets, a notable record for a one-day match. In August a team of English Gentlemen, under the captaincy of W. E. Roller, visited America, winning 8 of the 9 matches played. In September an eleven of our best English professionals, under the captaincy of A. Shaw, the Notts captain, sailed for Australia in the *Cuzco*, to play a series of matches in the Colony.

At the end of the season, a proposition was brought forward by Lord Harris, the captain of the Kent County Cricket Club, to reduce the residential qualification for a county player from two years to one. The proposal was not received favourably by the committees of the Notts, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Middlesex, and Sussex County Clubs, and it seems unlikely that the present rule will be altered.

The Turf.—The racing season of 1886 will be chiefly remembered for the triple success of Ormonde, in the three classic races of the year; the moderate form of the majority of the three year-olds, the constant defeats of the favourites in the principal handicaps, the establishment of the £10,000 Eclipse Stakes, and the death of the "Centaur of the century," as the champion jockey, Fred Archer, has been not inaptly described. With these exceptions the turf history of the year has been devoid of any special features of interest. During the early spring Minting was generally considered almost a certainty for the Two Thousand Guineas, and was also second favourite for the Derby; but Ormonde gained such an easy victory in the first-named event, when apparently not quite wound up, that it was at once voted an impossibility for him to be beaten in the Derby, more especially when the owner of Minting declined to start his horse a second time against the Duke of Westminster's colt. Finally, with odds of 85 to 40 laid on him, Ormonde, ridden by Archer, and not by G. Barrett, as in the Two Thousand, won very easily from the Bard, who finished second. With the Bard not engaged in the St. Leger the Doncaster race was simply a matter of health for the son of Bend Or, who won in a canter with the long odds of 7 to 1 laid on his chance, and thus became entitled to rank with Wes Australian, Gladiateur, and Lord Lyon, the only other winners of the triple crown. Altogether Ormonde won ten events during the year, including the rich Hardwicke Stakes a

Ascot, value £2,438, and the Champion Stakes, with 100 to 1 laid on him, again retiring for the season with an unbeaten certificate. With the exception of winning the Grand Prix de Paris, and his second to Ormonde in the Two Thousand Guineas, Minting did not appear during the year. The fillies of 1886 were not of a very high class: Miss Jummy won the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks, with Argo Navis second to her in each event, and also two races at Goodwood; but she was beaten a long way in the Grand Prix, and very far removed from Ormonde's class. Braw Lass entirely lost her previous season's form, and only won one small race during the year. The inauguration of the £10,000 Eclipse Stakes at the Sandown Park second summer meeting bids fair to supersede in importance all the other best known and long-established weight-for-age contests. This big prize, however, is entirely the result of the accumulated entries and forfeits of the subscribers to the stake; and as Kempton and other meetings have at once taken up the idea, a new era of big sweepstakes is likely to follow. Bendigo made his only appearance of the year in this race, and won the £10,000 easily; the three-year old Candlemas being second, and St. Gatien third. St. Gatien won the Rous Memorial at Ascot, and the Jockey Club Cup, beating Melton in the last-named event easily. Of the other Cup contests, Althorp won the Ascot Gold Cup, beating Bird of Freedom. The unlikely Despair, at a very long price, won the Royal Hunt Cup. The Bard walked over for the Goodwood Cup, and also won the Doncaster Cup very easily. In the richest handicap of the year, the Manchester Cup, the Bard, carrying 8st. 4lb., was beaten by a three-year old, Riversdale, 6st. 1lb. This race and the Derby were the Bard's only defeats during the year. Perhaps the best handicap horse of the season was Melton, who, as a four-year old, with 9st. 4lb. and 9st. 3lb. respectively, won the Leicestershire Cup and the Liverpool Autumn Cup. Stone Clink's double victory in the Northumberland Plate and the Cesarewitch proved her to be a filly possessed of staying powers of the highest order. Both Stone Clink and Sailor Prince, the winner of the Cambridgeshire, started at very outside prices in the betting. The Steward's Cup at Goodwood, another heavy betting race, was also won by a complete outsider, Crafton, who started at 40 to 1 against.

The two-year old racing of the year has left the Baron by Xenophon first favourite for the Derby of 1887. He won all his four engagements, including the Woodcote and the Astley stakes at Lewes, beating in the latter race Florentine, who subsequently won the Middle Park Plate, value £2,385, with Enterprise second. Subsequently the Duke of Beaufort's Rêve D'Or, by Hampton, beat both Enterprise and Florentine in the Dewhurst Plate. Rêve D'Or is not in the Derby. Kilwarline, Annamite, Grandison, Timothy, and Caller Herrin also performed well in various two-year-old races. Sandown Park announce a £3,000 Jubilee Handicap for 1887, as the Eclipse Stakes for this year did not fill. The Kempton Park executive have secured the enormous entry of 625, a best on record, for their £5,000 Great Breeder's Produce Stakes, to be run in 1889.

In the thirteenth year in succession F. Archer headed the list of winning jockeys with 170 victories out of 513 mounts, C. Wood coming second with 167 wins and 511 mounts; G. Barrett was third with 121 wins and 698 mounts, and F. Barrett is fourth with 94 wins. On Nov. 8th Archer shot himself when in a state of delirium and high fever, brought on by excessive wasting. This remarkable jockey during his extraordinary career rode 2,748 winners out of 8,085 mounts. His sad fate will probably induce the Jockey Club to do away with the absurdly light weights allowable in handicaps. Tom Challoner, another celebrated jockey, also died in the spring. Amongst the winning owners of the season the Duke of Westminster (chiefly owing to Ormonde's victories) stands first with £24,430; "Mr. Manton" is second with £14,173; Mr. Abington third, £11,440; M. H. Barclay fourth, £11,440; and the Duke of Beaufort fifth, £9,563. Bend Or and Petrarch take first class honours as sires, and Tomahawk, Arbitrator, and Xenophon emerge from comparative obscurity into very forward places. St. Gatien and Melton retired to the stud at the end of the season.

A few more statistics of the season may be interesting. In the list of the winning sires, Hermit, the Derby winner of 1867, who for six successive years has occupied the first place, is at length just passed by Bend Or, the Derby winner of 1880. Bend Or's stock have won between them £22,803; Hermit's produce total £22,672; Petrarch stands third, with £15,612; and Hampton comes fourth with £14,567 sterling. A noted sire, whose progeny in 1884 won £20,157, has had a very bad year, coming low down on the List with only £4,986. The values of the principal races of 1886 were The Eclipse Stakes at Sandown, £10,000; Grand Prix de Paris, £5,904; The Derby, £4,700; St. Leger, £4,475; Two Thousand Guineas, £4,000; One Thousand Guineas, £2,950; Epsom Oaks, £3,250; Epsom Grand Prize, £2,827; Middle Park Plate, £2,385; Dewhurst Plate, 1,£532; Cambridgeshire Handicap, £1,195; Ascot Coronation Stakes, £2,450; Ascot Gold Cup; £1,130; Ascot Prince of Wales Stakes, £2,425.

Lawn Tennis.—The modern game of Lawn Tennis was never more popular than in 1886. All through the summer lawn tennis tournaments were successfully carried out in every part of the United Kingdom. In the early spring, Lawford was defeated for the Covered Court Championship by a young player named E. L. Williams, but the former managed for the third time to carry off the championship of Ireland. Lawford once more defeated all comers for the All England Lawn Tennis Championship, at Wimbledon, in July, except the holder, W. Renshaw, who, for the sixth time, successfully defended his right to the title. W. Renshaw is undoubtedly a very long way the best of all the exponents of the game, and H. G. Lawford must be considered next to the champion. In the West of England Challenge Cup, at Bath, J. Dwight, the American, beat E. S. H. Browne; but immediately afterwards, at Cheltenham, for the One Hundred Guinea Challenge Cup, Browne turned the tables on the Yankee. For the Ladies' Championship, at Wimbledon, Miss Maud Watson, the holder, was unexpectedly beaten by Miss Bingley; but subsequently, at Exmouth, the latter was defeated by Miss M. Watson. The brothers W. & E. Renshaw again won the Four-handed Championship at the Wimbledon meeting.

A MERE enumeration or analysis of the contents of the Irish Government Bill, 1886, and the Land (Ireland) Bill, 1886, would convey scarcely any intelligible idea to the mind of an ordinary reader. It is therefore proposed in the following pages, before entering on the details of each Bill, to give a summary of the reasons which led to its introduction, and of the principles on which it is founded. To begin with the Irish Government Bill—

The object of the Irish Government Bill is to confer on the Irish people the largest measure of self-government consistent with the absolute supremacy of the Crown and Imperial Parliament and the entire unity of the Empire. To carry into effect this object it was essential to create a separate though subordinate legislature; thus occasion was given to opponents to apply the name of Separatists to the supporters of the Bill—a term true in so far only as it denoted the intention to create a separate legislature, but false and calumnious when used in the sense in which it was intended to be understood—of imputing to the promoters of the Bill the intention to disunite or in any way to disintegrate the Empire. Indeed, the very object of the measure was, by relaxing a little the legal bonds of union, to draw closer the actual ties between England and Ireland, in fact, to do as we have done in our Colonies, by decentralizing the subordinate functions of government to strengthen the central supremacy of natural affection and Imperial unity. The example of the effects of giving complete self-government to our Colonies would seem not unfavourable to trying the same experiment in Ireland. Some forty years ago, Canada, New Zealand, and the various colonies of Australia were discontented and uneasy at the control exercised by the government of England over their local affairs. What did England do? She gave to each of those communities the fullest power of local government consistent with the unity of the Empire. The result was that real union was established in the same degree as the apparent tie of control over local affairs was loosened. Are there any reasons to suppose that the condition of Ireland is such as to render the example of the Colonies applicable. Let us look a little at the past history of that country. Up to 1760 Ireland was governed practically as a conquered country. The result was that in 1782, in order to save Imperial unity, we altogether relaxed the local tie and made Ireland legislatively independent. The Empire was thus saved, but difficulties naturally arose between two independent legislatures. The true remedy would have been to have imposed on Grattan's Parliament the conditions imposed by the Irish Government Bill on the statutory Parliament created by that Bill; the course actually taken was that, instead of leaving the Irish with their local government, and arranging for the due supremacy of England, the Irish Legislature was destroyed under the guise of Union, and Irish representatives were transferred to an assembly in which they had little weight, and in which they found no sympathy. The result was that from the date of the Union to the present day Ireland has been constantly working for the reinstatement of its National Legislature, and has been governed by a continuous system of extraordinary legislature called coercion; the fact being that between 1800, the date of the Act of Union, and 1832, the date of the great Reform Act, there were only 11 years free from coercion, while in the 53 years since that period there have been only two years entirely free from special repressive legislation. So much therefore is clear, that Irish discontent at not being allowed to manage their own affairs has gradually increased instead of diminishing. The conclusion then would seem irresistible, that if coercion has failed the only practical mode of governing Ireland satisfactorily is to give the people power to manage their local affairs. Coming then to the principle of the Bill, the first step is to reconcile local government with Imperial supremacy, in other words, to divide Imperial from local powers; for if this division be accurately made, and the former class of powers be reserved to the British Crown and British Parliament, while the latter only are intrusted to the Irish Parliament, it becomes a contradiction in terms to say that Imperial unity is dissolved by reserving to the Imperial authority all its powers, or that Home Rule is a sundering of the Imperial tie when that tie is preserved inviolable. Imperial powers then are the prerogatives of the Crown with respect to peace and war, and making treaties with foreign nations; in short, the power of regulating the relations of the Empire towards foreign nations. These are the *jura summi imperii*, the very insignia of supremacy; the attributes of sovereign authority in every form of government, be it despotism, limited monarchy, or republic; the only difference is that in a system of government under one supreme head, they are vested in that head alone, in a federal government, as in America or Switzerland, they reside in the composite body forming the federal supreme authority. Various subsidiary powers necessarily attend the above supreme powers, for example, the power of maintaining armies and navies, of commanding the militia, and other incidental powers. Closely connected with the power of making peace and war is the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations. Next in importance to the reservations necessary to constitute the Empire a Unity with regard to foreign nations, are the powers required to prevent disputes and to facilitate intercourse between the various parts of the Empire. These are the coinage of money and other regulations relating to currency, to copyright or other exclusive rights to the use or profit of any works or inventions. The above subjects must be altogether excluded from the powers of the subordinate legislature; it ceases to be subordinate as soon as it is invested with these Imperial, or quasi-Imperial, powers.

Assuming, however, the division between Imperial and local powers to be accurately determined, how is the subordinate legislative body to be kept within its due limits? The answer is very plain,—an Imperial court must be established to decide in the last resort whether the subordinate legislature has or has not infringed Imperial rights. Such a court has been in action in the United States of America ever since their union, and no serious conflict has arisen in carrying its decisions into effect and the Privy Council, acting as the Supreme Court in respect to Colonial appeals, has been

accepted by all the self-governing colonies as a just and impartial expositor of the meaning of their several constitutions.

Next in importance to the right division of Imperial and local powers is a correct understanding of the relation borne by the executive of an autonomous country to the mother country. In every part of the British Empire which enjoys home rule the legislature consists of the Queen and the two local legislative bodies. The administrative power resides in the Queen alone. The Queen has the appointment of all the officers of the government; money bills can be introduced into the legislature only with the consent of the Queen. The initiative power of taxation then is vested in the Queen, the executive head, in practice represented by the Governor. But such a power of initiation is of course useless unless the legislative body is willing to support the executive, and grants it the necessary funds for carrying on the government. What, then, is the contrivance by which the governmental machine is prevented from being stopped by a difference between the executive and legislative authorities? It is the same in the mother country, and in every British home-rule country, with this difference only,—that beyond the limits of the mother country the Queen is represented by a governor to whom are delegated such a measure of powers as is necessary for the supreme head of a local self-governing community. The contrivance is this in the mother country:—the Queen acts upon the advice of a cabinet council; in home-rule dependencies the governor acts on the advice of a local council. If this cabinet council in the mother country, or local council in a dependency, ceases to command a majority in the popular legislative body, it resigns, and the governor is obliged to select a council which, by commanding such a majority, can obtain the supplies necessary to carry on the government. The consequence then is that in a home-rule community, if a serious difficulty arises between the legislative and executive authority, the head of the executive, the governor, refers the ultimate decision of the question to the general body of electors by dissolving the popular legislative body. It has been urged in the discussion on the Irish Government Bill that the powers of the executive in relation to the legislative body ought to be expressed in the Bill itself; but it is clear to anybody acquainted with the rudiments of legislation that the details of such a system—(in other words, the mode in which a governor ought to act under the endless variety of circumstances which may occur in governing a dependency)—never have been and never can be expressed in an Act of Parliament. But how little difficulty this absence of definition has caused may be judged from the fact that neither in England nor in any of her home-rule dependencies has any vital collision arisen between the executive and legislative authorities, and that all the home-rule colonies have managed to surmount the obstacles which the opponents of Home Rule argued would be fatal to their existence. The main principles have now been stated on which the Irish Government Bill is framed, and it remains to give a summary of the provisions of the Bill, the objects and bearing of which will be readily understood from the foregoing observations. The first clause provides that—

"On and after the appointed day there shall be established in Ireland a Legislature consisting of Her Majesty the Queen and an Irish legislative body."

This is the first step in all English constitutional systems, to vest the power of legislation in the Queen and the legislative body. Such a legislature might have had conferred on it the independent powers vested in Grattan's Parliament: but the second clause at once puts an end to any doubt as to the subordination of the Irish legislative body; for while on the one hand it confers full powers of local self-government, by declaring that the Legislature may make any laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland, it subjects that power to numerous exceptions and restrictions. The exceptions are contained in the third clause, and the restrictions in the fourth. The exceptions are as follows:—

"The Legislature of Ireland shall not make laws relating to the following matters or any of them:—

"(1.) The status or dignity of the Crown, or the succession to the Crown, or a Regency;

"(2.) The making of peace or war;

"(3.) The army, navy, militia, volunteers, or other military or naval forces, or the defence of the realm;

"(4.) Treaties and other relations with foreign States, or the relations between the various parts of Her Majesty's dominions;

"(5.) Dignities or titles of honour;

"(6.) Prize or booty of war;

"(7.) Offences against the law of nations; or offences committed in violation of any treaty made, or hereafter to be made, between Her Majesty and any foreign State; or offences committed on the high seas;

"(8.) Treason, alienage, or naturalization;

"(9.) Trade, navigation, or quarantine;

"(10.) The postal and telegraph service, except as hereafter in this Act mentioned with respect to the transmission of letters and telegrams in Ireland;

"(11.) Beacons, lighthouses, or sea-marks;

"(12.) The coinage; the value of foreign money; legal tender; or weights and measures; or

"(13.) Copyright, patent rights, or other exclusive rights to the use or profits of any works or inventions."

Of these exceptions the first four preserve the imperial rights which have been insisted on above, and maintain the position of Ireland as an integral portion of that empire of which Great Britain is the head. The remaining exceptions are either subsidiary to the first four, or relate, as is the case with exceptions 10 to 13, to matters on which it is desirable that uniformity should exist throughout the whole empire. The restrictions in clause 4 are:—

"The Irish Legislature shall not make any law—

"(1.) Respecting the establishment or endowment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or

"(2.) Imposing any disability, or conferring any privilege, on account of religious belief; or

"(3.) Abrogating or derogating from the right to establish or maintain any place of denominational education or any denominational institution or charity; or

"(4.) Prejudicially affecting the right of any

child to attend a school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction at that school; or

"(5.) Impairing, without either the leave of Her Majesty in Council first obtained on an address presented by the legislative body of Ireland, or the consent of the corporation interested, the rights, property, or privileges of any existing corporation incorporated by royal charter or local and general Act of Parliament; or

"(6.) Imposing or relating to duties of customs and duties of excise, as defined by this Act, or either of such duties, or affecting any Act relating to such duties or either of them; or

"(7.) Affecting this Act, except in so far as it is declared to be alterable by the Irish Legislature."

These restrictions differ from the exceptions, inasmuch as they do not prevent the Legislature of Ireland from dealing with the subjects to which they refer, but merely impose on it an obligation not to handle the specified matters in a manner detrimental to the interests of certain classes of Her Majesty's subjects. For example, restrictions 1 to 4 are practically concerned in securing religious freedom; restriction 5 protects existing charters; restriction 6 is necessary, as will be seen hereinafter, to carrying into effect the financial scheme of the bill; restriction 7 is a consequence of the very framework of the Bill: it provides for the stability of the Irish constitution, by declaring that the Irish Legislature is not competent to alter the constitutional act to which it owes its existence, except on those points on which it is expressly permitted to make alterations.

Clause 5 is an exposition, so to speak, of the consequence which would seem to flow from the fact of the Queen being a constitutional part of the Legislature. It states that the royal prerogatives with respect to the summoning, prorogation, and dissolution of the Irish legislative body are to be the same as the royal prerogatives in relation to the Imperial Parliament. The next clause (6) is comparatively immaterial; it merely provides that the duration of the Irish legislative body is to be quinquennial. As it deals with a matter of detail, it perhaps would have more aptly found a place in a subsequent part of the Bill. Clause 7 passes from the legislative to the executive authority; it declares:—

(1.) The executive government of Ireland shall continue vested in Her Majesty, and shall be carried on by the Lord Lieutenant on behalf of Her Majesty with the aid of such officers and such council as to Her Majesty may from time to time seem fit.

(2.) Subject to any instructions which may from time to time be given by Her Majesty, the Lord Lieutenant shall give or withhold the assent of Her Majesty to bills passed by the Irish legislative body, and shall exercise the prerogatives of Her Majesty in respect of the summoning, proroguing, and dissolving of the Irish legislative body, and any prerogatives the exercise of which may be delegated to him by Her Majesty.

Bearing in mind what has been said in the preliminary observations in respect of the relation between the executive and the legislative authority, it will be at once understood how much this clause implies, according to constitutional maxims, of the dependence on the one hand of the Irish executive in respect of imperial matters, and of its independence in respect of local matters. The clause is practically co-ordinate and correlative with the clause conferring complete local powers on the Irish Legislature while it preserves all imperial powers to the Imperial Legislature. The governor is an imperial officer, and will be bound to watch over imperial interests with a jealous scrutiny, and to veto any bill which may be injurious to those interests. On the other hand, as respects all local matters, he will act on and be guided by the advice of the Irish executive council. The system is, as has been shown above, self-acting. The governor, for local purposes, must have a council which is in harmony with the legislative body. If a council, supported by the legislative body and the governor do not agree, the governor must give way unless he can, by dismissing his council and dissolving the legislative body, obtain both a council and a legislative body which will support his views. As respects imperial questions, the case is different; here the last word rests with the mother country, and in the last resort a determination of the executive council, backed by the legislative body, to resist imperial rights, must be deemed an act of rebellion on the part of the Irish people, and be dealt with accordingly.

The above clauses contain the pith and marrow of the whole scheme. The exact constitution of the legislative body, and the orders into which it should be divided, the exclusion or non-exclusion of the Irish members from the Imperial Parliament, indeed, the whole of the provisions found in the remainder of this Bill, are matters which might be altered without destroying, or even violently disarranging, the Home-rule scheme as above described.

Clauses 9, 10, and 11 provide for the constitution of the legislative body; it differs materially from the colonial legislative bodies, and from the Legislature of the United States. For the purpose of deliberation it consists of one House only; for the purpose of voting on all questions (except interlocutory applications and questions of order), it is divided into two classes, called in the Bill "Orders," each of which votes separately, with the result that a question on which the two orders disagree is deemed to be decided in the negative. The object of this arrangement is to diminish the chances of collision between the two branches of the Legislature, which have given rise to so much difficulty both in England and the colonies. Each order will have ample opportunity of learning the strength and hearing the arguments of the other order. They will therefore, each of them, proceed to a division with a full sense of the responsibility attaching to their action. A further safeguard is provided against a final conflict between the first and second orders. If the first order negative a proposition, that negative is in force only for a period of three years, unless a dissolution takes place sooner, in which case it is terminated at once; the lost bill or clause may then be submitted to the whole House, and if decided in the affirmative, and assented to by the Queen, becomes law. The first order of the Irish legislative body comprises 103 members. It is intended to consist ultimately wholly of elec-

tive members; but for the next immediate period of 30 years the rights of the Irish representative peers are, as will be seen, scrupulously reserved. The plan is this: of the 103 members composing the first order, 75 are elective, and 28 peerage members. The qualification of the elective members is an annual income of £200, or the possession of a capital sum of £4,000 free from all charges. The elections are to be conducted in the electoral districts set out in the schedule to the Bill. The electors must possess land or tenements within the district of the annual value of £25. The 28 peerage members consist of the existing 28 representative peers, and any vacancies in their body during the next 30 years are to be filled up in the manner at present in use respecting the election of Irish representative peers. The Irish representative peers cease to sit in the English Parliament; but a member of that body is not required to sit in the Irish Parliament without his assent, and the place of any existing peer refusing to sit in the Irish Parliament will be filled up as in the case of an ordinary vacancy. The elective members of the first order sit for ten years; every five years one half their number will retire. The members of the first order do not vacate their seats on a dissolution of the legislative body. At the expiration of 30 years, that is to say, upon the exhaustion of all the existing Irish representative peers, the whole of the upper order will consist of elective members. The second order consists of 204 members, that is to say, of the 103 existing Irish members (who are transferred to the Irish Parliament), and of 101 additional members to be elected by the county districts and the represented towns, in the same manner as that in which the present 101 members for counties and towns are elected—each constituency returning two instead of one member. If an existing member does not assent to his transfer, his seat is vacated.

A power is given to the Legislature of Ireland to enable the Royal University of Ireland to return two members.

The provisions with respect to this second order fall within the class of enactments which are alterable by the Irish Legislature. After the first dissolution of parliament the Irish Legislature may deal with the second order in any manner they think fit, with the important restrictions:— (1) That in the distribution of members they must have due regard to population; (2) that they must not increase or diminish the number of members.

The transfer to the Irish legislative body of the Irish representative peers, and of the Irish members, involves their exclusion under ordinary circumstances from the Imperial Parliament, with this great exception, that whenever an alteration is proposed to be made in the fundamental provisions of the Irish Government Bill, a mode of procedure is devised for recalling both orders of the Irish legislative body to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of obtaining their consent to such alteration (clause 39).

Further, it is right to state here that Mr. Gladstone in his speech on the second reading of the Bill proposed to provide, "that when any proposal for taxation was made affecting the condition of Ireland, Irish members should have an opportunity of appearing in the House to take a share in the transaction of that business."

Questions arising as to whether the Irish Parliament has or not exceeded its constitutional powers may be determined by the ordinary courts of law in the first instance; the ultimate appeal lies to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. An additional safeguard is provided by declaring that before a provision in a Bill becomes law, the Lord Lieutenant may take the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as to its legality, and further, that without subjecting private litigants to the expense of trying the constitutionality of an Act, the Lord Lieutenant may, of his own motion, move the judicial committee to determine the question. With a view to secure absolute impartiality in the committee, Ireland will be represented on that body by persons who are or have been Irish judges (clause 25).

The question of finance forms a separate portion of the Bill, the provisions of which are contained in clauses twelve to twenty, while the machinery for carrying those enactments into effect will be found in Part III. of the Land Bill. The first point to be determined was the amount to be contributed by Ireland to imperial expenses. Under the Act of Union it was intended that Ireland should pay $\frac{1}{17}$ths, or in the proportion of 1 to 7½ of the total expenditure of the United Kingdom. This amount being found exorbitant, it was gradually reduced, until at the present moment it amounts to something under the proportion of 1 to 11½. The bill fixes the proportion at $\frac{1}{15}$th, or 1 to 14, this sum being arrived at by a comparison between the amount of the income-tax, death-duties, and valuation of property in Great Britain, and the amount of the same particulars in Ireland. The amount to be contributed by Ireland to the imperial expenditure being thus ascertained, the more difficult part of the problem remained to provide the fund out of which the contribution should be payable, and the mode in which its payment should be secured. The plan which commended itself to the framers of the Bill, as combining the advantage of insuring the fiscal unity of Great Britain and Ireland, with absolute security to the British exchequer, was to continue the customs and excise duties under imperial control, and to pay them into the hands of an imperial officer. This plan is carried into effect by the conjoint operation of the clauses of the Irish Government Bill and the Irish Land Bill above referred to. The customs and excise duties are directed to be levied as heretofore in pursuance of the enactments of the Imperial Parliament, and are excepted from the control of the Irish Legislature, which may, with that exception, impose any taxes in Ireland it may think expedient. The imperial officer who is appointed under the Land Bill bears the title of Receiver-General, and into his hands not only the imperial taxes (the customs and excise duties), but also all local taxes imposed by the Irish Parliament are in the first instance paid. (See Clauses 25—27 of the Land Bill.) The Receiver-General having thus in his hands all imperial and local funds levied in Ireland, his duty is to satisfy all imperial claims before paying over any moneys to the Irish Exchequer. Further, an Imperial Court of Exchequer is established in Ireland to watch over the interests

of the Receiver-General, and all revenue cases are to be tried, and all defaults punished in that court. Any neglect of the local authorities to carry into effect the decrees of the Imperial Court will amount to treason, and it will be the duty of the Imperial Government to deal with it accordingly.

Supposing the Bill to have passed, the account of the Exchequer in Ireland would have stood thus:—

RECEIPTS.

1. *Imperial Taxes:*		
(1) Customs	£1,880,000	
(2) Excise	4,300,000	
		£6,180,000
2. *Local Taxes:*		
(1) Stamps.....	£600,000	
(2) Income-Tax at 6*d.* in £	550,000	
		£1,150,000
3. *Non-Tax Revenue:* (Post Office, Telegraph, &c.)	£1,020,000	
		£8,350,000

EXPENDITURE.

1. *Contribution to Imperial Exchequer* on basis of $\frac{1}{18}$th of Imperial Expenditure, viz.:		
(1) Debt Charge	£1,466,000	
(2) Army and Navy ..	1,666,000	
(3) Civil Charges.....	110,000	
		£3,242,000
2. *Sinking Fund* on $\frac{1}{18}$th of Capital of Debt.....		360,000
3. *Charge for Constabulary* *.....		1,000,000
4. *Local Civil Charges* other than Constabulary.....		2,510,000
5. *Collection of Revenue:*		
(1) Imperial Taxes.....	£170,000	
(2) Local Taxes	60,000	
(3) Non-Tax Revenue ..	604,000	
		834,000
6. *Balance* or Surplus.....		404,000
		£8,350,000

* Any charge in excess of one million was to be borne by Imperial Exchequer.

The Imperial contribution payable by Ireland to Great Britain cannot be increased for thirty years, though it may be diminished if the charges for the army and navy and Imperial civil expenditure for any year be less than fifteen times the contribution paid by Ireland, in which case $\frac{1}{18}$th of the diminution will be deducted from the annual Imperial contribution. Apart from the Imperial charges there are other charges strictly Irish, for the security of the payment of which the Bill provides. This it does by imposing an obligation on the Irish legislative body to enact sufficient taxes to meet such charges, and by directing them to be paid by the Imperial Receiver-General, who is required to keep an imperial and an Irish account, carrying the customs and excise duties, in the first instance, to the imperial account, and the local taxes to the Irish account, transferring to the Irish account the surplus remaining after paying the imperial charges on the imperial account. On this Irish account are charged debts due from the Government of Ireland, pensions, and other sums due to the civil servants, and the salaries of the judges of the supreme courts in Ireland.

Some provisions of importance remain to be noticed. Judges of the superior and county courts in Ireland are to be removable from office only on address to the Crown, presented by both orders of the Legislative body voting separately. Existing Civil servants are retained in their offices at their existing salaries; if the Irish Government desire their retirement, they will be entitled to pensions; on the other hand, if at the end of two years the officers themselves wish to retire, they can do so, and will be entitled to the same pensions as if their office had been abolished. The pensions are payable by the Receiver-General out of the Irish account above mentioned. The supremacy of the Imperial Parliament over all parts of the Empire is an inherent quality of which Parliament cannot divest itself inasmuch as it cannot bind its successors or prevent them from repealing any prior Act. In order, however, to prevent any misapprehension on this point clause 37 was inserted, the efficacy of which, owing in great measure to a misprint, has been doubted. It is enough to state here that it was intended by express legislation to reserve all powers to the Imperial Parliament, and had the Bill gone into Committee the question would have been placed beyond the reach of cavil by a slight alteration in the wording of the clause. This summary may be concluded by the statement that the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords over actions and suits arising in Ireland (except in respect of constitutional questions reserved for the determination of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as explained above), and with respect to claims for Irish Peerages, is preserved intact.

The object of the Land Bill was a political one: to promote the contentment of the people, and the cause of good government in Ireland, by settling once and for ever the vexed question relating to land. To do this effectually it was necessary to devise a system under which the tenants, as a class, should become interested in the maintenance of social order, and be furnished with substantial inducements to rally round the institutions of their country. On the other hand, it was just and right that the landlords should participate in the benefits of any measure proposed for remedying the evils attendant upon the tenure of land in Ireland; and should be enabled to rid themselves, on fair terms, of their estates in cases where, from apprehension of impending changes, or for pecuniary reasons, they were desirous of relieving themselves from the responsibilities of ownership. Further, it was felt by the framers of the Bill that a moral obligation rested on the Imperial Government to remove, if possible, "the fearful exasperations attending the agrarian relations in Ireland," rather than leave a question so fraught with danger, and so involved in difficulty, to be

determined by the Irish Government on its first entry on official existence. Such were the governing motives for bringing in the Land Bill.

To understand an Irish Land Bill it is necessary to dismiss at once all ideas of the ordinary relations between landlord and tenant in England, and to grasp a true conception of the condition of an Irish tenanted estate. In England the relation between the landlord and tenant of a farm resembles, with a difference in the subject-matter, the relation between the landlord and tenant of a furnished house. In the case of the house, the landlord keeps it in a state fit for habitation, and the tenant pays rent for the privilege of living in another man's house. In the case of the farm, the landlord provides the farm with house, farm-buildings, gates, and other permanent improvements required to fit it for cultivation by the tenant, and the tenant pays rent for the privilege of cultivating the farm, receiving the proceeds of that cultivation. The characters of owner and tenant, however long the connection between them may subsist, are quite distinct. The tenant does no acts of ownership, and never regards the land as belonging to himself, quitting it without hesitation if he can make more money by taking another farm. In Ireland the whole situation is different: instead of a farm of some 100 or 200 acres, the tenant has a holding varying, say, from 5 to 50 acres, for which he pays an annual rent-charge to the landlord. He, or his ancestors have, in the opinion of the tenant, acquired a quasi-ownership in the land by making all the improvements, and he is only removable on non-payment of the fixed rent, or non-fulfilment of certain specified conditions. In short, in Ireland the ownership is dual: the landlord is merely the lord of a quasi-copyhold manor, consisting of numerous small tenements held by quasi-copyholders who, so long as they pay what may be called the manorial rents, and fulfil the manorial conditions, regard themselves as independent owners of their holdings. An Irish Land Bill, then, dealing with tenanted estates, is, in fact, merely a Bill for converting the small holders of tenements held at a fixed rent into fee-simple owners by redemption of the rent due to the landlord and a transfer of the land to the holders. Every scheme, therefore, for settling the Land question in Ireland resolves itself into an inquiry as to the best mode of paying off the rent-charges due to the landlord. The tenant cannot, of course, raise the capital sufficient for paying off the redemption money; some State authority must therefore intervene and advance the whole or the greater part of that money, and recoup itself for the advance by the creation in its own favour of an annual charge on the holding sufficient to repay in a certain number of years both the principal and interest due in respect of the advance.

The first problem, then, in an Irish Land Bill, is to settle the conditions of this annuity in such a manner as to satisfy the landlord and tenant; the first, as to the price of his estate; the second, as to the amount of the annuity to be paid by him, at the same time to provide the State authority with adequate security for the repayment of the advance, or, in other words, for the punctual payments of the annuity which is to discharge the advance. Next in importance to the financial question of the adjustment of the annuity comes the administrative difficulty of investigating the title, and thus securing to the tenant the possession of the fee simple, and to the state authority the position of a mortgagee. Under ordinary circumstances the investigation of the title to an estate involves the examination of every document relating thereto for a period of 40 years, and the distribution of the purchase-money amongst the head renters, mortgagees, and other encumbrancers, who, in addition to the landlord, are found to be interested in the ownership of almost every Irish estate. Such a process is costly, even in the case of large estates, and involves an expense almost, and, indeed, speaking generally, absolutely prohibitory in the case of small properties. Some mode, then, must be devised for reducing this expense within manageable limits, or any scheme for dealing with Irish land, however well devised from a financial point of view, will sink under the burden imposed by the expense attending the transfer of the land to the new proprietors. Having thus stated the two principal difficulties attending the Land question in Ireland, it may be well before entering on the details of the Sale and Purchase of Land (Ireland) Bill, to mention the efforts which have been made during the last 15 years to surmount those difficulties. The acts having this object in view are the Land Acts of 1870, 1872, and 1881, brought in by Mr. Gladstone, and the Land Purchase Act of 1885, brought in by the Conservative Lord Chancellor of Ireland (Lord Ashbourne). The Act of 1870, as amended by the Act of 1872, provided that the State authority might advance two-thirds of the purchase-money. An attempt was made to get over the difficulties of title by providing that the Landed Estates Court or Board of Works shall undertake the investigation of the title and the transfer and distribution of the purchase-money at a fixed price. The Act of 1881 increased the advance to three-quarters, leaving the same machinery to deal with the title. Both under the Acts of 1870 and 1881 the advance was secured by an annuity of 5 per cent., payable for the period of 35 years, and based on the loan of the money by the English Exchequer at 3½ per cent. interest. These Acts produced very little effect. The expense of dealing with the titles in the Landed Estates Court proved overwhelming, and neither the Board of Works, under the Act of 1872, nor the Land Commission, under the Act of 1881, found themselves equal to the task of completing inexpensively the transfer of the land; further, the tenants had no means of providing even the quarter of the purchase-money required by the Act of 1881. In 1885 Lord Ashbourne determined to remove all obstacles at the expense of the English Exchequer. By the Land Act of that year he authorized the whole of the purchase money to be advanced by the State, with a guarantee by the landlord, to be carried into effect by his allowing one-fifth of the purchase-money to remain in the hands of the agents of the State Authority until one-fifth of the purchase-money had been repaid by the annual payments of the tenants. The principal was to be recouped by an annuity of 4 per cent., extending over a period of 49 years, instead of an annuity of 5 per cent. extending over a period of 35 years. The English Exchequer was to advance the money on the basis of interest at 3⅛ per cent., instead of at 3½ per cent. Though sufficient time has not yet elapsed to show whether the great

bribe offered by the Act of 1885, at the expense of the British taxpayer, will succeed in overcoming the apathy of the tenants, it cannot escape notice that if the Act of 1885 succeeds better than the previous Acts, it will owe that success solely to the greater amount of risk which it imposes on the English Exchequer, and not to any improvement in the scheme in respect of securing greater certainty of sale to the Irish landlord, or of diminishing the danger of loss to the English tax-payer.

Such being the state of legislation, and such the circumstances of the land question in Ireland in the year 1886, the Irish Government Bill afforded Mr. Gladstone the means and the opportunity of bringing in a Land Bill which would secure to the Irish landlord the certainty of selling his land at a fair price, without imposing any practical liability on the English Exchequer, and would, at the same time, diminish the annual sums payable by the tenant; while it also conferred a benefit on the Irish Exchequer. These advantages were, as will be seen, gained, firstly, by the pledge of English credit on good security, instead of advancing money on a mere mortgage on Irish holdings, made directly to the English Government; and, secondly, by the interposition of the Irish Government, as the immediate creditor of the Irish tenant. The scheme of the Land Purchase Bill is as follows:—The landlord of an agricultural estate occupied by tenants may apply to a department of the new Irish Government to purchase his estate. The tenants need not be consulted, as the purchase, if completed, will necessarily better their condition, and thus at the very outset the difficulty of procuring the assent of the tenants, which has hitherto proved so formidable an obstacle to all Irish land schemes, disappears. The landlord may require the department to which he applies (called in the Bill the State Authority) to pay him the statutory price of his estate, not in cash, but in consols valued at par. This price, except in certain unusual cases of great goodness or of great badness of the land, is 20 years' purchase of the *net* rental. The *net* rental is the *gross* rental after deducting from that rent tithe-rent charge, the average percentage for expenses in respect of bad debts, any rates paid by the landlord, and any like outgoings. The *gross* rental of an estate is the gross rent of all the holdings on the estate, payable in the year ending in November 1885. Where a judicial rent has been fixed, it is the judicial rent; where no judicial rent has been fixed, it is the rent to be determined in the manner provided by the Bill.

To state this shortly, the Bill provides that an Irish landlord may require the State Authority to pay him for his estate, in consols valued at par, a capital sum equal to 20 times the amount of the annual sum which he has actually put into his pocket out of the proceeds of the estate. The determination of the statutory price is, so far as the landlord is concerned, the cardinal point of the Bill, and in order that no injustice may be done the landlord, an Imperial Commission—called the Land Commission—is appointed by the Bill, whose duty it is to fix the statutory price, and, where there is no judicial rent, to determine the amount of rent which, in the character of gross rental, is to form the basis of the statutory price. The Commission also pay the purchase-money to the landlord, or distribute it amongst the parties entitled, and generally the Commission act as intermediaries between the landlord and the Irish State Authority, which has no power of varying the terms to which the landlord is entitled under the Bill, or of judging of the conditions which affect the statutory price. If the landlord thinks the price fixed by the Land Commission, as the statutory price inequitable, he may reject their offer and keep his estate.

Supposing, however, the landlord to be satisfied with the statutory price offered by the Land Commission, the sale is concluded, and the Land Commission make an order carrying the required sum of consols (which is for convenience hereinafter called the purchase-money, although it consists of stock and not of cash) to the account of the estate in their books after deducting 1 per cent. for the cost of investigation of title and distribution of the purchase-money, and upon the purchase-money being thus credited to the estate, the landlord ceases to have any interest in the estate, and the tenants, by virtue of the order of the Land Commission, become owners in fee simple of their holdings, subject to the payment to the Irish State Authority of an annuity. The amount of the annuity is stated in the Bill. It is a sum equal to £4 per cent on a capital sum equal to 20 times the amount of the gross rental of the holding. The illustration given by Mr. Gladstone in his speech will at once explain these apparently intricate matters of finance. A landlord is entitled to the Hendon estate, producing £1,200 a year gross rental; to find the net rental, the Land Commission deduct from this gross rental outgoings estimated at about 20 per cent., or £240 a year. This makes the net rental £960 a year, and the price payable to the landlord is £19,200 (20 years' purchase of £960, or £960 multiplied by 20), which, as above stated, will be paid in consols. The tenants will pay, as the maximum amount for their holdings, £4 per cent. for 49 years on the capitalized value of 20 years' purchase of the gross rent. This will amount to £960 instead of £1,200, which they have hitherto paid, a saving of £240 a year will thus be affected, from which, however, must be deducted the half rates to which they will become liable, formerly paid by the landlord. This £4 per cent. charge payable by the tenants will continue for 49 years, but at the end of that time each tenant will become a free owner of his estate without any annual payment. Next, as to the position of the State Authority. The State Authority receives £960 from the tenants; it pays out of that sum £4 per cent., not upon the gross rental, but upon the net rental capitalized, that is to say, £768 to the Imperial Exchequer. The State Authority, therefore, receives £960, and assuming that the charge of collecting the rental is 2 per cent., that is to say, £19 4s., the State Authority will, out of £960, have to disburse only £787 4s., leaving it a gainer of £172 16s., or nearly 18 per cent. The result then between the several parties is, the landlord receives £19,200, the tenantry pay £240 a year less than they have hitherto paid, and at the end of 49 years are exempt altogether from payment; the gain of Irish State Authority is £172 16s. a year. Another mode of putting the case shortly is as follows: The English Exchequer lends the money to the Irish State Authority at 3⅞ per cent. and an annuity of 4 per cent. paid during 49 years will, as

has been stated above, repay both principal and interest for every £100 lent at 3½ per cent. On the sale of an estate under the Bill, the landlord receives 20 years' purchase; the tenant pays £4 per cent. on 20 years' purchase of the gross rental; the Irish State Authority receives £4 per cent. on the gross rental; the English Exchequer receives 4 per cent. on the net rental only. The repayment of the interest due by the Irish Authority to the English Exchequer is in no wise dependent on the punctual payment of their annuities by the Irish tenants, nor does the English Government in any way figure as the landlord or creditor of the Irish tenants. The annuities payable by the tenants are due to the Irish Government, and collected by them, while the interest due to the English Government is a charge on the whole of the Irish Government funds; and further, these funds themselves are paid in to the hands of the Imperial officer, whose duty it is to liquidate the debt due to his master, the Imperial Exchequer, before a sixpence can be touched by the Irish Government. It is not, then, any exaggeration to say that the Land Purchase Bill of 1886 provides for the settlement of the Irish Land question without any appreciable risk to the English Exchequer, and with the advantage of securing a fair price for the landlord, a diminution of annual payments to the tenant with the ultimate acquisition of the fee simple, also a gain of no inconsiderable sum to the Irish Exchequer. In order to obviate the difficulties attending the investigation of title and transfer of the property, the Bill provides, as stated above, that on the completion of the agreement for the sale between the landlord and the Commission, the holding shall vest at once in the tenants: it then proceeds to declare that the claims of all persons interested in the land shall attach to the purchase-money in the same manner as though it were land. The duty of ascertaining these claims and distributing the purchase-money is vested in the Land Commission, who undertake the task in exchange for the 1 per cent. which they have, as above stated, deducted from the purchase-money as the cost of conducting the complete transfer of the estate from the landlord to the tenants. The difficulty of the process of dealing with the purchase-money depends, of course, on the intricacy of the title. If the vendor is the sole unincumbered owner, he is put in immediate possession of the stock constituting the price of the estate. If there are encumbrances, as is usually the case, they are paid off by the Land Commission. Capital sums are paid in full jointures; and other life charges are valued according to the usual tables. Drainage and other temporary charges are estimated at their present value, permanent rent-charges are valued by agreement, or in case of disagreement, by the Land Commission; a certain minimum number of years' purchase being assigned by the Bill to any permanent rent-charge which amounts only to one-fifth part of the rental of the estate on which it is charged, this provision being made to prevent injustice being done to the holders of rent-charges which are amply secured.

It remains to notice certain other points of some importance. The landlord entitled to require the State to purchase his property is the immediate landlord, that is to say, the person entitled to the receipt of the rent of the estate; no encumbrancer can avail himself of the privilege, the reason being that the Bill is intended to assist solvent landlords, and not to create a new Encumbered Estates Court. The landlord may sell this privilege, and possibly by means of this power of sale may be able to put pressure on his encumbrancers to reduce their claims in order to obtain immediate payment. The Land Commission, in their character of quasi-arbitrators between the landlord and the Irish State Authority, have ample powers given to enable them to do justice. If the statutory price, as settled according to the Act, is too low, they may raise it to 22 years' purchase instead of 20 years' purchase. If it is too high, they may refuse to buy unless the landlord will reduce it to a proper price. In the congested districts scheduled in the Bill the land, on a sale, passes to the Irish State Authority, as landlords, and not to the tenants; the reason being that it is considered that the tenants would be worsened, rather than bettered, by having their small plots vested in them in fee simple. For the same cause it is provided that in any part of Ireland tenants of holdings under £4 a year may object to become the owners of their holdings, which will thereupon vest, on a sale, in the Irish State Authority. Lastly, the opportunity is taken of establishing a registry of title in respect of all property dealt with under the Bill. The result of such a registry would be that any property entered therein would ever thereafter be capable of being transferred with the same facility, and at as little expense, as stock in the public funds.

Proceedings in Parliament.

It remains only to state that Mr. Gladstone moved for leave to bring in the Irish Government Bill on April 8th, 1886; and the debate continued during the 9th, 12th, and 13th of April, it being read a first time on the last of those days. The second reading was moved on May 10th, the debate continued on May 13th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 25th, 28th, 31st, and June 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 7th; on the latter day the House divided, and the Bill was thrown out. On April 16th Mr. Gladstone moved for leave to bring in the Sale and Purchase of Land (Ireland) Bill, and it was read a first time on the same day. On the 10th of June the order for the second reading was discharged, and the Bill withdrawn.

The opinions expressed in the foregoing pages are those of the writer only. He is, from his position, well qualified to give an accurate account of the Irish Bills, and we have good reason for thinking that the framers of those bills are satisfied with the representation of their purport and of the arguments in their favour contained in the above article.

WHATEVER concerns those that "go down to the sea in ships" is certain of awakening a lively interest in the minds of Englishmen. The stirring story of the sea, bound up as it is with many of the most weighty events in our national existence,—with many a memorable and hard-fought fight, and with our most remarkable conquests in the realms of commerce, —never fails to touch a sympathetic chord in the hearts of all classes.

The maritime supremacy of the British Isles, which is at once the cause and the effect of our world-encircling empire, appeals not only to the imagination, but also to the pockets of the great mass of our countrymen. The commercial prosperity of the nation is closely involved in, if not entirely dependent upon, the maintenance of our over-sea relations. Our internal manufactures and our ocean-carrying trade are so interlaced at every point that it is impossible to strike the one without injuring the other; whilst apart from the immense yearly imports which constitute this country the great emporium of the civilized world, we are dependent as a nation upon our myriad vessels for the bare necessities of existence. The shipping industries, as is well known, have severely felt the wave of trade depression which for the past few years has afflicted the commercial world. As a result some authorities have been led to prophesy the speedy decay of our Mercantile Marine and consequent decline of British ascendency on the seas, with every attendant national disaster. But nervous people who may have been thus frightened into believing that England's Merchant Navy was in immediate danger of becoming a phantom fleet, as indeed her Royal Navy is roundly asserted to have become already, may take heart of grace from a perusal of LLOYD'S UNIVERSAL REGISTER OF SHIPPING.

The *magnum opus* which bears this all-embracing title was issued last year for the first time by the far-famed Lloyd's Register Society, and we are glad to observe is intended to be an annual publication. It is in all respects a most remarkable production. Designed mainly to meet the demands of the shipping and mercantile communities throughout the world, and thus to serve all the purposes of an International Register and Directory of Shipping combined, it necessarily partakes largely of the character of a business book of reference. But it is also something more than that. The interest of the work to the public in general, and to the statesman and political economist in particular, has been greatly enhanced by the introduction of many statistical tables, containing much information that has not hitherto been accessible in any form. The value of these tables will be understood when it is stated that they have been compiled from the body of the work, which contains particulars of every seagoing vessel in the world of 100 tons and upwards, representing in the aggregate over 20,000,000 tons of shipping. It is a veritable Maritime Domesday Book for all nations. No country is too insignificant, none too far distant to be passed over. Ample record is as carefully made of the veriest infantile marine as of the great fleets of European States. Indeed, the extent of our previous ignorance on many points of vital importance in shipping matters is made vividly apparent to us as we inspect the multifarious contents of this vast storehouse of nautical knowledge. So much so, that with every desire to avoid captious criticism, we are tempted to ask why the committee of Lloyd's Registry did not long ago make use of their unrivalled organization, and the rare facilities they enjoy in every quarter of the globe, to furnish forth this international repertory.

As may be naturally expected, Lloyd's Universal Register bears welcome testimony to the proud pre-eminence of British shipping. Indeed, in the present day we are so accustomed to meet at every point of our travels such palpable evidences of the maritime supremacy of Great Britain, that many of us are inclined to accept the situation as a matter of course, unmindful of the steps by which it has been established and of the means by which it may be conserved. Even within comparatively recent times our position was vastly different. The history of Merchant Shipping is one of continuous development effected under the auspices of many nations. Each one in its turn has occupied a position of commercial ascendency more or less akin to that of Great Britain at the present time. The rise and fall of the great maritime states which have preceded us is a fascinating story; but we can here only touch, and that lightly, upon one or two of the more salient points as affecting British shipping.

From the rude hide-covered coracles of the early Britons to the magnificent steamships of the Britain of to-day is a far cry. Yet the line of descent may easily be traced by the careful student. Selden dates England's empire of the sea from the time of William the Conqueror; but this could only be true in a very limited sense, and does more credit to the writer's patriotism than his historical impartiality. At that period, and long afterwards, the commerce of England was in its infancy, and her over-sea trade was of the most unpretentious character. Up to the time of the Crusades, when the Italian Republics enjoyed the sole monopoly of the rich trade with the East, no English trader had even ventured on voyages so distant as the Levant. But the Crusaders gave a powerful impetus to English shipping, and opened up new and valuable markets for the commercial enterprise of the northern peoples. The great trading corporation of the middle ages, the Hanseatic League, also overshadowed the maritime activity of England from the 13th until well on to the end of the 16th century, when the English Company of Merchant Adventurers proved too strong for it. Similarly the Portuguese and Spanish had far outdistanced the English as maritime traders. The Spaniards especially had, even so early as the 12th century, reached a position in shipbuilding and commerce superior to that of any other country of the West. The English vessels were generally much smaller and less efficiently equipped than those of the Spaniards; but what the ships wanted in size, the English seamen made up in daring and hardihood. Chaucer, describing the English sailor of his day, says—

"Of nyce conscience took he no keep
If that he foughte, and hadde the higher hande."

These qualities found full scope in the buccaneering exploits of the period, and the sea-dogs of England established for themselves a name

for reckless courage which the lapse of time has never dimmed.

It was not until the Elizabethan era, however, that English commercial enterprise shone forth in anything approaching to its present splendour. The adventurous spirits of good Queen Bess's reign, following upon the Portuguese and Spanish circumnavigators, opened up fresh routes for the trade of England; and the boasted maritime power of Spain was completely crippled at one fell swoop by the defeat and destruction of her Armada. But in the Dutch, whom the English had now to face for the mastery of the seas, they found rivals of sterner stuff. Intrepid to a degree, and possessed of a strong commercial instinct, the Dutch had reduced their trade almost to a science. They were able to sail their ships with only one-third of the crew carried by English vessels of the same size. Their fleet was estimated by Sir Walter Raleigh to be equal in numbers to the ships of any 11 kingdoms in Christendom, including England. According to the same authority they built 1,000 ships annually, although they had not a tree in the whole country; but what are here termed ships might with more accuracy be described as fishing-boats. Borne down by the suicidal commercial policy of Charles I., the English were no match for the Dutch, whose mercantile marine had been fostered for centuries by the operation of enlightened laws. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that after one more than usually discouraging reverse, the English East India Company—which in the fulness of time was to develop into our mighty Indian Empire—was actually on the point of retiring from the field. Such was the position when Cromwell passed his famous Navigation Law, which sealed the doom of Dutch maritime supremacy. This law prohibited the importation of goods from Asia, Africa, or America into England, or any of her plantations, except in British-built ships owned by British subjects, and of which the master and three-fourths of the crew were British; and also contained stringent regulations affecting imports from European countries. A war with the Dutch resulted; but the Navigation Law, with but few modifications, remained in force for many years. Under its provisions England rapidly developed her maritime commerce, and in time acquired a monopoly of the choicest carrying trade of the world.

From the few statistics which have come down to us from this period we are able to gather some idea of the distribution of shipping then existing.

Sir Henry Petty, a well-known writer, estimated that in 1666 the total shipping of Europe amounted to 2,000,000 tons, of which he apportions 500,000 to the English, 900,000 to the Dutch, and 100,000 to the French. To the Hamburghers, with the subjects of Denmark and Sweden and the town of Dantzic, he allows 250,000 tons, and the remaining 250,000 tons he apportions to Spain, Portugal, and Italy. Another authority estimates that between the years 1666 and 1688 our merchant shipping had nearly doubled; but this appears somewhat doubtful.

The annual clearances outwards from Great Britain amounted in 1688 to 190,533 tons of English and 95,267 tons of foreign vessels, the gross value of the exports being £4,486,087. In 1701-02 the British Mercantile Marine consisted of 3,281 vessels, estimated to measure 251,222 tons, carrying 27,196 men and 5,660 guns.

The voyages of discovery undertaken in the 18th century added considerably to our knowledge of the earth's surface, and contributed to the successful navigation of distant seas, besides stimulating a spirit of enterprise and making popular the profession of the sea. Our over-sea trade was considerably developed, and the imports and exports rapidly increased manifold.

Under the combined attack of the French, Spanish, and Dutch naval forces the British tonnage clearing outwards and inwards at our ports had so diminished that, in 1782, when peace was restored, it was 615,150 tons; while in that year there were 225,456 tons of foreign clearances. But in 1785 the entries inwards and outwards had risen to 1,182,346 tons, of which only 107,484 tons were foreign vessels. In the year 1792 England possessed 600,000 tons of shipping more than before the war with her American Colonies; and in 1793, when war with France broke out, she owned 16,079 merchant vessels of 1,540,145 tons.

But the United States of America were soon to become for a time formidable competitors with the mother country for the shipbuilding and ocean-carrying trade of the world. In the year 1769, before the Declaration of Independence, the American Colonies built no fewer than 389 vessels, of 20,000 tons, and this output increased enormously in the course of years as their commerce expanded. The rate at which the United States merchant navy continued to grow appeared to mark it out as the one which was destined to take the lead from the British. In 1850 the United States' tonnage, which ten years previously had not amounted to one-half of that of Great Britain, stood at 3,485,266, whilst the British was 4,232,962, and the French and Dutch were only 688,153 and 396,124 respectively. In 1860, shortly before the Civil War broke out, the American tonnage had risen to 5,299,175, as against 5,710,968 British, 966,124 French, and 588,772 Dutch. This marvellous increase on the part of the United States was only what might have been expected, considering the immense advantages the country possessed for the rapid and economical production of ships. Her boundless primeval forests afforded inexhaustible supplies of timber for shipbuilding, whilst Great Britain was forced to import almost the whole of the wood she employed for this purpose. The consequence was that American ships were produced at considerably less cost, and as their owners and navigators were not one whit behind their English brethren in energy and enterprise, it seemed only a question of time when we should see the Union Jack supplanted in every sea by the Stars and Stripes. But the general adoption of iron instead of wood as a constructive material for ships, following rapidly upon the disturbance of trade caused by the Civil War, entirely reversed the relative positions of the two countries. Great Britain again rapidly forged ahead. With her vast mineral resources, and unfettered by the protective tariffs which bind the shipping industries of the States, she is now able to produce in overwhelming numbers the iron vessels of modern commerce at about the same price as America is able to build the obsolescent wood ships. Whilst it costs 30 per cent. less to build a wooden ship in

the United States than it does at the present day in the United Kingdom, iron vessels on the other hand can only be constructed in the States at a cost of 30 per cent. in excess of British prices. The greater durability of iron vessels is another most important point in their favour. Wooden vessels have, it is true, in some individual cases lived to a green old age. Lloyd's Universal Register contains particulars of five wood vessels that were built last century, and are still to the fore. The oldest of these is the British barque, *Truelove* of 285 tons, which was built at Philadelphia, U.S.A., so far back as 1764. But such instances are wholly exceptional. The average age of wood ships of American build has been estimated by various authorities at from 12 to 14 years. But iron vessels do not decay like wood ones. The rusting and exfoliation to which all iron structures are subject can be prevented by periodically coating the surfaces with paint, &c.; and there are iron vessels still in existence which after 20 years' hard work in the heaviest trade are still in an excellent state of preservation. It is thus we find that whilst the seagoing fleet of Great Britain has continued to increase year by year until now it covers every sea, that of America has by degrees grown small and beautifully less. In 1886 the ocean-going tonnage of the States amounted to only 2,083,002 tons, whilst the over-sea tonnage of the British Empire had risen to the magnificent total of 11,165,092 tons. And whereas but 13 per cent. of the foreign trade of the States is carried on in American vessels, fully 70 per cent. of the over-sea trade of Great Britain is done under the British flag.

We cannot find space for all the statistical tables in Lloyd's Universal Register, but we introduce two of the most important in a condensed form. Table I. is descriptive of the shipping *owned* in the several countries of the world. Taking both home and colonial British vessels, we find that their aggregate tonnage outweighs the combined tonnage of all their rivals of every clime, the British vessels, both steam and sailing, representing 52 per cent. of the whole. The preponderance of British tonnage is much more marked in the case of steamers, which are generally reckoned as being able to do three times as much carrying-work as sailing vessels of similar tonnage. The British steam tonnage represents 63 per cent. of the whole,—that is to say, that it is nearly double as much as that of the whole of the other countries combined. Even this comparison, however, gives no adequate idea of the actual extent of our superiority at the present moment. It assumes the tonnage of old steamers to be equal in value to the same amount of tonnage of the most modern vessels. Many foreign merchant navies are recruited from the residuum of our own, and in such cases the average age of the fleet will be appreciably greater than that of ours. It is obvious that in the present day, when mechanical science is nothing if not progressive, and when the novelty of one decade may become obsolete in the next, the value of a large fleet of steamers must depend to a great extent upon their age as well as their size and number. Of iron and steel sailing vessels, no less than 90 per cent. belong to British owners. Even if we deduct the Colonial portion of the total British tonnage —which it will be observed consists chiefly of sailing ships, and is after our own second only to that of the United States—the merchant navy of the United Kingdom stands out pre-eminent. France and Germany, with about the same quantity each, most nearly approach us in steam tonnage; but even they only just come within one-tenth of our steam tonnage. Both these countries, however, are making great efforts to establish an efficient mercantile marine of the most modern type, and their statesmen are stimulating the enterprise of their shipowners by freely resorting to subsidies and bounties. The operation of the granting of subsidies to French shipping is very interesting, as disclosed in the recent report of the Commissioners appointed by the French Chamber to inquire into the question. The amount paid yearly as subsidies to native shipbuilders and shipowners has risen from £150,000 for the first year to close upon £500,000 for the last year. The result of this is that French steam-tonnage has increased over 50 per cent. within the last seven years, and now stands second to Great Britain alone. It will be seen from the Table that the United States has less than 10 per cent. of the world's steam and sailing shipping, Norway under 7 per cent., and Italy 4 per cent. (all three countries owing even these percentages to their relatively heavy sailing tonnages), whilst the Dutch and the Spanish, our ancient maritime rivals, have but 2 per cent. and 2½ per cent. respectively, made up of a fair proportion of steam tonnage.

A comparison of the average size of the vessels of the several nationalities is no less instructive. It will be observed, for instance, that whilst the British sailing vessel averages over 600 tons burthen, the American ship is only 450 tons, the Dutch and Norwegian each 400 tons, and the French but 250 tons. In the steam tonnage the variation is not so great, but is equally suggestive. France and Belgium come first with an average tonnage of 1,400 tons each per iron steamer, the British and the Dutch coming next with 1,200 tons each, and Germany coming fifth with 1,000 tons average. It is further noteworthy that in the tonnage of steel steamers, representing the most modern vessels, the small state of Belgium comes out with the highest average of 1,900 tons per ship, Britain being second with 1,800 tons average.

Touching this point, Mr. W. T. Doxford, in his presidential address of October last to the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, presented a very interesting table, constructed from Lloyd's Universal Register. This showed that whilst the 274 existing steamers of 200 tons and upwards which were built between 1856 and 1860 yielded an average tonnage of only 735 tons per steamer, the 3,006 steamers built between 1881 and 1885, inclusive, averaged 1,437 tons per ship—the latter including some 27 vessels having an average of about 6,000 tons each.

Indeed, the increase in the size of vessels during this century is quite remarkable. Even so late as 1834, over 60 per cent. of the ships entered on the Register of the United Kingdom were under 100 tons each, and but 7 per cent. of the entire vessels were over 300 tons each. The use of iron tended very materially towards the increase in the size of ships; but much progress in that direction was simultaneously being made by the United States and British North America, where the older material was still employed. The Atlantic trade in winter is

TABLE I.—SHOWING NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS OF 100 TONS AND UPWARDS, BELONGING TO EACH OF THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, AS RECORDED IN LLOYD'S UNIVERSAL REGISTER.

FLAG.	STEAMERS.								SAILING VESSELS.					
	WOOD & COMPOSITE.		IRON.		STEEL.		TOTAL.		WOOD & COMPOSITE.		IRON AND STEEL.*		TOTAL.	
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	GROSS TONNAGE.	No.	Net Tonnage.	No.	Net Tonnage.	No.	NET TONNAGE.
BRITISH United Kingdom	140	26,240	4,511	5,455,935	369	679,942	5,020	6,162,117	3,447	1,037,537	1,667	2,211,270	5,114	3,248,807
BRITISH Colonies	226	76,358	399	227,313	67	73,835	692	377,506	2,684	1,322,055	83	54,607	2,767	1,376,662
BRITISH Total	366	102,598	4,910	5,683,248	436	753,777	5,712	6,539,623	6,131	2,359,592	1,750	2,265,877	7,881	4,625,469
American	183	168,500	202	325,288	3	2,074	388	495,862	3,536	1,579,485	6	7,655	3,542	1,587,140
Argentine	..	..	11	4,151	6	4,530	17	8,681	16	4,133	7	1,504	23	5,637
Austrian	7	1,640	101	112,512	7	18,309	115	132,461	372	190,846	3	3,343	375	194,189
Belgian	3	1,244	50	78,889	10	19,451	63	99,584	7	4,042	2	1 241	9	5,283
Brazilian	3	779	77	38,120	6	4,018	86	42,917	114	20,201	2	200	116	20,401
Chilian	..	..	39	41,385	1	466	40	41,851	118	63,302	1	872	119	64,174
Danish	9	2,668	182	130,293	15	9,873	206	142,839	657	126,942	1	653	658	127,595
Dutch	6	4,032	132	164,499	14	21,914	152	190,445	517	207,908	25	20,760	542	228,668
French	5	1,345	476	696,968	27	39,828	508	738,141	1,137	278,557	57	40,155	1,194	318,712
German	4	772	539	580,494	16	22,651	559	603,917	1,646	682,743	148	123,454	1,794	806,197
Greek	5	745	67	52,000	2	1,127	74	53,872	1,249	288,799	2	586	1,251	289,385
Italian	3	1,412	149	189,974	1	3,919	153	195,305	1,671	703,735	3	1,548	1,674	705,283
Japanese	55	23,259	46	49,508	3	4,974	104	77,741	119	31,276	1	386	120	31,662
Norwegian	75	25,818	192	105,688	15	8,921	282	140,427	3,366	1,349,173	4	3,141	3,370	1,352,314
Peruvian	..	..	7	7,695	..	..	7	7,695	18	5,373	..	..	18	5,373
Portuguese	2	308	23	21,668	..	..	25	21,976	212	49,906	2	1,134	214	51,040
Russian	10	2,546	175	123,107	24	25,607	209	151,260	930	279,280	1	660	931	279,940
Siamese	..	..	4	1,027	..	..	4	1,027	16	6,414	..	..	16	6,414
Spanish	32	12,474	364	334,114	5	14,418	401	361,006	642	154,481	13	4,635	655	159,116
Swedish	111	25,713	279	106,059	31	18,022	421	149,794	1,127	329,374	3	1,687	1,130	331,061
Turkish	2	221	30	24,898	..	..	32	25,119	102	22,889	..	..	102	22,889
Other Countries	27	12,243	46	35,609	11	21,846	84	69,698	32	7,808	1	193	33	8,001
Total	908	388,317	8,101	8,907,199	633	935,725	9,642	10,291,241	23,735	8,736,259	2,032	2,479,634	25,767	11,216,943

* The distribution of steel sailing vessels is as follows:—United Kingdom 60, of 79,233 tons; British Colonies 1, of 1,283 tons; France 1, of 293 tons; Germany 2, of 1,172 tons; and Norway 2, of 1,524 tons. Total, 66 vessels of 83,505 tons.

SUMMARY OF ABOVE TABLE—STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS.

FLAG.	No.	Tons.	FLAG.	No.	Tons.	FLAG.	No.	Tons.	FLAG.	No.	Tons.
BRITISH United Kingdom	10,134	9,410,924	Belgian	72	104,867	Greek	1,325	343,257	Siamese	20	7,441
BRITISH Colonies	3,459	1,754,168	Brazilian	202	63,318	Italian	1,827	900,588	Spanish	1,056	520,122
			Chilian	159	106,025	Japanese	224	109,403	Swedish	1,551	480,855
BRITISH Total	13,593	11,165,092	Danish	864	270,434	Norwegian	3,652	1,492,741	Turkish	134	48,008
American (United States)	3,930	2,083,002	Dutch	694	419,113	Peruvian	25	13,068	Other Countries	117	77,699
Argentine	40	14,318	French	1,702	1,056,853	Portuguese	239	73,016			
Austrian	490	326,650	German	2,353	1,410,114	Russian	1,140	422,200	Total	35,409	21,508,184

always a trying one, and the shipowners of North America found it advantageous to build large ships for their ocean trade, both on that account and for economical reasons. The abundance of large timber, both in the United States and Canada, was favourable to the production of ships of great tonnage, and so it came about that by the middle of the present century the Americans and Canadians built a great proportion of the largest ships afloat, which were noted as much for their excellent sailing qualities as for their dimensions and carrying capabilities. About the year 1850 the United States clippers competed very keenly with our own ships for the China trade, which in consequence of the length of voyage was in the hands of sailing ships until the opening of the Suez Canal; for the American vessels not only rivalled the British ships in point of cheapness and numbers, as already explained, but they also excelled them in speed. Modelled on the finest lines, and navigated with rare skill, the American clipper ships, by their fast passages, were rapidly acquiring a monopoly of the most lucrative carrying trade in all parts of the world. Such clippers as the *Oriental*, *Challenge*, *Sea Witch*, and *Flying Cloud* were then well known for their swift passages and general seaworthy qualities. Mr. Richard Green of Blackwall built the *Challenger* to compete with the *Challenge* in an ocean race from China, which was won by the British vessel. The success of the American clippers, however, aroused the attention of our shipowners in other parts of the country, and among those who achieved success in the attempt to maintain British maritime prestige were the Messrs. G. Thompson & Co. of Aberdeen, who started the line of "Aberdeen Clippers" at that time. In 1856 the *Lord of the Isles*, built by Scott of Greenock, beat two of the fastest American clippers of nearly double her tonnage in the tea race from Foo-choo-foo. From that time the British ocean clippers began to gain upon their American rivals in the China trade—which latter was a chief test of swift sailing and good delivery of cargo. Ultimately this trade came back entirely into our hands, and the performances of our tea clippers from 1860 to 1872 are among the most interesting events which the past century has witnessed in connection with mercantile shipping. Before further alluding to these "tea clippers" it may be of interest to mention, as indicative of the great size of many American merchant ships at the time, that the *Great Republic*, as first built, measured so much as 4,000 tons, and when altered by removal of upper works she was still of 3,400 tons, which is but 300 tons less than the *Palgrave*—the largest iron sailing ship afloat in 1886. The *Great Republic* made a passage from New York to the Scilly Isles in 13 days, which is equal to the average performance of many modern steamers.

The *Thermopylæ*, *Sir Lancelot*, *Ariel*, *Taeping*, *Serica*, *Fiery Cross*, and *Taitsing* were among the most celebrated of the clippers engaged in the China trade between the years 1860 and 1870. The two first named of these are doubtless the fastest sailing vessels that ever crossed the seas, and the *Thermopylæ*, in particular, made some extraordinary performances in sailing. It is recorded of the vessel that in one day—4th January, 1869—she made a run of 336 knots, equivalent to 380 statute miles; being at the rate of nearly 16 statute miles per hour! This is a "composite" vessel, that is, constructed with iron frames and wood planking. She is 947 tons register, her dimensions being 210 feet long, 36 feet width of beam, and 21 feet depth of hold. She made the fastest passage on record between London and Melbourne, covering the distance in 60 days, and again beat the record by accomplishing the passage from New South Wales to China in 28 days. Her run thence to London, with a cargo of tea, in the space of 91 days has never been surpassed, except on one occasion by the *Sir Lancelot*, which made the passage in 90 days. This vessel, with a beam wind, averaged during seven consecutive days a distance of slightly over 300 miles a day. Perhaps the most noteworthy incident in connection with the competition of the tea clippers was the celebrated ocean race between the *Ariel*, *Taeping*, *Serica*, *Fiery Cross*, and *Taitsing*. The three first named of these vessels left Foo-choo-foo on the same day, lost sight of each other until they reached the English Channel, and were docked in London within a few hours of each other. The time occupied from port to port on this run was 99 days. The arrivals of the other vessels were remarkably close.

But the opening of the Suez Canal for traffic in the year 1870 put an end to these sailing races from China, and materially influenced in many other ways the trade to the East and the types of ships employed in it. Work is now done almost entirely by steamer which in those days was relegated to the swift composite clipper sailing vessel. The length of the voyage is much shortened by the Suez Canal, and such facilities exist for coaling on the route that cargo steamers can easily steam to India, China, Japan, and even Australia.

We are, however, anticipating somewhat the course of events in the modern development of mercantile shipping. Although the opening of the Suez Canal made the China sailing clipper obsolete, yet the future of steam navigation was sufficiently well assured before the accomplishment of that great engineering work. Between the year 1787, when Symington's first steamboat was tried on the Forth and Clyde Canal, and 1811, when Henry Bell built his well-known *Comet*, very little was expected of the new application of steam power, but after the last-named date the invention made rapid progress. In 1821 the steamer *James Watt* was built at Greenock; the year 1827 found 81 steamers classed in Lloyd's Register, and by 1832 these were increased to 100. About the year 1835, the possibility of making a voyage by steam-power alone from New York to Liverpool was earnestly discussed, and although considered chimerical by a celebrated professor of natural philosophy at the time, yet the solution of the problem was attempted by engineers and shipbuilders on both sides of the Atlantic. Two steam vessels were built for the purpose of proving trans-Atlantic steam navigation to be commercially practicable, these being the *Sirius* and the *Great Western*. The former vessel sailed from London on the 4th April, and the *Great Western* on the 7th April, 1838. These two vessels were the pioneers of the Atlantic steam trade, and so satisfactory were their performances that, encouraged thereby, the Cunard Company was at once founded and granted the Government contract for the carriage of Her Majesty's mails across

the Atlantic. Other steamship companies were formed, and some of these competed with the Great Western and Cunard Companies for the North American trade, while others entered upon still longer ocean voyages. Among these latter were the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The steamship trade to the East Indies was at first conducted by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, with two sets of steamers, one on either side of the Isthmus of Suez; but the opening of the Suez Canal in 1870 greatly facilitated the steamship traffic between European and Asiatic ports, and also resulted in the formation of lines of steamers between this country and our Australian Colonies.

The progress of steamship propulsion for the last half-century consists of a series of triumphant marches. The small wooden paddle steamers which caused so much commotion in the public mind when, in 1838, they started upon their Atlantic voyages, were quickly followed by larger and more powerful boats. These in their turn were replaced by iron steamers, and the paddle was gradually superseded by the screw as a means of propulsion. Although the Cunard Company continued up till 1860 to employ paddle steamers, the success of the screw propeller was fully established long before that time. Even so early as 1840 the *Great Britain*, the largest vessel of her time, and an iron steamer, was fitted with a screw propeller. To this historic craft the whirligig of time has brought strange reverses. Distinguished as one of the earliest vessels which led the van in steam navigation, she has recently had her engines taken out of her and been converted into a sailing vessel, and now pursues the even tenor of her way without other aid than that of the winds of Heaven. There are many interesting instances of the irony of Fate of which individual ships, like men, are the victims. Everyone knows how this is exemplified in the case of the *Great Eastern*—"Brunel's grand audacity." This premature production, whose structural success was entirely eclipsed by her financial failure, has been reserved by an unkind Fate for the undignified part of a floating Bar or a Coal Hulk! *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

Improvements have been made at different times in the marine engine and boiler, tending towards economy of fuel consumption and the attainment of higher speeds over long voyages. The low-pressure condensing-engine has been followed by the compound, and that again by the triple expansion engine, which latter has already developed into a quadruple system of expansion. With each improvement in the marine engine have followed greater capabilities in regard to ocean navigation, inasmuch as less fuel has been required per indicated horse-power, and therefore a greater propelling force has been developed in the vessel in proportion to the weight of fuel she carries.

From the early days of steam navigation until about thirty years ago, the consumption of fuel in steamships was about 5 lbs. per indicated horse-power per hour, the usual steam pressure being about 15 to 25 lbs. per square inch. The jet condenser then in use was succeeded by surface condensation, coupled with an increased steam pressure of about 25 to 30 lbs. per square inch, which effected considerable economy in fuel consumption, reducing it from 5 lbs. to about 3½ lbs. per indicated horse-power per hour; and this was followed about twenty years ago by a still further reduction of coal consumption to about 2¼ or 2½ lbs., by the use of steam pressure of from 60 to 90 lbs. per square inch in what is known as the compound engine. About five years ago the triple expansion system was introduced, employing steam of from 125 to 160 lbs. per square inch, and by this means the coal consumption was even still further reduced to from 1½ to 1¾ lbs. Very recently a quadruple system of expansion has been tried, employing steam of 180 lbs. pressure, and it is understood that in the cases experimented upon the coal consumption has been reduced to even less than 1¼ lbs. per indicated horse-power per hour. The great importance of this question of coal consumption will be apparent when it is stated that the largest of the Atlantic liners of the present day burn as much as 350 tons of coal per diem.

There still remains much to be done, and scarcely a year passes but some further step is taken nearer perfection. At the present moment the question of Forced Combustion in marine boilers is engaging the ingenuity of our engineers. This matter seems pregnant with great possibilities. In the case of one vessel now being fitted with forced draught, it is predicted that whilst the power developed will be greater, the boilers will occupy but half the usual space, and the consumption of fuel will be considerably less than that of any steamer afloat. This, it will be seen, implies not only increased economy, but also a great addition to the space available for cargo-carrying—that is, freight-earning. Another subject upon which practical experiments are going forward, is the suitability of liquid fuel for marine boilers. The apparently unlimited supplies of petroleum yielded in Russia and the United States are affecting shipping in more ways than one. Steamers of special construction, having large tanks, are rapidly coming into use for the conveyance of the oil. Russia alone has spent over a million sterling in some 100 steamers of this class, built for the greater part in Sweden.

A speed of 18 to 20 knots per hour is now not uncommon with large ocean steamers, and this speed can be maintained during many consecutive days. The voyage from the British isles to the United States is now performed in but little more than six days, as compared with three weeks or a month, the time formerly occupied by a sailing ship, and fourteen days by a steamer.

The passage to Australia, which the fleetest of the sailing clippers took 60 days to accomplish, is now performed in the short space of 34 days through the Suez Canal, and a trifle longer round the Cape of Good Hope. In the race home from China with the Spring teas—the blue ribbon of the ocean when the sailing clippers were at their height—the time has been reduced from 90 days, the shortest run of a sailing ship, to 27 days 4 hours, the unparalleled time of the *Stirling Castle*, which, in 1883, beat the China mails by some days, although they were sent by the overland route. In fact, the service of the ocean highways is in few respects, if any, inferior to the service of express trains on our railways. The "greyhounds" of the Atlantic sail with a regularity which bids defiance to the weather, and they can be depended upon with almost absolute certainty to arrive at the appointed time. Now, if ever, "the seas but join

the nations they divide." The summary of the sailings and arrivals of vessels for a year as reported in *Lloyd's List* will show how enormously ocean voyages have increased. In 1780 the number of arrivals and sailings was 6,968; in 1800 it had risen to 12,688; in 1850 it stood at 94,213; in 1860 it was 144,919; in 1880, twenty years later, it had reached 252,904; and in 1884 it was 281,700.

During the past forty years the growth of steam shipping, especially in relation to sailing shipping, has been rapid and continuous, and there can be no doubt that the mercantile supremacy of the British Isles has been enhanced by the change from sail to steam propulsion, as well as by the substitution of iron for wood as a material for shipbuilding.

But not only is Great Britain intrusted with the greater part of the carrying trade of the world, she has also become the principal shipbuilder for all nations. A reference to Table II. (reduced from the one contained in Lloyd's Universal Register) will show the vast extent to which this country has built the world's shipping. Of the total number of vessels in the Universal Register over 44 per cent. have been built in the British Empire, and 34 per cent. in Great Britain; but if we confine the comparison to iron and steel vessels, which comprise the most modern and valuable types of vessels, we obtain the astonishing proportion of over 82 per cent. built in this country. We must leave our readers to study this table, which brings out some very instructive comparisons, and will well repay perusal; but one or two points may here be emphasized. Of wood sailing ships exceeding 1,000 tons only 45 exist that were built in this country, whilst there are 478 of British Colonial production, and no less than 556 of United States build. Of wood steamers of above 1,000 tons there are two of British Colonial construction, 86 built in the United States, and only one in the United Kingdom. Three of the Colonial built and 44 of the United States built wooden ships are of more than 2,000 tons register, nine of the States ships being steamers. No other countries approach the American Colonies and the United States in the comparatively recent production of large wooden ships. Of those measuring more than 1,000 tons, Germany has 31, Italy 32, the Netherlands 19, Norway 17, and France 3.

Turning to the comparative tonnage of iron-built ships, we see that of the vessels still in existence, the United Kingdom had built 1,159 iron sailing ships and steamers of more than 2,000 tons each, no such vessel having ever been built in our Colonies. Only 71 iron sailing ships and steamers of above 2,000 tons, built by the United States, existed last year; 68 such vessels were of French build, 15 of German, 6 of Dutch, and 1 of Italian. The United Kingdom had built 95 iron ships and steamers, still in existence, of more than 4,000 tons, while America had built 1, and France 11; no other country having contributed to the existing iron ships of above that tonnage.

It further appears that the United Kingdom had built of the steel ships and steamers still in existence, no less than 133 of more than 2,000 tons, Austria had built 4, France 11, Germany 3, and the Netherlands 1.

We can only find room for a summary of the vessels built during 1885 throughout the world and in the United Kingdom respectively. From this it will be seen that of the total iron and steel tonnage built in that year this country produced no less than 86 per cent., the remaining 14 per cent., as appears from the complete table, having been built principally in Germany, France, and Holland. Of wood vessels we built no more than 7 per cent., the Colonies and the United States each building about 33 per cent., and Norway 10 per cent. Of the 24,000 tons of shipping built last year in France over 80 per cent. was of steel, a fact which is suggestive of the progressive tendencies of French shipbuilding. In Germany 24,500 tons, equal to 90 per cent. of the entire output from the shipbuilding yards of the Empire, were of steel or iron, about half of the amount being steam tonnage. In the Netherlands also about the same proportion of the tonnage, 12,000 tons, was of iron or steel construction, nine-tenths of it being steam tonnage.

A noticeable feature of the returns of shipbuilding is the increasing use of steel in place of iron for the construction of ships. As iron has superseded wood, so steel is now rapidly replacing the older metal. The composite type of vessel, which bodied forth some of the finest conceptions of the naval architect, has now become as extinct as the Dodo. Steel has many advantages which combine to render it first in the field as a constructive material. The chief one is its greater strength. Iron, even of the best quality, has a tensile strength of little over 22 tons per square inch of section. Steel, on the other hand, can with perfect safety be used up to 30 tons per square inch. This it will be seen at once admits of a reduction of 20 per cent. in the thicknesses of the scantlings of a vessel. The reduction is equivalent to about 13 per cent. more deadweight carrying capacity in a steel ship over an iron one of similar dimensions. And as the price of steel has, through recent improvements in manufacture, been reduced almost to an equality with the price of iron, the new material continues to grow in favour. Thus we find that the proportion of steel ships built in 1880 was only 7 per cent. of the total; in 1883 it had risen to 15 per cent. In 1885 the steel tonnage built amounted to 34 per cent. of the whole output.

The United Kingdom built 46 vessels of 33,684 tons for other countries during the year 1885, of which 14 vessels, amounting to 10,125 tons, were for our Colonies. Of the remainder, 7 vessels of 6,001 tons were for the Netherlands, 4 of 3,966 tons were for Sweden, 5 of 3,425 tons for Spain, and 2 of 2,116 tons were for Germany. As may be supposed, the United Kingdom does not purchase much tonnage from other countries, and since wood was superseded by iron and steel as a material for ships, the tonnage so obtained has been less than before. In 1885 our Colonies built two wooden ships for the United Kingdom of 1,067 tons, and one wood steamer of 108 tons; while, singularly enough, one iron steamer of 103 tons was built for us in France. These four ships, amounting to 1,278 tons, constitute the whole of the tonnage built for the United Kingdom by other countries in 1885. As shipbuilders for other countries, Germany occupies a foremost position after ourselves, but to a very subordinate degree, she having built 9 vessels of 5,604 tons for the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Spain, and Denmark. The Netherlands built two iron steamers of 830 tons; Austria built two iron steamers of 449 tons; and

TABLE II.—SHOWING NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND DESCRIPTION OF ALL VESSELS OF 100 TONS AND UPWARDS BUILT IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL SHIP-BUILDING COUNTRIES, AND STILL IN EXISTENCE, AS RECORDED IN LLOYD'S UNIVERSAL REGISTER, AND RESPECTIVELY DISTINGUISHING THOSE NOW OWNED IN THE COUNTRY IN WHICH THEY WERE BUILT, AND THOSE OWNED IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country in which built.	Tonnage.	Owned in Country in which Built.						Owned in Countries other than that in which Built.						Total Number of Vessels Built.					Gross Total.
		Sail.		Steam.			Total.	Sail.		Steam.			Total.	Sail.		Steam.			
		Wood & Composite.	Iron and Steel.	Wood & Composite.	Iron.	Steel.		Wood & Composite.	Iron and Steel.	Wood & Composite.	Iron.	Steel.		Wood & Composite.	Iron and Steel.	Wood & Composite.	Iron	Steel.	
United Kingdom	Above 100 & under 400	1,838	131	136	1,077	71	3,253	669	45	46	516	24	1,300	2,507	176	182	1,593	95	4,553
	400 and under 1000 ..	322	571	14	1,025	91	2,023	289	102	14	633	36	1,074	611		28	1,658	127	3,097
	1000 and under 2000 ..	31	865	..	1,615	115	2,626	30	48	2	534	33	647	61	913	2	2,149	148	3,273
	2000 and above	1	71	..	825	101	998	..	3	..	269	23	295	1	74	..	1,094	124	1,293
	Total.....	2,192	1,638	150	4,542	378	8,900	988	198	62	1,952	116	3,316	3,180	1,836	212	6,494	494	12,216
British Colonies	Above 100 & under 400	1,363	2	106	40	1	1,512	734	5	10	5	..	754	2,097	7	116	45	1	2,266
	400 and under 1000 ..	416	1	32	4	..	453	406	14	3	13	..	436	822	15	35	17	..	889
	1000 and under 2000 ..	286	1	3	3	..	293	189	..	..	1	..	190	475	1	3	4	..	483
	2000 and above	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	3
	Total.....	2,066	4	141	47	1	2,259	1,331	19	13	19	..	1,382	3,397	23	154	66	1	3,641
America (United States)	Above 100 & under 400	2,180	..	34	14	1	2,229	255	..	31	15	..	301	2,435	..	65	29	1	2,530
	400 and under 1000 ..	976	1	84	48	1	1,110	194	..	22	9	..	225	1,170	1	106	57	1	1,335
	1000 and under 2000 ..	349	2	70	53	..	474	172	..	8	2	..	182	521	2	78	55	..	656
	2000 and above	33	..	8	70	..	111	2	..	1	1	..	4	35	..	9	71	..	115
	Total.....	3,538	3	196	185	2	3,924	623	..	62	27	..	712	4,161	3	258	212	2	4,636
France....	Above 100 & under 400	801	4	1	13	5	824	114	..	..	16	1	131	915	4	1	29	6	955
	400 and under 1000 ..	117	14	..	31	2	164	50	2	1	4	1	58	167	16	1	35	3	222
	1000 and under 2000 ..	2	2	..	43	4	51	1	1	..	2	..	4	3	3	..	45	4	55
	2000 and above	..	..	..	67	11	78	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	67	11	79
	Total.....	920	20	1	154	22	1,117	165	4	1	22	2	194	1,085	24	2	176	24	1,311
Germany ..	Above 100 & under 400	958	7	1	95	3	1,064	343	3	6	23	..	375	1,301	10	7	118	3	1,439
	400 and under 1000 ..	356	35	..	150	4	545	119	1	2	35	3	160	475	36	2	185	7	705
	1000 and under 2000 ..	31	24	..	78	3	136	1	..	..	11	2	14	32	24	..	89	5	150
	2000 and above	..	2	..	13	3	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	3	18
	Total.....	1,345	68	1	336	13	1,763	463	4	8	69	5	549	1,808	72	9	405	18	2,312
Sweden ..	Above 100 & under 400	598	1	78	159	12	848	113	..	18	35	1	167	711	1	96	194	13	1,015
	400 and under 1000 ..	130	2	15	73	10	230	35	..	9	28	15	87	165	2	24	101	25	317
	1000 and under 2000 ..	2	..	..	3	8	13	2	..	..	5	1	8	4	..	..	8	9	21
	Total.....	730	3	93	235	30	1,091	150	..	27	68	17	262	880	3	120	303	47	1,353

France, Sweden, the United States, and our Colonies each built one ship for other countries.

A study of the contents of Lloyd's Universal Register will tend to reassure any who may have feared that our maritime supremacy was in immediate danger. Yet to those who can read between the lines there are not wanting evidences of the strenuous efforts being put forth by many nations to wrest from us the carrying trade of the world. The unexampled commercial success which we have achieved as a nation is largely due to the fact that for many years past Great Britain has been the workshop of the world. But that time is rapidly passing away. Rivals meet us on every hand, and where we have been accustomed to monopoly we now find competition of the keenest description. What is true of our trade in general applies especially to our maritime commerce. Convinced that our empire of the sea rests upon our shipbuilding pre-eminence, our Continental neighbours are employing every means at their disposal to divert the trade into their own hands. Italy has speedily followed France in the adoption of a system of liberal bounties to her shipbuilders and shipowners, whilst Germany, under the masterful mind of Bismarck, is sparing no effort to build up a home-made merchant marine. The German shipbuilders, who have already encroached upon our profitable preserves—the building of war-ships for foreign powers—now threaten to supplant us in the domain of the mercantile marine. Whether they will succeed time alone will show. But they rely not only upon their Teutonic tenacity of purpose; they have the support of the strong arm of the State. Even as we write, the *Preussen*, the first subsidized steamer built in a German yard exclusively of German materials, is speeding upon her maiden voyage to Sydney, and she will quickly be followed by many more that are now taking shape in the busy workshops of the Fatherland. The importance to England of these departures is not measured simply by the amount of tonnage turned out of continental ship-yards during the last year. Their combined production of iron and steel steam tonnage is comparatively small by the side of our own enormous output. But the significance lies rather in the fact that there should be so much tonnage now being built in countries where a few years ago there was practically none.

Maritime history, if it teaches us anything, makes one point clear—namely, that there is nothing more dangerous to a maritime state than success. Great Britain has far outdistanced all her rivals, it is true, but she must beware of overweening confidence. Throughout the wide realms of commerce there is no great field of enterprise in which the property is so movable, so utterly at the mercy of the ever-changing currents of trade, and so easily scattered from one centre to others, as shipping. Our shipbuilders and shipowners must therefore ever be on the alert and keep their eyes open to what is taking place all over the world. Such publications as Lloyd's Universal Register, which brings to a focus all that is worth knowing of our rivals in every part of the world, are of incalculable benefit; and we make no doubt that as the years roll on, and the statistical tables of the work are improved and added to, the Register will become to the shipbuilder, the shipowner, the merchant, and the underwriter what the chart is to the mariner.

One word more. When one nation after another is doing everything in their power to foster their maritime industries it surely behoves us, as the greatest commercial nation upon which the sun has ever shone, to act with prudent care. Our shipping enterprise is the foundation of much of our national success. We must therefore not allow it to be hampered, impeded, and crippled, either by the misguided enthusiasm of ignorant philanthropy, or by the electioneering crusades of doctrinaire politicians ambitious of winning their spurs in statesmanship—and who from the exigencies of our party system of government are sorely tempted to set more store by a taking electioneering cry for the country than the abiding commercial prosperity of the empire.

TABLE III.—Showing the Number, Tonnage, and Description of Vessels Built during 1885 in the World and in the United Kingdom respectively, and also the Number, etc., of those Classed by Lloyd's Register, as recorded in the Universal Register.

Material of Construction.	Whether Steam or Sail.	Built in the World in 1885.		Built in the United Kingdom in 1885.		Built in 1885, & Classed by Lloyd's Register.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steel	Sail	30	35,762	29	35,440	30	35,762
	Steam	112	153,975	90	119,839	80	121,094
	Total	**142**	**189,737**	**119**	**155,279**	**110**	**156,856**
Iron	Sail	111	162,986	92	143,439	104	150,973
	Steam	192	169,453	143	143,332	116	114,416
	Total	**303**	**332,439**	**235**	**286,771**	**220**	**265,389**
Wood and Composite	Sail	213	89,429	20	5,429	20	3,845
	Steam	34	13,053	8	2,346	5	955
	Total	**247**	**102,482**	**28**	**7,775**	**25**	**4,800**
Total	Sail	354	288,177	141	184,308	154	190,580
	Steam	338	336,481	241	265,517	201	236,465
	Gross Total	**692**	**624,658**	**382**	**449,825**	**355**	**427,045**

Despite the free and full discussions which for the last few years have been carried on through the Press and in Parliament upon the relative strength of the naval powers, we still find, even in quarters where we might least expect them, striking evidences of amazing misconception of the true bearings of the question. The general public may well be excused if they fail to follow the controversies of naval architects and officers, with their bewildering maze of technicalities and their positive assertion and contradiction of the relative efficiency of the different types of ships. Yet we should have thought that every one who had made the slightest acquaintance with the subject would at least know this—that the test of mere numbers when applied to the war fleets of the present day is perfectly fallacious. But the official apologist apparently learns nothing, and forgets nothing. Thus we find a First Lord of the Admiralty proving to his own satisfaction, by the simple enumeration of ships in commission, that the Royal Navy is more than a match for the combined forces of the three greatest naval powers! But these comforting assurances, although not without their effect upon too confiding patriots, are less likely now than ever to impose upon the public at large.

One result of the general interest awakened upon naval subjects in this country is the multiplication of reliable sources of information. Until quite recently we were largely dependent upon foreign publications for the means of comparison of our own and other navies. But all that is altered now. Perhaps the most noteworthy, as it is the most complete, of the lists that have been issued is that furnished in *Lloyd's Universal Register of Shipping*. This work sets forth with great minuteness of detail, in tables covering over 40 closely-printed quarto pages, the war ships of all nations. Disregarding the official classifications, which differ in every country, these tables present a clear common-sense arrangement such as Sir Edward Reed sought in vain in the last Parliamentary returns. The task of comparing the naval power of different nations is thus rendered as free from difficulty as any tabular statement can be expected to make it. Taking Lloyd's tables as a basis, we can ascertain pretty accurately the relative fighting forces of the principal naval powers.

War ships, as our readers must know, may be broadly divided into armoured and unarmoured vessels. First as regards armour-clads, which form the backbone of every modern fleet, we cannot here enter into the interesting question which naval designers are so fond of discussing, —the specific value to be assigned to each of the distinguishing features of the different types of vessels.

The days have gone by when the various types of vessels were the same in each country, and when the fighting value of a line-of-battle ship or frigate could be gauged by the number of guns she carried. Within the last quarter of a century every one of the principal navies has been entirely reconstructed. Indeed, in this short space of time naval architecture has undergone a greater revolution than was witnessed during the whole of the preceding centuries, for the stately wooden walls of Nelson and Howe differed but little in design from the war-galleys of antiquity. The 64-pounder gun was once thought to be the largest that could be applied in naval warfare. But since the introduction of armour-plates and long conical headed instead of round shot, the race between the resisting power of the armour and the penetrating force of the gun has been carried so far, that we now have on the one hand steel-faced armour that is capable of breaking to atoms the once celebrated chilled cast-iron shells, and on the other hand steel projectiles that can carry their destructive bursting charges through many thicknesses of that same plate. Thus there are now in existence solid armour-plates up to 22 inches thick, and these again have their counterparts in the 100 and 110-ton guns which can fire right through them. Whilst naval designers, however, have been enormously increasing the thickness of armour and the weight of guns, each one has been free to do this according to his own particular ideas. The result is the distracting variety of types of ships which now form the fighting fleets of the world. One authority extols one type of vessel; another is equally confident of the superiority of another type of ship. But for our present purpose we must leave naval specialists to agree to differ —until the actual test of a naval engagement under the altered condition of affairs shall set all doubts at rest.

We can here simply mention the several types of armour-clads in use. The *Broadside* ships represent the earliest description of armoured sea-going vessels. They grew out of the floating batteries that were called into existence by the Crimean War. Their sides were protected for the whole or greater part of their length by 4½ inches of armour. As the thickness of armour increased they were succeeded by what are termed *Central Battery* ships. In this type the protected battery, instead of extending over the ship's length, is reduced to about one-third of the length, the sides and ends of which are thickly armoured. This battery contains the heaviest guns. These vessels also possess for the most part a continuous belt armour. They, in their turn, were quickly followed by *Turret* ships. The distinct feature of this class of vessel is that the guns are worked within thickly armoured revolving turrets, which protect the gunners from an enemy's fire. They have been more largely employed in the British than any other navy, but are now giving place in every country to the French model armour-clad—the *Barbette* ship. This vessel is so called from the fact that the heavy guns are fired *en barbette* (over bank) instead of through armoured portholes, as in broadsides, batteries, and turrets. No protection is afforded to the guns or gunners by means of over-head armour, the armour-plating being generally disposed of at the water-line. In this respect the lighter armour-clads, called *Belted Cruisers*, are similar to barbette-ships. In all cases the thickness of the armour varies according to the position it occupies on the ship's side, and to the particular ideas of the designer. The area covered by armour in different types, and even in different ships of the same type, is equally variable. Thus a turret-ship may either be armoured from stem to stern, as is the *Dreadnought*, or have only a central portion of armour (called a citadel), like the *Inflexible*. Similarly a barbette-ship may be belted throughout her entire length, with or without the addition of a central portion of armour (called a casemate),

as in the case of the French vessels; or she may have only a partial belt or citadel, like the English ships of the *Admiral* class. *Protected Cruisers* have no vertical side armour at all. Their armour is confined to the horizontal and inclined decks of two or three inches of steel, which in soms cases run the entire length of the vessel, and in others cover only the vital parts of the structure amidships. Their claims to be considered as armoured vessels, in any sense of the term, are hotly disputed; but however they may be classed, there can be no doubt that heavy steel decks afford valuable protection.

In Table I. we give a summary of the armour-clads of the seven chief naval powers, including only those vessels which appear in *Lloyd's Universal Register* for 1886 as already launched. As it takes two or three years to complete an armour-clad, some vessels are thus included which could not be available for some time yet. This table conveys a fair idea of the composition of each fleet. Under the name of the country will be found the number of vessels of each type, the several types being again subdivided according to whether the vessels are built of steel, iron, or wood. There are also given the average displacement in tons of the several vessels, and the date when the oldest ship of each particular class was built. The grouping according to the material of construction, forms, as will be seen, a natural dividing line, whereby the respective ages, and consequently to some extent the efficiency, of the several ships may be roughly estimated. For, except in the case of France, all wooden vessels are old and obsolete, the iron ships are more recent, whilst the steel ships are all quite new. In the French navy, however, wooden hulls were adhered to long after every other nation had taken to iron, and thus many of the French wood vessels rank with our iron ships as regards age and efficiency of design. It is therefore unfair to strike out all wooden armour-clads, as some authorities do, in a comparison of the several navies; for whilst France is thus deprived of some of her more powerful ships, England loses but one, and other nations very few. The inherent defects of wood armour-clads, however, compel the separation of the wood from the steel or iron ships, in a table of comparison.

It is, as is well known, extremely difficult to fit wooden hulls with watertight bulkheads, which together with double bottoms form such an important feature in the construction of modern war ships of every class. As a matter of fact, the French wooden armour-clads are not subdivided, nor are they constructed with double bottoms, and in consequence they would be doomed if struck by a ram, or if a torpedo exploded under them. This fact is clearly brought out by the results of the torpedo experiments conducted last year in France and this year in England.

In the French experiment the damage done to the iron hull (having no inner skin) was so serious, that the building of the *Brennus* and the *Charles Martel*—the latest and most powerful armour-clad designs of France—was peremptorily stopped. In the English experiment the outer shell of the iron hull was locally shattered, but the inner skin was only dented, and remained quite watertight. Apparently reassured by the later experiments, the French have now practically decided to proceed with the two heavy armour-clads in question. Wooden armour-clads, it will be seen, must labour under serious disadvantages if brought into action against rams and torpedoes.

Comparing the totals in Table I. we find that

TABLE I.—EUROPEAN ARMOUR-CLADS OF 2000 TONS AND UPWARDS, RECORDED IN LLOYD'S UNIVERSAL REGISTER FOR 1886 AS ALREADY LAUNCHED.

TYPE, MATERIAL, NUMBER OF SHIPS, MEAN DISPLACEMENT, AND DATE OF OLDEST VESSEL.

Types of Ships and Material of Hulls.		Gt. Britain.			France.			Italy.			Russia.			Germany.			Austria.			Turkey.		
		c.	Displacement.	Date.	No.	Displacement.	Date.	No.	Displacement.	Date.	No.	Displacement.	Date.	No.	Displacement.	Date.	No.	Displacement.	Date.	No.	Displacement.	Date.
Seagoing.																						
Turret Ships ..	S	4	7700	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I	10	8500	68	2	5500	75	3	8400	65	5	4600	68	2	6700	73	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barbette Ships	S	8	9200	82	3	7300	82	5	11,900	80	1	7800	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I	1	8500	76	8	8500	79	..	..	..	2	9400	84	5	6800	77	..	..	..	4	2700	68
	W	..	..	..	14	5000	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Battery Ships.....	S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5800	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I	9	7700	69	4	9200	73	..	..	..	1	5000	67	2	7500	74	6	5100	69	6	4300	69
	W	3	4700	67																		
	W	..	..	..	3	8600	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3600	72	2	5500	69	..	..	..
Belted Cruisers ..	I	3	6900	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5100	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broadside Ships	I	8	9300	60	1	5900	63	9	3900	61	3	3500	63	3	7000	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
	W	1	6200	68	2	5800	63	1	5400	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5100	65	4	6400	64
Coasters.																						
Turret Ships ..	I	11	3400	63	3	3800	63	..	..	..	2	2000	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2500	68
	W	..	..	..	4	3600	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barbette Ships	I	..	..	..	3	2200	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	W	..	..	..	1	2700	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Great Britain has the appearance of possessing a sufficiently powerful fleet. Including all ships of every class, we have 58 against 44 French, 18 Italian, and 18 Russian; or neglecting ships with wooden hulls, the figures are 57 British, 24 French, 17 Italian, and 18 Russian. On the other hand, if we include the French wooden ships, many of which are of comparatively recent date, and exclude broadside ships, belted cruisers, and coast defence vessels, the numbers stand as follow:—35 English, 31 French, 8 Italian, and 11 Russian. In other words, we have 58 ships of every class, against 80 ships of every class of these three nations, and 35 seagoing armourclads as against their 50. The other three nations mentioned in the table possess amongst them 38 armour-clads, of every kind; whilst the whole of the remaining naval powers of lesser note, whose fleets are not worth tabulating, muster altogether about 20 such vessels.

These facts are very similar in character to what we glean from the usual comparative statements, and are interesting enough in themselves. But they do not furnish any practically effective comparison of the actual fighting powers of the several fleets. The usual tests of numbers and of tonnage are alike misleading unless applied with discrimination. In order effectually to compare the different fleets from a strictly practical point of view we have from *Lloyd's Universal Register* constructed tables classifying the various ships of each nationality, first, according to the strength of their armour, and secondly, according to the penetrative power of their guns. In the first of these, Table II., will be found, arranged in the order of the thickness of their armour, the number of armour-clads possessed by each country. For this purpose we have taken in each case the *maximum* armour protection of the vessels. This is practically fair to each ship, because, unless we are prepared to accurately assess the relative merits of competing designs, it must be assumed that the thinner armour in each ship is less exposed to direct fire. The thicknesses are in all cases given in inches of iron and of compound or steel armour, which is about 25 per cent. stronger than the best iron armour-plates. In Table III. we have arranged, in the order of their penetrative force, the heaviest guns carried by the armour-clads in each navy, showing also the number of vessels in which they are borne. For this purpose we have taken the Ordnance tables of Captain Orde Browne, R.A., who, however, gives somewhat higher results than those published by the German artillerists.

These tables contain in the most condensed form the *fundamental fighting qualities of the world's navies.* By means of them in their more extended form we can fight any number of battles on paper, choosing whatever ships we please and arranging them in whatever combinations we may desire; and we can predict in each case the probable result, so far as that can be said to depend upon the offensive powers of the guns on the one hand and the defensive powers of the armoured ships on the other. But in actual warfare there are of course many determining elements besides these two. Modern armour-clads may indeed be likened to the knights of old who "fought armed at all points, exactly *cap à pie.*" It was not the perfection of their panoply of mail, nor yet the superior strength of their lance, that brought them off victorious in many a combat. Perhaps a slightly firmer seat, a quicker eye, or a stronger arm, or a combination of all three, was the determining factor in the fight. So now, victory will fall to the ship which is best manned, best manœuvred, greatest in speed or excelling in handiness, in the event of an engagement between vessels of equal armour and armament. But as no careful knight of the olden time would have set his life upon "the hazard of the die" without providing himself with the best available coat of mail and weapon, so now no prudent nation should stake its existence upon the result of an engagement in which it would be represented by ships materially inferior in armour or armament to the opposing forces.

A striking illustration of the overpowering effect of superior armour and armament in naval warfare was afforded during the American Civil War. The Confederate ship *Merrimac*, rejoicing in her 4 inches of armour, which rendered her invulnerable to ordinary attack, proved, single handed, more than a match for five heavy Unionist wood frigates. But the next day she herself had to succumb to the armour-clad *Monitor*, which boasted 1 inch thicker armour, and heavier, though fewer, guns.

A comparison of the seagoing armour-clads of the several nations upon the basis of these tables is highly instructive. The table of armour, it will be seen, naturally lends itself to a division into three classes. First, we have all the very newest types of vessels with steel or compound armour of from 15 to 22 inches thick, which is equal in resisting power from 20 to 30 inches of iron; secondly, the older first-class line-of-battle ships, and a few modern ships with armour equal to from 8 to 16 inches of iron; and thirdly, the old broadsides, and a few central battery ships with iron armour not exceeding 6 inches in thickness. This last class is considered obsolete, though doubtless serviceable against the unprotected cruisers and gunboats of some continental navies not so heavily armed as our own.

It should be explained that these subdivisions are adopted as being the most convenient for the purpose of comparing the armour with the armament. They are not intended to be taken as a complete classification of armour-clads into

NUMBER OF SEAGOING ARMOUR-CLADS.

Thickness of Armour in Inches of Iron	Great Britain.	France.			Italy.	Russia.	Germany	Austria.	Turkey.	Totals.
		I. & S.	W.	Total.						
20 —30	11	9	0	9	7	2	0	0	0	29
8 —16	26	6	8	14	2	4	10	6	5	67
4½— 6	10	3	11	14	9	11	3	4	9	60
Totals..	47	18	19	37	18	17	13	10	14	156

first and second classes. The arbitrary classification so much in vogue with some naval writers is indeed most misleading. Amongst other things it assumes that iron armour 9 inches thick is equivalent to the most modern compound or steel armour having a resisting strength of 29 inches of iron, whilst it entirely neglects the power of the guns. This is on the face of it absurd. If we could only prevail upon some ambitious potentate to buy our large fleet of weakly armoured vessels upon this classification, the lot of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would indeed be a happy one!

Comparing the most heavily armoured vessels belonging to each nation, it will be seen that whilst Great Britain has only 11 ships, France has 9 (all of iron or steel), Italy has 7, and Russia 2. Thus the French are almost on an equality with us by themselves; with Russia they are our match. France and Italy together possess half as many more. This is as far as numbers go; but it is only when we come to look into the real fighting value of these ships that the relative weakness of our navy is made fully apparent.

Taking the vessels in detail, we find from Tables II. and III. that Great Britain has 11 seagoing ships protected by armour equal to 24 inches of iron, and armed as follows:—One ship carries 2 guns which at close quarters will pierce 36 inches of iron armour; 4 ships amongst them carry 16 guns that will pierce armour 29 inches thick; 1 ship has 4 guns which will pierce 24 inches of armour; and in the remaining 5 vessels there are 16 guns that will pierce 22 inches of armour. Now what is there in the shape of armour and armament in foreign navies to compare with these? As regards armour, France and Italy head the list with 5 vessels having 22 inches of steel or compound armour; next come 4 French ships having 20 inches of armour, followed by Italy with 2 vessels of 19 inches and 3 vessels of 18 inches armour, whilst Russia has 2 ships also of 18 inches armour. These make up a total of 15 ships possessing a minimum thickness of armour of 18 inches steel, equal to 24 inches iron, as against only 11 British ships, none of whose armour exceeds this minimum thickness. It will thus be seen that to meet these powerfully armed and heavily armoured vessels Great Britain can only muster 18 guns on 5 ships that would be capable of piercing the thick armour of the five first-mentioned vessels (3 French and 2 Italian). The same guns would of course also pierce the sides of the remaining 10 foreign ships which are less thickly armoured; but in the event of these vessels being brought into action the English could only call up one additional ship—the *Inflexible*, with her muzzle-loading guns—to render assistance. The armour of these 10 vessels, although weaker than the strongest armour on the foreign vessels, is yet too thick to be penetrated even at close quarters by the sixteen 43-ton guns which the remaining 5 first-class British armour-clads carry. Sixteen guns on 7 French ships, and twenty-eight 100-ton guns on 7 Italian ships can pierce the armour of the whole of the 11 first-class British vessels.

Our position is therefore this:—There are 44 guns on 14 French and Italian ships that can pierce the armour of every English ship, whilst England possesses only 18 guns on 5 ships which could pierce the armour of every foreign ship. We have thus less than one-third of the heavy guns and a little more than one quarter of the ships!

These facts speak for themselves, and cannot be gainsaid. They show conclusively that in the event of an artillery duel between the pick of our navy and the pick of the French and Italian fleets, we should be completely overmatched at all points. Our selected ships would fall an easy prey to such an alliance; indeed, measured by the efficiency of their armour and guns, they would be overcome by a much less powerful combination. The pressing importance of these figures is accentuated by this significant fact—that naval engagements have nearly always been decisive. They have invariably ended in the sinking or disablement and capture of the vessels of the vanquished. Such is the present outlook, and it must be confessed that the prospect is not encouraging to those who believe that it is the mission of Britannia to rule the waves. But what will it be in a few years? Taking the heavy armour-clads still on the stocks when *Lloyd's Universal Register* was issued, we find that Britain is credited with 4, the *Nile*, *Trafalgar*, *Renown*, and *Sans Pareil*; France with 3, the *Hoche*, *Magenta*, and *Neptune*; Italy with 3, the *Re Umberto*, *Sicilia*, and another not named; and Russia with 1 in the *Sinop*. To these, however, should be added the *Brennus* and *Charles Martel*, with the construction of which we understand the French authorities have decided quite recently to proceed. We thus have 13 ships building for these four powers. Their particulars are as follows:—

	No. of Ships.	Average Displacement.	No. of Guns.	Armour in inches of Iron.	Penetrative Force of Guns.
Britain ..	2	12,000	8	27	29
	2	10,500	4	24	36
France ..	5	10,000	20	21	25
Italy	3	13,100	12	25	32
Russia ..	1	8,600	6	24	24

The British ships taken individually compare very well with the other vessels; but they only number 4 out of 13, being 1 less than the French and only 1 more than the Italians. When these 4 vessels are launched and added to the British list, our heavy armour-clads will only just equal those of France and Italy which are already launched; and even then our guns will not be equal to the armaments of the present existing French and Italian ships. But when the 5 new French and 3 new Italian ships come into account the existing disparity will be widened, and our present relative weakness in armour and armament only intensified to an insufferable degree. The prospect is anything but flattering to our national pride. In former days, and those not so far distant, it would have been treated as a menace to our national existence; but in these piping times of peace people are inclined to take things philosophically. Secure in our island home, we are tempted to scout the notion of a foreign foe touching these shores. It is, however, as every schoolboy knows, but 200 years since the boom of an enemy's guns was heard in the Thames. Our fleet is our first and to all intents and purposes our only line of defence. If that should fail us we are indeed undone. That it would fail us if forced to meet such a continental coali-

TABLE II.—ARMOUR-CLADS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO RESISTING STRENGTH OF ARMOUR.

Armour Thickness. Iron. Inches.	Armour Thickness. Compound.	Great Britain. Number of Ships. Seagoing.	Great Britain. Coasting.	France. Seagoing	France. Coasting.	Italy. Seagoing.	Russia. Seagoing.	Russia. Coasting.	Germany. Seagoing.	Germany. Coasting.	Austria. Seagoing.	Turkey. Seagoing.
36	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	18	11	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
23	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
17	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	12	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..
15	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	4	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
13	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
11	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
10	..	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
9	..	5	..	7	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	3
8	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	11	4	1
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
6	..	6	1	12	3	2	6	3	1	..	2	9
5	..	4	4	..	1	7	4	..	2	..	2	..

TABLE III.—HEAVIEST GUNS OF ARMOUR-CLADS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR PENETRATIVE POWERS.

Penetrative Force. Ins.	Great Britain. Guns. Tons Weight.	Great Britain. Guns. Number.	Great Britain. Ships. Seagoing.	Great Britain. Ships. Coasting.	France. Guns. Tons Weight.	France. Guns. Number.	France. Ships. Seagoing.	France. Ships. Coasting.	Italy. Guns. Tons Weight.	Italy. Guns. Number.	Italy. Seagoing Ships.	Russia. Guns. Tons Weight.	Russia. Guns. Number.	Russia. Ships. Seagoing.	Russia. Ships. Coasting.	Germany. Guns. Tons Weight.	Germany. Guns. Number.	Germany. Ships. Seagoing.	Germany. Ships. Coasting.	Austria. Guns. Tons Weight.	Austria. Guns. Number.	Austria. Seagoing Ships.	Turkey. Guns. Tons Weight.	Turkey. Guns. Number.	Turkey. Seagoing Ships.	Penetrative Force. Ins.
36	*110	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
29	*68	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
27	..	..	..	..	75	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
25	..	..	..	..	52	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
24	80	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	18	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
22	43	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
20	..	..	..	..	48	19	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
19	18	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
18	38	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
17	..	..	..	..	28	11	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	6	1	..	..	..	17
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
15	35	4	1	..	25	43	7	1	..	..	..	29	15	5	1	18	56	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
14	25	30	6	1	16	71	10	7	25	2	2	..	..	..	..	14	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
13	18	72	7	7	..	..	..	..	18	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	8	1	..	..	..	13
12	..	..	..	..	8	38	6	1	13	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	30	3	14	10	1	12
11	12	127	10	3	..	..	..	..	7	29	4	15	30	..	13	..	..	..	..	9	26	3	18	3	2	11
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	44	3	1	..	..	..	12	28	9	10
9	9	30	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	70	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	2	9
8	6	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	28	2	..	..	..	7
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

* Estimated penetration.

tion as might assail us is surely but too evident from the figures we have quoted.

The risk of invasion, however, is the most remote if not the least of the disastrous consequences which a naval defeat would entail upon Great Britain. As a German strategist observes, it would be found easier to bring a foreign army into this country than to get it safely out again. But short of actual invasion, we could, it is contended, if defeated upon the high seas, be made to drain to the dregs the bitter cup of despair. With our Colonies in every clime, our shipping upon every sea, we should then be vulnerable at every point. Our seagoing steam tonnage, which is about twice as great as that of all the rest of the world put together, would be completely at the mercy of our foes. Our principal food supplies would thus be cut off; our commerce would be strangled; our few stray ships that, "greatly daring," ventured out to sea, would fall a prey to the hostile cruisers scouring the Channel. Bankruptcy and starvation would stare us in the face, and Red Ruin would be our final portion. This, or something like it, is what high naval authorities predict for us if our navy were defeated, and if, as is more than likely in the event of defeat, our ships preferred annihilation to surrender. To what extent this may be true we cannot here discuss. It is a question upon which there may exist much difference of opinion. But there is one point which leaves room for little doubt. If we were fortunate enough to escape defeat at the hands of rival fleets in a naval engagement on a large scale, our commercial loss would nevertheless be sufficiently serious if only our foes possessed a few fast cruisers. Protected cruisers of great speed and powerfully armed will undoubtedly be usefully employed as auxiliaries in pitched battles. But their primary function will be to scour the sea, and swoop down upon the merchant ships and weaker cruisers of an enemy. This, indeed, forms the keynote of the naval policy of the present day in every country.

In the words of Admiral Aube, the French Minister of Marine, the motto is "*Les Alabamas! Encore les Alabamas!! Et toujours les Alabamas!!!*" There can be no mistake as to the intended employment of these *Alabamas*. They are meant to carry on a war, not of conflict, but of commerce. "England's commerce," says the inspired article in the recent impression of the *Journal des Débats*, "is her vulnerable point; threaten that and peace between the two countries is assured."

This is a matter which has an especial interest for Great Britain, with her vast interests at stake on every sea. It is obvious that even a comparatively weak maritime state could with a handful of the fastest cruisers strike a deadly blow at our sovereignty of the sea. The havoc wrought upon American shipping by the noted Confederate cruiser *Alabama* shows what powers of destruction even one vessel fitted out for such work possesses. The duty devolving upon Great Britain, as upon any State with a mercantile marine, is clear and simple. The great ocean highways must be kept open for our trade. This can only be done in one way—by catching or disabling an enemy's fast cruisers. To do this it is necessary to possess a few cruisers swifter and stronger than the swiftest and strongest of our foes. Slow steaming armour-clads are useless for such a purpose. The great speed of modern light cruisers enables them to choose their field of battle. At their own option they can show fight or a clean pair of heels. In order to convey a clear idea of the strength of the various countries in this respect we have tabulated the numbers and displacements of all cruisers of 1,000 tons and upwards having nominal speeds of not less than 16 knots an hour—grouping them according to their respective speeds. Table IV., containing this information, includes vessels presently being built as well as those already in existence, as the time occupied in building these light cavalry of the ocean is much shorter than the dreary periods swallowed up in the completion of our monster armour-clads. As already stated the speeds are nominal. To obtain the average ocean speed of any warship we must generally subtract 2 knots, and in some cases more from the official speed. By this means we shall be able to compare the cruisers with our fast passenger steamers, of whose actual performances there can be no doubt. The percentage of very swift merchant vessels is much smaller than many people imagine. It is only in the case of the great passenger lines that extreme speed is necessary. For the ordinary purposes of trade a comparatively slow steamer is often a more profitable investment. It is therefore not astonishing to find that our vast mercantile marine can boast less than 50 steamers possessing an average ocean speed of 14 knots and upwards. Of these 50 steamers about 10 have actually accomplished 16 to 18½ knots on their transatlantic voyages week after week; about 15 possess speeds ranging from 14½ to 16 knots; and the remaining 25 are credited with 14 to 14½ knots. After these comes the great mass of our mercantile marine with speeds which come gradually down till we reach about 9 or 10 knots, the average speed of a large number of our steamers.

Upon turning to Table IV. we see that there are at present 9 cruisers (built and building) having nominal speeds of 19 knots and upwards. The ten fastest merchant steamers with actual average speeds of 16 to 18½ knots would probably all be more than a match in speed for any one of these cruisers. But with the exception of these steamers, which we can count on our fingers, the whole of our merchant shipping would be at the mercy of the 9 fastest cruisers which, it will be seen, are all owned abroad. France has 2 of 6,000 to 7,000 tons, and 2 of 1,800 tons; Japan 2 of 3,800 tons; Spain 1 of 4,000 tons; Italy 1 of 2,000 tons; and Germany 1 vessel of 2,000 tons. Although, as will be seen, this country has a large proportion of the slower cruisers, we do not at present possess a single ship that could overtake any one of the 9 foreign cruisers. This is certainly not as it should be. In other respects besides speed our cruisers do not come out so well as we should expect in a comparison with the foreign ships. The displacement, if this may be taken as a standard of strength, is relatively small. Thus England has 4 protected ships of 3,600 tons and only 18 knots speed against similar French ships of 6,000 and 7,000 tons and 19 knots speed. Again, comparing the guns we find that the 4 British ships each carry two 12-ton guns, whilst the 2 Japanese ships of 19 knots each carry two 30-ton guns of the newest pattern. Next to speed and coal endurance the calibre of a cruiser's guns is the most important element, for an enemy with heavy guns is always for-

TABLE IV.—DECK-PROTECTED AND UNPROTECTED CRUISERS, DESPATCH VESSELS, AND TORPEDO CRUISERS (BUILT AND BUILDING) OF 1000 TONS DISPLACEMENT AND UPWARDS, HAVING NOMINAL SPEEDS OF NOT LESS THAN 16 KNOTS, BELONGING TO EACH NATION, TOGETHER WITH PARTICULARS OF THEIR GUNS.

Nominal Speed.	Deck Protection.*	Gt. Britain.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Germany.		Austria.		Chili.		China.		Japan.		Denmark.		Spain.		Number of Vessels.	Total Displacement.
		Number of Ships and Average Displacements.																							
Knots.		No.	Tons.	No	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		Tons.
19	P	..	....	1	7000	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	1	4300	6	26,600
	P	..	....	1	5700	1	2000	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	2	3800	..	....	..	....		
	U	..	....	2	1800	..	....	..	....	1	2000	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	3	5600
18	P	4	3600	1	1500	..	....	1	4300	2	4500	3	1600	1	3000	2	2300	..	....	..	....	..	....	14	59,100
	U	2	3700	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	2	7400
17	P	1	2600	2	1200	5	3500	..	....	1	4300	..	....	..	....	..	....	1	3600	..	....	..	....	10	12,900
	U	2	1400	2	5400	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	4	13,600
16	P	4	3800	1	4400	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	1	3000	..	....	19	42,700
	P	10	1600	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	2	1400	1	1300	..	....	..	....		
	U	2	6000	1	3000	1	2300	..	....	1 3	3300 1300	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	8	24,500
Totals	P	19	48,200	6	21,000	6	19,500	1	4300	3	13,300	3	4800	1	3000	4	7400	4	12,500	1	3000	1	4300	49	141,300
	U	6	22,200	5	17,400	1	2300	0	....	5	9200	0	....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0	....	0	....	17	51,100

TOTAL NUMBER OF GUNS, THEIR WEIGHT OR CALIBRE.

		No.	Tons or Inches.	No.	Tons or Inches.	No.	Tons or Inches.	No.	Tns. or Inches	No.	Tns. or Inches	No.	Tns. or Inches	No.	Tns. or Inches	No.	Tns. or Inches	No.	Tons or Inches.	No.	Tns. or Inches	No.	Tns. or Inches	Totals.	
19	P	20	12 tons	19	8 tons	10	28 tons	..	....	..	....	..	....	2	25 tns.	4	25 tns.	4	30 tons	2	10 tns.	4	12 tns	26	25–30 ts.
	P	160	6 ins.	18	6½″	12	6″	16	6″	50	6″	..	....	..	....	6	12 ,,	6	25 ,,	..	....	..	....	51	8–12 ,,
	U	37	5 ,,	67	5½″	8	5″	..	....	4	4½″	6	5″	..	....	4	6″	7	6″	6	6″	6	4½″	273	6″
18	P	..	....	25	4″	..	....	..	....	8	3½″	..	....	..	....	6	4″	16	5″	..	....	..	....	134	5″

* P=Armour-protected decks. U=Unprotected ships.

midable even against armour-clads. Briefly summarized, the facts recorded in Table IV. resolve themselves into the following shape: England possesses 25 ships with nominal speeds of 16 knots and over, the greater proportion of them having only the minimum speed. Other countries own 41 vessels of the same minimum speed, many of the individual ships attaining the highest speed. These foreign vessels carry 26 guns of 20 to 30 tons, 31 guns of 8 to 12 tons, and 210 guns of 5 to 6 inches diameter. On the other hand the British ships carry only 10 guns of 12 tons, and 197 guns of 5 to 6 inches diameter. It is indeed claimed for the English guns that they are more powerful weight for weight than the continental ones. But the artillerists of every nation use equally good material to our own. Our past failures in heavy artillery so far surpass those of any other makers. Our superiority may therefore be only apparent, and almost entirely due to the overstraining as our guns. Be that as it may, there can be no two questions about our utter weakness as shown in the foregoing figures. But when we consider the programmes now being adopted by every nation our poverty in fast cruisers becomes more glaring. The French Budget Commission propose to build 6 cruisers of the first class, and 10 of the third class. Spain has adopted a programme which provides for the construction of 2 more cruisers of 4,000 tons and 8 of 3,000 tons, all of them to have a speed of 21 knots; and 10 torpedo cruisers of 1,100 and 1,500 tons with still greater speeds. The United States too have at last finally determined upon the immediate construction of several cruisers of great speed, and combining all the most recent designs. In fact, turn in what direction we may, we see the utmost activity on all sides in the acquisition of this class of vessel.

No one who ponders the striking facts brought out in Table IV. can surely fail to agree with Lord Charles Beresford, who refers in his famous memorandum to our remarkable weakness in modern cruisers.

Space forbids our entering upon a comparison of the great mass of the unarmoured fleets of the various powers. But this is not a matter that calls for much attention at our hands. The slow cruisers, sloops, gun-vessels, gun-boats, and the smaller fry which together make up the swelling totals in our own and other navies, are serviceable for a great variety of purposes. But they for the most part are obsolete, and do not take high rank in any of the primary essentials of modern war-ships. Neither have we space to do more than simply touch upon the very interesting question of the fighting powers of merchant ships. Trading vessels have many times played an important part in naval battles, and may do so again. But it is extremely doubtful whether merchant steamers, as constructed in the present day, and under existing conditions of naval warfare, can be effectively converted into war-vessels. As improvised cruisers they would suffice to meet merchant combatants. But they could be no match for the heavily protected and minutely subdivided cruisers now built and building. The practical inutility of the much vaunted watertight compartments of the mercantile auxiliaries, from whom the Admiralty expect such great assistance in time of need, was shown in the case of the steamer *Oregon*, which was sent to the bottom so quickly after colliding with a sailing vessel. It would be very unwise on our part to rely too much upon our extemporized militia of the sea to fill the place of rapid cruisers for the protection of our commerce.

Turning to torpedo flotillas, which now form such an important adjunct in all schemes for the regeneration of navies, we find, according to *Lloyd's Universal Register*, that the vessels and boats are distributed amongst the principal countries in the following manner:—

TORPEDO-FLOTILLAS.

COUNTRIES.	Great Britain.	France.	Italy.	Russia.	Germany	Austria.	Turkey.
Cruisers of 1000 tons & upwards	10	4	0	0	3	2	0
Under 1000 tons	6	8	8	2	4	4	1
BOATS:							
Large.....	80	50	60	38	31	20	17
Small.....	50	50	20	102	27	8	0
Totals....	145	112	88	142	65	34	18

This table shows that Great Britain is not now so wofully deficient in these mosquitos as she was prior to the Russian war scare of 1885. But having regard to her vast maritime interests it must be admitted that this country is still sadly lacking in this indispensable arm. So fast do we move in these matters now-a-days that Lloyd's Torpedo tables are already somewhat out of date. Several new boats of a superior description have been determined upon by different countries. France is laying down an enlarged *Scout* in the *Ouragan*, to have a speed of 25 knots, and has decided upon 20 new torpedo catchers and 100 new torpedo boats. Germany, who has already a relatively large supply of good-size boats considering her limited seaboard, has just voted £840,000 for 70 more boats for coast defence.

We have already alluded to the results of recent torpedo experiments. The French were evidently so much impressed with the results of their trial, that they are now going in more for swift cruisers and torpedo vessels and boats. Judging from the English experiment, however, it would appear that the torpedo, or rather the aggressive fish-torpedo, need not be feared as it has been, if directed against an iron or steel ship with a double skin. This is the mode of construction of at least all English armour-clads. Torpedoes may therefore be said to be still on their trial. This statement of fact carries with it the condemnation of naval authorities in this and other countries. In no mechanical art, perhaps, are its votaries such slaves to custom in its worst forms as in matters of naval construction. The sheep-like docility with which one nation follows another in many things is quite remarkable. It is, to say the least, most unbusinesslike to have spent millions sterling on torpedoes, and on ships and appliances for carrying and discharging them, without anyone ever thinking of making the simple experiments which have been already described, to ascertain the damage they can do. Now, however, that this matter has been so clearly raised, it must soon be definitely settled either one way or another. The exceedingly powerful submarine (moored) torpedoes are

doubtless most deadly, but there are means for exploding them prematurely. When this has been done, and the torpedo line has been broken, then it falls to the torpedo-boats to so act as to make the gaps impassable, and for this purpose seaworthiness and handiness will be more valuable than mere speed. Where speed would be required is on the high sea, but it is notorious that the racing machines which travel 20 knots and upwards an hour, and called torpedo-boats, are useless at sea. With the exception of the celebrated "Turnabouts," it was found impossible, on a recent occasion, even to discharge the torpedoes, though the sea was not too rough to hinder the boats from facing it. Since then the bows of the vessels have been altered, but with what result is not yet known.

A careful study of the foregoing tables must surely lead an impartial inquirer to the conclusion that Great Britain has not a navy commensurate with her manifold responsibilities in every quarter of the globe. Measured by any known standard of national requirements, our navy will not compare with that of any European power. Italy, once the mistress of the Mediterranean, is fast acquiring a navy worthy of her palmiest days. Her armoured fleet includes vessels which many consider superior in power and speed to all our own first-class ships. Indeed, at the present rate of progress the Mediterranean bids fair to become an Italian lake. Russia has been slowly but surely building ships stronger than any of ours that could enter her waters. France, our ancient trusty ally and present determined rival, appears, from her latest return, to have 105,000 tons of war-ships under construction, as against our own 116,000 tons. For this slight superiority we have alone to thank our recent heroic estimates. But will this lead, small as it is, be maintained? Cobden's oft-quoted opinion that we should, if necessary, "spend one hundred millions sterling to maintain our irresistible superiority over France at sea," was uttered when we possessed two men-of-war to her one. A quarter of a century has passed, every navy in the world has been rebuilt. But instead of constructing two for every one laid down by the French, they are now almost on a level with us. This, too, in spite of our superiority in engineering resources, in spite of our overwhelming responsibility in defenceless merchant ships, and the enormously extended coast-line of our practically defenceless Colonial Empire. When it is further remembered that within that period France has sustained the most crushing defeat in her history; that she is hampered with a National Debt exceeding our own, and by a Military Establishment more expensive than that of Germany; and that since 1870 she has on several occasions spent almost as much as England on new men-of-war—then it must be owned that we have been most culpably remiss in a matter of the most vital importance to us as a nation, a matter in which we, of all the nations of the earth, should be most actively alert.

INCOME TAX RATES FROM ITS FIRST IMPOSITION IN 1842 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

From and to April 5th.	Income free under	On £100 to £150.	On £100 & upwards.	Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Premier.
	£	Rate in the £			
1842 to 1846	150	—	7d.	Henry Goulburn.	Sir Robert Peel.
1846 ,, 1852	Do.	—	7d.	Sir Charles Wood.	Lord John Russell.
1852 ,, 1853	Do.	—	7d.	Benjamin Disraeli.	Earl of Derby.
1853 ,, 1854	100	5d.	7d.	William E. Gladstone.	Earl of Aberdeen.
1854 ,, 1855	Do.	10d.	1s. 2d.	Do.	Do.
1855 ,, 1857	Do.	11½d.	1s. 4d.	Sir G. Cornewall Lewis.	Viscount Palmerston.
1857 ,, 1858	Do.	5d.	7d.	Do.	Do.
1858 ,, 1859	Do.	5d.	5d.	Do.	Do.
1859 ,, 1860	Do.	6½d.	9d.	Benjamin Disraeli.	Earl of Derby.
1860 ,, 1861	Do.	7d.	10d.	William E. Gladstone.	Viscount Palmerston.
1861 ,, 1863	*100	6d.	9d.	Do.	Do.
1863 ,, 1864	Do.	7d.		Do.	Do.
1864 ,, 1865	Do.	6d.		Do.	Do.
1865 ,, 1866	Do.	4d.		Do.	Do.
1866 ,, 1867	Do.	4d.		Do.	Earl Russell.
1867 ,, 1868	Do.	5d.		Benjamin Disraeli.	Earl of Derby.
1868 ,, 1869	Do.	6d.		George Ward Hunt.	Benjamin Disraeli.
1869 ,, 1870	Do.	5d.		Robert Lowe.	William E. Gladstone.
1870 ,, 1871	Do.	4d.		Do.	Do.
1871 ,, 1872	Do.	6d.		Do.	Do.
1872 ,, 1873	Do.	4d.		Do.	Do.
1873 ,, 1874	Do.	3d.		Do.	Do.
1874 ,, 1876	Do.	2d.		Sir Stafford Northcote.	Benjamin Disraeli.
1876 ,, 1878	†150	3d.		Do.	Earl of Beaconsfield.
1878 ,, 1880	Do.	5d.		Do.	Do.
1880 ,, 1881	Do.	6d.		William E. Gladstone.	William E. Gladstone.
1881 ,, 1882	Do.	5d.		Do.	Do.
1882 ,, 1883	Do.	6½d.		Do.	Do.
1883 ,, 1884	Do.	5d.		Hugh C. E. Childers.	Do.
1884 ,, 1885	Do.	6d.		Do.	Do.
1885 ,, 1887	Do.	8d.		Sir M. Hicks-Beach.	Marquis of Salisbury.

* Differential rate upon scale of incomes abolished. Incomes under £100 exempt; and incomes of £100 and under £200 per annum received an abatement of £60 from the assessment:—thus £100 paid on £40; £160 upon £100; £199 upon £139; but £200 paid on £200.

† Under £150 exempt; if under £400 the tax is not chargeable upon the first £120.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (Empire of).

Royal Order of St. Stephen of Hungary.—Founded 1764—Three classes.—Insignia: a green-enamelled cross, with golden rim, and containing another cross in the red-enamelled centre. On the obverse of the middle scutcheon is seen the apostolic silver cross with a golden crown, placed on a green mountain; on both sides of the cross are engraved the initials "M. T." (Maria Theresa, founder of the order), and round the red enamelled centre is inscribed the legend: "*Publicum meritorium præmium*" (Public reward for merit). The reverse of the scutcheon, which is of white enamel, exhibits a wreath of oak-leaves, within which is inscribed the legend: "*Sto. St. Ri. Ap.*" (*Sancto Stephano Regi apostolico*"). The cross is surmounted by a large Hungarian crown of gold. The ribbon of the order is crimson with green borders. The robes are of green velvet, bordered with ermine and lined with crimson taffetas. The under-garment and the head-dress are of crimson velvet, the cap being edged with ermine and ornamented with heron-feathers, placed in a red and green enamelled sheath. The collar worn by the knights of the 1st class is of gold; its links consist alternately of the initials of Saint Stephen and those of the founder, with the Hungarian crown between. The middle of the collar represents a golden eagle (the arms of the house of Austria), with the legend: "*Stringit amore*" (United by love).

Leopold.—Founded by the Emperor Francis I. in 1808.

Golden Fleece.—Founded by Philip III. the Good, Duke of Burgundy and Count of Flanders, in 1429. The Emperor is empowered by the statutes to create any number of members, provided they belong to the Catholic and ancient high nobility of the realm (if Protestants, the consent of the Pope must first be obtained). Insignia: the *collar* composed of a double chain of gold, formed of flint-stones in blue enamel with flames of fire, and the *pendant* of gold, fixed to the collar by means of a cross made of blue-enamelled flint-stone surrounded with flames of fire, and representing a fleece or sheepskin of gold held by the centre. Motto: "*Pretium laborum non vile*" (Not a bad reward for labour). The costume consists of a long robe of deep crimson velvet, lined with white taffetas, over which is thrown a long mantle of purple velvet, lined with white satin and richly trimmed with gold embroidery, containing fire-stones and steels emitting flames and sparks. On the hem, which is equally of white satin, are repeatedly embroidered in gold the words: "*Je l'ai empris*" (I have undertaken it). The head-dress is of purple velvet, equally trimmed with gold embroidery, and at the back of it is fixed a little hood. The shoes and stockings are red. This order, which is placed under the patronage of Saint Andrew, is the highest Austrian order. It came into the possession of the House of Austria when Charles V. ascended the imperial throne. On leaving Spain after his defeat by King Philip of Spain, Charles VI. of Austria took the order and its archives with him to Vienna. For many years the two countries quarrelled over the possession of the order, when it was finally agreed that the Golden Fleece should remain the common property of Austria and Spain.—Ribbon: crimson silk.

Iron Crown.—Founded 1805—Three classes—Limited to twenty knights of the 1st, thirty of the 2nd, and fifty of the 3rd.—Insignia: a golden crown, upon which is placed the double Austrian eagle in gold, bearing on the obverse a blue-enamelled scutcheon upon the breast, with the black-enamelled letter F. (Francis) on it, and on the reverse the year 1816 (that of the reconstitution of the order).—Ribbon: black, with light blue edges.

Francis-Joseph.—Founded 1849—Three classes—Unlimited number—Insignia: a red-enamelled cross of gold, the angles of the branches of which are curved; the cross is convex; between its four arms is perceived the two-headed crowned eagle in gold, partly enamelled black, and holding in his two beaks a golden chain, in the lower links of which is inserted the motto: "*Viribus unitis*" (Strength by Unity).—Ribbon: deep red.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Maria-Theresa.—Founded 1757—Three classes—Unlimited number—Insignia: a white-enamelled cross set in gold. Motto: *Fortitudini* (For valour).—Ribbon: white and crimson.

Elisabeth-Theresa. — Founded 1750 — Three classes—Limited to six knights of the 1st, eight of the 2nd, and seven of the 3rd.—Insignia: an eight-branched star of gold, the rays of which are enamelled partly red and partly white. It bears the inscription: "*Mas. There paventis gratiam perennem voluit*" (Maria Theresa wished to perpetuate regard for her parent).—Ribbon: black watered silk.

BELGIUM (Kingdom of).

Order of Leopold.—Founded 1832—Five classes: 1st, Grands-cordons; 2nd, Grands-officiers; 3rd, Commanders; 4th, Officiers; 5th, Chevaliers.—Insignia: a white-enamelled cross, with a wreath of laurel and oak-leaf between each of the four branches; one side of it bears in the centre a black-enamelled scutcheon, surrounded with a red circle between two small golden circles; on that scutcheon is inscribed the king's monogram in gold and composed of two L.L. and two R.R. intertwined; and on the other side, on a black-enamelled scutcheon, the Belgian lion in gold; round the scutcheon is a red-enamelled rim on which is inscribed in gold letters the motto of the kingdom: "*L'union fait la force.*" The cross is surmounted by the royal crown. The jewel is on silver for chevaliers and on gold for all other classes. The star of the order is worn by Grands-cordons and Grands-officiers only.—Ribbon: crimson watered silk. This order is the same for civilians as for the military, with the exception that for the latter two crossed swords are added as supporters under the crown.

In 1867 the King instituted a new order known as *Ordre du mérite civil* (Order for Civil Merit).

BRAZIL (Empire of).

Order of Pedro—Founded 1822—Three classes—Limited to twelve of the 1st, fifty of the 2nd, and one hundred of the 3rd.—Insignia: a radiating golden pentagonal star, upon which rests a five-pointed star, white-enamelled, with gold edges; every point of the star terminates with small golden balls; the whole is surmounted by an imperial golden crown.—Legend: "*Fundator del Imperio dal Brazil*" (Founder of the Brazilian Empire). In the white-enamelled centre of the star is placed a gold Phœnix, bearing within a small silver scutcheon placed and in its claws an antique crown.—Ribbon:

on his breast the letters P. I. (Pedro Imperador), green watered silk with white borders. This is the highest of Brazilian orders.

Order of the Cross of the South.—Founded 1822—Four classes.—Insignia: a white-enamelled five-branched star, resting upon a green laurel wreath, with broad edges mounted in gold, and the ten points of which terminate with small golden balls. A gold scutcheon in the centre of the obverse represents the effigy of the Emperor in relief, and is surrounded with a dark blue-enamelled ring within two golden rims; in the blue ring is inscribed the legend, "*Petrus I., Brasiliæ Imperator.*" The four stars which form the curious and beautiful constellation of the Cross of the South are exhibited in white enamel upon the sky-blue centre of the reverse, which is encircled in a dark blue-enamelled ring, in which is inscribed the motto: "*Premium bene merentium*" (Reward of the well-deserving). The whole is surmounted by the golden imperial crown.—Ribbon: sky-blue silk.

Order of the Rose.—Founded 1829. This order comprises eight real and eight honorary knights of the Grand Cross, sixteen grand dignitaries, thirty dignitaries, and an unlimited number of commanders, officers, and chevaliers.—Insignia: a white-enamelled hexagonal star, with gold edges, the six points of which bear small golden balls. Within the two upper branches of the star is inserted an imperial crown of gold; each of the branches displays a garland of three full-blown roses. The golden centre of the star contains the two letters P. A. (Pedro & Amelia) entwined, and is encircled in a dark blue-enamelled ring, in which is inscribed the motto, "*Amor e Fidelidade*" (Love and Fidelity). The gold centre of the reverse displays the date of the foundation, while in the dark blue-enamelled ring round it are inscribed the words, "*Pedro e Amelia.*"—Ribbon: light pink, with white borders.

DENMARK (Kingdom of).

Order of the Elephant.—One of the most illustrious orders of chivalry, it ranks as high as the Golden Fleece, or even the Garter. Founded at an uncertain date, which by some is given as the end of the 12th century. Its statutes were, however, altered by King Christian V. in 1693. Though the statutes originally limited to thirty the number of the knights of this order, that regulation is not now strictly adhered to.—Insignia: a white-enamelled elephant with golden tusks, a blue cloth covering a battlemented tower upon his back, and a negro upon his neck with a spear in his hand. This decoration is worn suspended by a bright blue watered broad ribbon, across the left shoulder towards the right hip. On state occasions it is worn with a golden chain, consisting of towers and elephants, with blue coverings, upon which is displayed the golden letter D. (Dania). The state robes consist of a jacket and knee-breeches of white satin, over which is thrown a crimson velvet mantle, with a long train lined with white fur; the head-dress is a black velvet hat with red and white feathers.—Motto, "*Magnanimi prætium*" (Reward of the magnanimous or high-minded).

Order of the Dannebrog.—Revised in 1671; the real date of its foundation is uncertain—Four classes—Unlimited number.—Insignia: an oblong golden cross, enamelled white, with red edges; above the cross is seen the king's initials under the royal crown, which latter is also placed in each of the angles of the cross. The obverse centre of the cross displays a crowned W. (Waldemar, the supposed founder of the order), and upon the four arms of the cross are distributed the words, "*Gud og Kongen*" (God and the King). The reverse centre displays the crowned W., and the supposed years of the foundation (1219, 1671, 1808) are inscribed in the arms of the cross.—Ribbon: white watered silk with crimson edges. The state robes of this order consist of a mantle of pale red velvet, trimmed with white fur, white breeches, white stockings and white shoes; the hat is black, with white and red feathers. On state occasions the order is worn with a gold collar, consisting of the crowned initials of Christian V. alternating with those of Waldemar and the cross.—Motto: "*Pietate & Justitia*" (By piety and justice). The name of this order signifies, flag of the Danes.

FRANCE (Republic of).

Legion of Honour.—Founded 1802—Five classes: 5th class, Chevaliers, whose number is unlimited; 4th, Officiers, limited to 4,000; 3rd, Commanders, limited to 1,000; 2nd, Grands-officiers, limited to 200; 1st, Grands-croix, limited to 80. This order was founded as a reward for civil merit or military valour.—Insignia: a star with five double-pointed branches, surmounted by a wreath of oak and laurel leaves; round the centre of the star are entwined branches of oak and laurel; the obverse side of the star bears, in its centre, the effigy of the Republic; in a small rim round this centre, and encircled between two smaller golden rims, is the following inscription: *République Française* (1870); the reverse side represents two tricolour flags, with the motto of the order: "*Honneur & patrie*" (Honour and country). This star is of silver for chevaliers, and of gold for all other ranks. This order is frequently conferred upon foreigners; but foreign members have not their names inscribed upon the official rolls, nor do they receive letters patent, but simply letters of advice.—Ribbon: crimson watered silk.

GERMANY (Empire of).

Royal Prussian Order of the Black Eagle.—Founded 1701—Originally limited to thirty knights, it is now unlimited.—Insignia: a blue-enamelled cross, each arm of which is forked; in the obverse centre of gold is displayed the monogram, "F. R." (Fredericus Rex), and a crowned black eagle, with spread wings, between each of the four arms of the cross.—Motto: "*Suum cuique*" (To every one his due). The state robes consist of an under-garment of blue velvet, and over it a velvet mantle of flesh colour, lined with sky-blue watered silk. The cross of the order is worn on state occasions with a large chain or collar composed alternately of a white-enamelled disc, inscribed with the motto and encircled in a blue-enamelled ring, displaying the initials of the founder, "F. R." (Fredericus Rex); that ring is surmounted by four royal crowns of gold, and is fixed on each side to the Prussian eagle with a thunderbolt in its claws. A black velvet hat with a white plume completes the costume.—Ribbon: orange colour. This order is never conferred on persons below thirty years of age. The knights of this order are, at the same time, knights of the first class of the red eagle.

Order of the Red Eagle.—Founded 1705; reorganized 1861—Six classes—It ranks as the

second order of the Kingdom.—Insignia: a white-enamelled Maltese cross with gold mountings; in the centre of the obverse is seen the Brandenburg red eagle, and, in that of the reverse, the initials, "F. W. R." (Frederic William Rex).—Motto: "*Sincere & Constanter*" (With sincerity and constancy).—Ribbon: white watered silk with orange stripes.

Order of the Iron Cross.—Founded 1813—Three classes—civil and military.—Insignia: a cast-iron cross with silver mountings, and bearing no inscription on the reverse; the upper part of the obverse contains the initials "F. W." (Frederic William, the founder), surmounted on a crown; the centre is adorned with three oak-leaves, below which is seen the number 1813 (year of the foundation).—Ribbon: for military merit, black watered silk with white stripes; when given as a reward for civil merit, white watered silk with black stripes.

Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern.—Founded in 1841. It originally belonged to the Principalities of Hohenzollern, became a Prussian order in 1851, after their incorporation with Prussia—three classes—civil and military. Insignia for the military order: a gold cross, with white and black enamel. The white-enamelled centre of the obverse is encircled with an azure-blue ring, containing the legend, "*Vom Fels zum Meer*" (From rock to sea), an allusion to the extension of the House of Hohenzollern to the Baltic and to the Northern Sea. In the centre itself is figured the royal eagle, bearing upon its breast the arms of Hohenzollern. The azure-blue ring of the reverse bears the following inscription: "Der 18 Januar, 1851," the day of the foundation of the order. Its white-enamelled centre displays the royal initials. The space between the arms of the cross is filled with a golden green-enamelled, of partly (to the right side) oaken leaves, and partly (to the left side) laurel leaves. The cross is surmounted by the royal crown. Motto: "*Vom Fels zum Meer*" (From rock to sea).—Ribbon: white-watered silk with three black stripes. The insignia for civil merit consists of a royal eagle in black-enamelled gold, and displaying the Hohenzollern arms upon its breast. The motto of the order is inserted within a blue ring round the head of the eagle. The ribbon is the same as for the military order.

Order of Louisa.—Founded 1814—only one class, limited to 100 members.—Insignia: a small black-enamelled gold cross. The centre of both sides is of blue enamel, and contains, on the obverse, the letter L. with a wreath of stars round it, and, on the reverse, the figures "1813–1814." This order, exclusively reserved for ladies, is worn on the left breast with a white ribbon, having two black stripes, and tied with a bow. Reorganized in 1850, with the added dates "1848–1849." Enlarged in 1865 (by a second class), with the date "1864."

Bavarian Order of St. Hubert.—Founded 1444—Reorganized 1808—Limited to twelve knights, exclusive of the sovereign and native or foreign princes.—Insignia: an octagonal silver star, over which is fixed a cross, ornamented with silver and interwoven and mounted in gold, in the poppy-red centre of which is inscribed, in golden Gothic letters, the motto of the order: "*In treu vast*" (Constant in loyalty). The collar contains forty-two oblong links of gold, twenty-one of which represent the history of the conversion of Saint Hubert; while the twenty-one others, which are alternately red and green, represent the monogram of the motto of the order in Gothic letters. The state robes consist of the imperial mantle-dress, *i.e.*, a black collarette, a sash of the same colour, short narrow black breeches, with poppy-red garters and bows, and a short black mantle, after the old Castilian fashion, a hat and plume and a sword. To be admitted into this order it is necessary to have been at least six years a member of that of civil merit of the Bavarian crown.—Ribbon: poppy-red with narrow green stripes.

Civil Order of Merit of the Bavarian Crown.—Founded 1808—Three classes—Limited to 24 members of the 1st, 40 of the 2nd, and 160 of the 3rd.—Insignia: an octagonal white-enamelled cross, encompassed by a green-enamelled oak wreath under a golden royal crown; the centre of the obverse contains a golden crown upon white and blue rues; it is encircled with a red-enamelled ring, which displays the motto of the order, "*Virtus & Honor*" (Virtue and Honour). The golden centre of the reverse displays the effigy of the founder, and is set in a red-enamelled ring, containing the inscription, "*Max. Jos. Rex Boyvariæ*" (Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria).—Ribbon: blue watered silk, with narrow white borders.

Grand Ducal Order of the Vigilance or of the White Falcon of Saxe-Weimar.—Founded 1732—Three classes: 12 knights Grand-cross, 25 commanders, and 50 chevaliers. Insignia: a golden white-enamelled spread falcon with gold legs and claws, and placed upon a gold green-enamelled cross (obverse side); between the forked arms of which are seen the four pointed arms of a smaller red-enamelled cross, the points of which terminate with small white-enamelled double balls. The reverse side is white-enamelled; as for the smaller cross, it is green-enamelled. The centre of the cross represents a scutcheon, blue-enamelled, upon which is inscribed the motto of the order, "*Vigilando ascendimus;*" it is encirled with a wreath of laurel for civilians, and with an armature for the military. The cross is surmounted by a golden royal crown.—Ribbon: crimson watered silk. Lately two new classes have been added to this order.

GREECE (Kingdom of).

Order of the Redeemer.—Founded 1833—Five classes—Members, being Greek subjects, 1st class limited to 12; 2nd to 20; 3rd to 30; 4th to 120; the number of the members of the 5th class is unlimited. Foreign members of each class unlimited.—Insignia: a white-enamel cross with forked arms, connected together by a green-enamelled wreath of oaken and laurel leaves; the centre of the reverse consists of a blue-enamelled disc, in the middle of which are displayed the white-enamelled arms of the country, surrounded by the legend: "Η ΕΝ ΑΡΓΕΙ Δ' ΕΘΝΙΚΗ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΣΥΝΕΛΕΥΣΙΣ Α. ΩΚΘ'" (The 4th National Convention of the Hellenes, Argos, 1829,) which instituted the Order. Motto of the order: "Η ΔΕΞΙΑ ΣΟΥ ΧΕΙΡ ΔΕΔΟΞΑΣΤΑΙ ΕΝ ΙΣΧΥΙ" (Thy right hand is glorified with power). The obverse bears the effigy of Our Saviour, with the motto of the Order as above.—Ribbon: blue-watered silk, with white borders.

HOLLAND (Kingdom of).

The Military Order of William.—Founded 1815—Four classes—unlimited.—Insignia: a white-enamelled cross with forked arms, terminated

with small golden knobs; between each of the four arms of the cross is seen a branch of green-enamelled oaken leaves; on the four arms of the cross are inscribed the following words: "*Voor Moed, Belied, Trouw*" (For courage, zeal, and loyalty). The obverse centre of the cross is occupied by the Burgundian golden plane, and the reverse centre of it, which is blue-enamelled, contains a W. encircled with a laurel wreath.—Motto: "*Von Moed, Belied, Trouw.*" The cross is surmounted by a royal crown.—Ribbon; orange watered silk with two purple stripes.

Order of the Netherlands Lion.—Founded 1815—Three classes: Grand Cross, Commander, Knight.—Insignia: a white-enamelled cross, between the four arms of which is inserted the letter W. in gold; the blue-enamelled centre of the obverse displays the motto of the order, "*Virtus nobilitat*" (Virtue ennobles) in gold letters; the golden centre of the reverse contains the Netherlands lion in gold. The whole is surmounted by a royal crown.—Ribbon: Nassau blue-watered silk with two orange-coloured stripes. Members of the fourth class are not entitled to wear the cross. They wear a silver medal, displaying the lion on one side and the motto on the other. For them the ribbon has only one stripe. A fourth class or companionage exists, but the decoration consists of a medal. The members are termed "Brothers of the Netherlands Lion."

ITALY (Kingdom of)

Order of the Annunciada.—Reorganized under that name 1518—Only one class—Limited number.—Insignia: a gold medal representing the Annunciation, and surrounded by love-knots. The collar is of gold, and composed of love-knots alternating with the old-fashioned letters, "F. E. R. T." (the old motto of the courts of Savoy, supposed to be the initials of "*Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*" (Rhodes was kept through his valour), an allusion to the exploits of Amadeus V. against the Turks).—Ribbon: sky-blue silk. The state robes, which have frequently been modified, now consist of a garment of white taffetas embroidered with gold, a sword, a cap edged with fur, and with a long flap of sky-blue velvet, and finally of a mantle of amaranth colour, lined with blue silk and silver embroidered. This order is the first of the kingdom.

Order of the Saints Maurice and Lazarus.—Founded 1572—Five classes.—Insignia: the white-enamelled cross of St. Maurice, between the arms of which is inserted the green cross of Saint Lazarus; both crosses have a golden rim; the top part of the cross is surmounted by a golden royal crown. Ribbon: green-watered silk.

Military Order of Savoy.—Founded 1815—Five classes.—Insignia: a red-enamelled cross with golden edges, in the centre of which is inserted a white-enamelled cross, equally edged with gold; the red cross is placed in a green-enamelled wreath of laurel-leaves, the whole being surmounted by the royal crown in gold. The reverse of the cross is of gold and not enamelled, and displays the initials, "V. E." (those of the founder, Victor Emmanuel), with a crown above. Members of the fifth class of this order wear the cross of silver instead of gold.—Ribbon: sky-blue watered silk.

Civil Order of Savoy.—Founded 1831—Only one class. This order is never conferred upon foreigners. It is the most important after that of the Annunciada.—Insignia: a blue-enamelled cross with gold edges, in the centre of which is inserted a white-enamelled disc, with a golden ring round it; the obverse of the disc is inscribed with the entwined letters "C. A." (Charles Albert, founder of the order), in gold; the disc on the reverse side of the cross contains the following inscription: "*Al merito civile*, 1831" (For civil merit, 1831).—Ribbon: white-watered silk with a sky-blue stripe.

Order of the Crown of Italy.—Founded 1868—Five classes. The 1st class is limited to 60 members; the 2nd to 150, the 3rd to 500, the 4th to 2,000; as for simple chevaliers who form the 5th class, their number is unlimited.—Insignia: a white-enamelled cross, the four arms of which are connected by *lacs* of gold; the centre of the cross is adorned with the iron crown.—Ribbon: crimson-watered silk with a large white stripe.

PERSIA (Kingdom of.)

Order of the Lion and the Sun.—Founded 1808—Five classes—unlimited number of members.—Insignia: an octagonal silver star, in the centre of which is represented an enamelled disc, the sun rising upon the back of the lion. The first class of the order is, exceptionally and by special favour to high personages, set in diamonds. The star is simply of silver for those of the other four classes.—Ribbon: green.

PORTUGAL (Kingdom of).

Order of Christ.—Founded 1319—Reorganized 1789—Three classes. Limited to 6 members of the 1st, and 450 of the 2nd; the number of the members of the 3rd class is unlimited.—Insignia: a red-enamelled cross with golden rims, in the centre of which is inserted a narrow white-enamelled cross; the whole is surmounted for the members of the two first classes with an octagonal star of gold and white enamel, in the centre of which is represented in red enamel the holy heart of Christ, encircled with a wreath of green-enamelled leaves.—Ribbon: crimson-watered silk. The state robes consist of a white mantle, fastened by means of a long silken cord tied in the shape of a rosette. The star of the order is embroidered on the left side of the mantle; a red cap, sword, morocco boots and golden spurs complete the costume, in which the members of the order are also generally buried.

Military Order of St. Benedict of Aviz.—Founded between 1143 and 1147—Three classes. Limited to 6 members of the 1st and 49 of the 2nd; the number of the members of the 3rd class is unlimited.—Insignia: similar to those of the Order of Christ, with the difference that the cross is peculiar in shape, and is of green enamel without the smaller white cross.—Ribbon: green-watered silk. The state robes are the same as for the Order of Christ.

Military Order of St. James of Compostella or of the Sword.—Founded by Henry of Burgundy about 1112.—Remodelled in 1789—Three classes. Limited to 6 members of the 1st and 150 of the 2nd; the number of the members of the 3rd class is unlimited.—Insignia: a peculiarly shaped cross of red enamel set in gold and surmounted by a star similar to that surmounting the cross of the Order of Christ; that star is only worn by members of the two first classes. Ribbon: purple-watered silk. State robes similar to those of the Order of Christ.

Order of the Tower and Sword.—Founded 1832. Five classes—The number of the members of the 1st class is alone limited.—Insignia: a pen-

tagonal white-enamelled star set in gold, the branches of which terminate with small golden knobs; the obverse centre of the star is occupied by a small white-enamelled disc, representing a golden sword resting on an oaken wreath of green enamel; that disc is encircled in a ring of blue enamel, bearing the legend, "*Valor, Lealdade e Merito*" (Valor, Loyalty, and Merit). The reverse centre of the star is similarly occupied by a small white-enamelled disc, representing an open book; on one page are the arms of Portugal, and on the other the words: "*Carta Constitutional da Monarquia*" (Constitutional charter of the Monarchy); that disc is also encircled in a blue-enamelled ring, which bears the legend, "*Pelo rei e pela lei*" (For the king and the law), which is the motto of the order. The star itself rests on a wreath of acorns and oaken leaves in green enamel and gold; it is surmounted by a golden tower. This star is of silver for the members of the 5th class.—Ribbon: dark-blue watered silk.

Order of Our Lady of the Conception or of Villaviçosa. — Founded 1818 — Four classes. Limited to 12 members of the 1st class, 40 of the 2nd, 100 of the 3rd, and 60 of the 4th. Only noblemen of the most exalted rank can be admitted into this order.—Insignia: a white-enamelled star with nine branches, surrounded by golden rays, upon which are placed nine little stars of white enamel. The star itself is surmounted by a royal gold crown. The centre of the star is a disc of gold, displaying in polished gold the monogram, "M. A.;" that disc is encircled by a blue-enamelled ring, bearing the inscription, "*Padroeira do Reino*" (Patroness of the Realm), which is the motto of the order.—Ribbon: light-blue watered silk, with two white stripes.

RUSSIA (Empire of).

Order of Saint Andrew.—Founded 1698—It is placed under the patronage of the patron saint of Russia, and is the highest order of the Empire. It only contains one class of knights, and is conferred exclusively on persons of the most exalted rank.—Insignia: a blue-enamelled figure of Saint Andrew on the cross; over the hands and under the feet of the saint are seen the letters, "S. A. P. R." (*Sanctus Andreas Protector Russiæ*); the cross rests upon the black-enamelled Russian eagle, both heads of which wear a golden crown, and are surmounted by the golden and red-enamelled imperial crown. It is worn across the right shoulder towards the left hip.—Ribbon: sky-blue watered silk. The state robes consist of a long green velvet mantle, lined with white taffetas, and having silver facings, cords and shoulder-belt; of a white jacket and black velvet hat adorned with a red feather. The collar is composed of links representing alternately the cross of Saint Andrew, surrounded by red and golden flames, the initials of Peter I. (founder of the order), upon a bright blue field, encircled within trophies and the Russian eagle of gold and black enamel. The star of the order displays a golden centre, in which is seen the Russian double eagle, round which a serpent is winding itself; that centre is encompassed by a ring of bright blue enamel, containing, in Russian characters, the motto of the order: "For Faith and Loyalty."

Order of St. Katharine.—Founded 1714—Two classes. Limited to 12 members of the 1st class, and 94 of the 2nd.—Insignia: a medal enriched with diamonds, and containing the figure of Saint Katharine on one side, with the motto (in Russian): "For love and Fatherland;" and on the other side, an aerie on the top of a tower in ruins, at the foot of which two eagles, with serpents in their beaks, are represented in the act of carrying them as food to their young. Above, is the inscription, "*Æquat munia comparis*" (She is equal to the duties of a consort).—Ribbon: poppy-red. This order is exclusively reserved for ladies.

Order of Alexander Newsky.—Founded 1725—Only one class. Candidates for this order must rank at least as major-generals. The order is civil and military.—Insignia: an octagonal red-enamelled cross, encircled by four imperial eagles in gold. The white-enamelled centre of the cross represents Saint Alexander on horseback. Ribbon: flame-coloured watered silk.—Motto: "For merit from the Fatherland" (in Russian). The state robes consist of a red velvet mantle with silver facings, a jacket of silver stuff, and a black hat with a white feather.

Order of Saint Ann.—Founded 1735—Originally consisted of but one class; now composed of four classes—unlimited number of members.—Insignia: a red-enamelled cross with gold edges, the arms of which are connected by gold ornaments. The obverse centre of the cross represents the image of St. Katharine in enamel; the reverse centre, of white enamel, the initials of the saint. Motto: "*Amantibus pietatem, justitiam & fidem*" (To those who love piety, justice, and loyalty).—Ribbon: light crimson, with yellow borders.

Order of Saint George.—Military order founded 1769—Five classes. Highly esteemed in Russia, it is never conferred but for gallantry at sea or in the field.—Insignia: a white-enamelled cross with golden rim; the obverse centre is a pink-enamelled disc representing the image of Saint George and the Dragon; the reverse centre forms a white-enamelled disc, bearing the initials of Saint George in gold.—Motto: "For military merit and valour" (in Russian characters).—Ribbon: orange-watered silk with three black stripes.

Order of Saint Vladimir. — Founded 1782 — Four classes.—Insignia: a red and black enamelled cross with golden rim; the obverse centre is a blue-enamelled disc encircled with a golden ring, and representing an imperial mantle and crown, white and pink enamelled, with the initials of the saint; the reverse centre, which is enamelled black, displays the date of the foundation. Motto: "Utility, honour, & glory," inscribed in Russian characters on the star worn by the two first classes.—Ribbon: crimson-watered silk with two black stripes.

ROME (Holy See).

Order of Christ.—Founded 1319—Only one class. Is very rarely conferred, and only on the most exalted personages. Its insignia and ribbon are the same as those of the Portuguese order of the same name.

Order of Saint Gregory the Great.—Founded 1831 — Three classes. Number of members limited to 30 of the 1st, 70 of the 2nd, and 300 of the 3rd, exclusive of foreigners.—Insignia: a red-enamelled cross with forked arms, with golden rim and knobs; the obverse centre is composed of a blue-enamelled disc, representing the image of Saint Gregory; in the golden ring

round the disc are inscribed the words, "*S. Gregorius Magnus.*" The reverse disc, which is also blue-enamelled, contains the legend, "*Pro Deo & Principe*" (For God and the Chief), as also the legend, "*S. Gregorius Magnus,*" in the golden ring round it. Motto: "*Pro Deo et Principe.*"—Ribbon: crimson, with yellow borders.

Order of Saint Sylvester.—Formerly known under the name of "Order of the Golden Spur." Said to have been founded by Constantine the Great and confirmed by Pope Sylvester. Reorganized 1559. Two classes. Number of members limited to 150 of the 1st and 300 of the 2nd class (exclusive of foreigners).—Insignia: a golden, white-enamelled cross, with forked arms; between the arms are placed four golden triangles. The obverse centre, which is of white enamel, represents a golden image of Saint Sylvester, and is encircled in a blue-enamelled ring, bearing the inscription: "*Sanc. Sylvester, P. M.*" (Saint Sylvester, Sovereign Pontiff). The reverse centre, also of white enamel, displays in Roman characters the date 1841 (that of the restoration of the order), and in the blue-enamelled ring round it is inscribed the legend: "*Gregorius XVI. restituit*" (Restored by Gregory XVI.)—Ribbon: crimson-watered silk with two black stripes.

Order of Pius IX.—Founded 1847—Two classes—Limited number of members.—Insignia: an hexagonal blue-enamelled star, the obverse white-enamelled centre of which is inscribed with the words, "Pius IX." in gold; in the gold ring round it is displayed the motto, "*Virtuti et merito*" (For virtue and merit). The reverse white-enamelled centre, equally encircled with gold, contains the following inscription: "*Anno* MDCCCXLVII."—Ribbon: dark blue with two crimson stripes on each side. This, and the order of the Golden Spur, are the only two Papal orders for which special costumes exist.

SPAIN (Kingdom of).

Order of the Golden Fleece.—Is the common property of the Crowns of Austria and Spain. The Spanish order does not differ from the Austrian order.

Order of Calatrava.—Founded 1158. It is now a court distinction, and only conferred in very rare instances. It used to be one of the most important military orders of Spain.—Insignia: a red-enamelled *fleur-de-lis* cross on white-enamelled field, encompassed in a lozenge of red enamel and gold, surmounted by a golden trophy.—Ribbon: crimson-watered silk. Costume, white mantle, with the cross of the order embroidered on the left side.

Order of Alcantara.—Formerly known under the name of Order of St. Julian—Founded 1177—Reorganized 1441.—Insignia: the same as for the order Calatrava, with the difference that the cross and ribbon are green. The crest of this order is a pear-tree. Limited to those who can prove noble descent through, at least, four generations.

Order of Our Lady of Montesa.—Founded 1317. A mere courtly favour, though formerly a powerful military order.—Insignia: a red-enamelled gold-mounted cross on a white-enamelled field, encircled in a red-enamelled gold-mounted lozenge, surmounted by a golden trophy.—Ribbon: crimson-watered silk. State costume, a long white woollen mantle, adorned with a red cross, embroidered on the left breast; it is tied by means of very long white woollen cords.

Order of Charles III.—Founded 1771—Reorganized 1804—Four classes—Limited to 120 members of the 1st and 300 of the second. The number of members of the 3rd and 4th classes is unlimited.—Insignia: a cross of gold, the forked arms of which are of light-blue enamel with a white enamel rim; to the points of the forks are fixed small golden knobs; between the four arms are inserted four golden lilies. The obverse centre of the cross represents the image of the Blessed Virgin; the reverse centre displays on a field of gold the initials of the founder (Charles III.), encircled with a green-enamelled laurel-wreath. It is encompassed in a blue-enamelled ring, bearing the motto, "*Virtuti et merito.*" The cross is fixed to a green-enamelled laurel-wreath.—Ribbon: white-watered silk with light-blue borders. The state robes consist of a light-blue silk mantle, interspersed with silver stars, a blue silk undergarment with white and blue fringes, a white and blue sash, black silk breeches and blue velvet hat, *à la Henri IV.*, adorned with white or blue feathers.

Order of St. Hermengilda.—A military order—Founded 1814—Three classes.—Insignia: a white-enamelled cross with gold rim, surmounted by a royal crown. The obverse blue-enamelled centre represents the image of St. Hermengilda on horseback, holding a palm-branch in her right hand; it is encircled in a blue enamelled ring, displaying the motto, "*Premio a la constancia militar*" (Reward for military perseverance); the reverse centre exhibits the initials, "F. VII." (Ferdinand VII. the founder of the order).—Ribbon: crimson-watered silk with two white stripes.

Military Order of Saint Ferdinand.—Founded 1811—Five classes.—Insignia: white-enamelled gold-mounted cross, resting upon a green-enamelled laurel-wreath, and surmounted by a green-enamelled and gold laurel crown; the forked arms of the cross are terminated with small gold knobs. The centre of the cross represents the image of Saint Ferdinand, encircled with a blue-enamelled ring, inscribed with the motto, "*Al merito militar*" (For military valour).

Order of Isabella the Catholic.—Founded 1815—Four classes. It confers personal nobility.—Insignia: a red-enamelled cross, the arms of which are forked and thickly set in gold mountings; each fork is surmounted by golden knobs. Three golden rays are inserted between each of the four arms; the whole is fixed to a green-enamelled laurel-wreath, the obverse centre of which represents a ship at sea and a terrestrial globe, surmounted by a crown; the white-enamelled ring round it bears the motto: "*A la lealtad acrisolada*" (For the purest loyalty). The reverse centre displays on a blue-enamelled field the initials, "F. R." (Ferdinand Rex, the founder), surmounted with the figure III.; the white-enamelled ring round it bears the inscription: "*Por Isabel la Catolica*" (In memory of Isabel the Catholic).—Ribbon: white-watered silk with two orange stripes. State robes: a yellow velvet mantle, a tunic of white velvet, trimmed with gold embroidery, white shoes with golden bows, and a Spanish hat with white and yellow feathers.

SWEDEN and NORWAY (Kingdom of).

Order of the Seraph.—Said to have been founded about the year 1280. Revised 1748. Only one

class. Number of members limited to 23 natives and 8 foreigners.—Insignia: a white-enamelled cross with forked arms, with a golden rim and small golden knobs surmounting the forks; between each of the four arms is inserted a golden head with wings (the figure of a seraph); the centre of each arm is occupied by a golden patriarchal cross. The blue-enamelled obverse centre of the cross displays the initials "I. H. S." (*Jesus hominum Salvator*), the motto of the order, the H. being surmounted by a patriarchal cross; the reverse centre bears the letters "F.R.S.," the initials of King Frederic I., who revived the order (Fredericus Rex Sueciæ). The cross is surmounted by a gold royal crown. —Ribbon: light-blue watered silk. State robes: the national Swedish costume in white satin, with black cuffs, facings, buttons, and cords; white shoes with heels of black velvet, and bows instead of buckles; a round hat of black velvet, with a white ribbon and five feathers (four white and one black), at the left side; over all a mantle of black satin and white lining and collar, with the star of the order on the left side. The star, of a smaller size, is also embroidered upon the doublet. The cross of the order is appended on state occasions to a collar, consisting alternately of golden seraphs' heads and blue-enamelled patriarchal crosses, connected by double gold chains.

Order of the Sword or of the Yellow Ribbon.—Founded 1522—Revised 1748—Five classes—Unlimited number. It is a purely military order.—Insignia: a gold-mounted, white-enamelled octagonal cross surmounted by a gold crown; between the arms of the cross are four gold crowns, and above them crossed swords, entwined by their appendages. The obverse blue-enamelled centre of the cross exhibits in gold the three Swedish crowns, with a gold sword in the middle. The reverse centre of the cross displays a similar sword, with a laurel-wreath resting upon the point and surrounded by the motto, "*Pro patria*" (For the country). The costume of this order consists of robes of the old national colours: bright blue and white; with the robes, the order is worn appended to a collar, consisting of eleven golden swords, with appendages, alternating with eleven blue-enamelled helmets resting upon gold shields.—Ribbon: yellow-watered silk with blue edges.

Order of the Polar Star or of the Black Ribbon.—The date of foundation is uncertain—Revised 1748—Four classes—Unlimited number—Destined to reward civil merit.—Insignia: an octagonal gold white-enamelled cross with gold crowns in the four angles; the cross is surmounted by a royal golden crown; the blue-enamelled centre of the cross represents a golden star (the Polar Star), round which is inscribed the motto of the order, "*Nescit occasum*" (It never sets).—Ribbon black. The state robes are of crimson velvet, and the breeches of white satin. The collar is composed of a double chain of gold, between which are alternately fixed a gold and white-enamel star and a double F of blue enamel and surmounted by the royal crown in gold.

Order of Vasa.—Founded 1776—Four classes—Unlimited number.—Insignia: an oval gold escutcheon, in the white-enamelled centre of which is displayed the crest of Vasa in gold; this centre is encircled with a red enamel ring, bearing the following inscription: "*Gustaf den Tredie instiktare*, MDCCLXXII" (Gustav III., instituted 1772).—Ribbon: green-watered silk. On state occasions the order is worn with a gold chain, the links of which represent alternately gold sheaves and shields, with the Swedish arms surrounded by the attributes of commerce, the arts and agriculture, and the arms of Holstein in enamel and gold. The state robes are the national costume, in green velvet and white satin breeches, with a green velvet mantle lined with white satin.

Order of Charles XIII.—Founded 1811—Only one class—It was founded as a badge of honour for Swedish Freemasons of the higher degree.—Insignia: a gold red-enamelled cross, surmounted by a royal gold crown. The white-enamelled obverse centre of the cross bears two golden C. entwined and encircling the number "XIII." The reverse centre presents a golden masonic triangle, in the middle of which is seen a golden G. This order, which is limited to 30 members, is worn round the neck with a crimson ribbon. The members of this order also wear a red cloth or red-enamelled cross upon the breast.

Order of St. Olaf (of Norway).—Founded 1847—Four classes.—Ribbon: red watered silk with blue and white edges.

TURKEY (Empire of).

Order of the Medjidie.—Founded 1852—Five classes. The number of the native members is limited to 50 of the 1st class, 150 of the 2nd, 800 of the 3rd, 3,000 of the 4th, and 6,000 of the 5th.—Insignia: a silver star with seven rays, between which are inserted the Turkish arms: Star and Crescent. The centre of the star bears, in Turkish, the name of the Sultan, and around it, upon a red-enamelled field, the legend (in Turkish): "Zeal, honour, loyalty," and the year 1268 (1852), being that of the foundation. —Ribbon: crimson-watered silk with green borders.

Order of the Osmanieh.—Founded 1861—Four classes—Unlimited number of members. Rules the same as for the Medjidie. First class consists of star with eight rays, bearing in the centre the legend, "The one who relies on Divine assistance—Abdul Iziz Khan, Sovereign of the Ottoman Empire," in Turkish characters. —Ribbon: green watered silk with crimson borders.

Order of the Glory (Nishan-Iftikar).—Founded 1831; was abolished in 1852, when the order of the Medjidie took its place.

Order of Merit (Nishan Imtiaz.)—Founded in 1879—One single class.—Consists of a star enriched with diamonds, and bearing the crescent, with the name of the order in Turkish.—Ribbon: watered silk half-green, half-crimson. Is only conferred upon sovereigns, princes, and persons of the highest rank.

Medals of the Order of the Nishan Imtiaz.—Two classes: 1st in gold; 2nd in silver.—Bears on one side the imperial arms, and on the other the engraved name of the person to whom it is conferred. Worn on the left breast by a ribbon half-green, half-crimson.

Order of the Chefukat for Ladies—Three classes. —The first class consists of a star enriched with diamonds.—Ribbon: white watered silk, with borders half-red and half-green.

The first corps of English volunteers was raised in 1527, when Henry VIII. granted a charter of incorporation to the archers residing in and about the city of London, allowing them at the same time to adopt the title of the Fraternity, or Guild of St. George. But it was not until 1539 that the first great review of these citizen soldiers took place, on which occasion they paraded before the king at the Gate House, Westminster. When, in 1588, the Spanish Armada was daily expected to arrive off the English coast, a large number of volunteers gathered round the standard of Elizabeth at Tilbury; and although the greater part of them possessed little idea of military discipline, the members of the Guild of St. George strenuously exerted themselves in instructing the raw recruits in the rudiments of a soldier's training. Other bodies of volunteers had, simultaneously, mustered in different parts of the country, thus giving expression to that laudable patriotism which has always been so characteristic of an Englishman. The members of the Guild of St. George were at that time celebrated for their efficient archery, and for many years were frequently exercised in Finsbury Fields, and some of their butts were in existence till quite recently. When firearms came into use, their bows and arrows were discarded for heavier ordnance. They changed their quarters from Bishopsgate to Finsbury, and their name to that of the Artillery Company. In the reign of Charles II. this corps obtained permission to adopt the prefix of "Honourable," and the Honourable Artillery Company still forms a very efficient part of our citizen army; but, though serving without remuneration, it ranks between the militia and the volunteers, being held to be distinct from both.

The year 1780 found the British Empire surrounded by almost overwhelming difficulties and complications. The war of separation in America was dragging slowly on, with every prospect of the contest resulting in favour of the colonists. At the same time France and Spain were earnestly struggling to humble the pride and weaken the power of England. Pressed and harassed on all sides, though boasting of a powerful navy, our land force was absurdly inadequate for performing the duties which fell to its lot. And it was at this unprecedented crisis in our history that rumours came of a projected invasion of Ireland by the French. A movement was at once set on foot in the sister isle for raising a large volunteer force to repel the threatened descent on its shores. At first Protestants only were allowed to enrol themselves, the Roman Catholics being prevented from doing so by legal disqualifications arising from their religion; but in 1782, these having been removed, Irishmen, irrespective of creed and their political differences, marched shoulder to shoulder to meet the common enemy. Incited by such men as the Earl of Bristol (then Bishop of Derry), the Earl of Charlemont, and Lord Mornington, and having amongst its officers Flood and Grattan, the unparalleled enthusiasm of the movement resulted in almost every able-bodied Irishman answering the call to arms. But as the fear of invasion gradually died away, signs began to manifest themselves of religious and political differences in the hitherto united camp, and the ranks of the volunteers divided into two parties—one supporting the opinions of Flood, and the other those of Grattan. How this unmilitary proceeding might otherwise have resulted—even after the death of one of the faction leaders—it is impossible to surmise; but the Irish Volunteers were finally disbanded in 1804, and for various reasons the British Government has, rightly or wrongly, deemed it expedient to forbid the formation of volunteer corps in Ireland ever since.

The numerous victories of the veteran troops of France frequently caused people in Great Britain to regard a visit from Bonaparte as highly probable; and in 1799 it was proposed that a bill be introduced to Parliament giving the Government power to render compulsory the service of every able-bodied man in the event of volunteers not coming forward in sufficient numbers to obviate the necessity. But in 1803, when the intelligence reached England that a vast army had assembled at Boulogne for the avowed purpose of invading the British Isles, large numbers of volunteers rapidly enrolled themselves in all parts of the kingdom, until the grand total swelled up to no less than 460,300 men. The banishment of Napoleon to Elba in 1814, and the apparent conclusion of the war with France, offered a prospect of a lasting peace being secured, and the vast volunteer army was, in consequence, disbanded, with the exception of the Honourable Artillery Company, as well as of a few battalions which were converted into regiments of the line, now represented by the 2nd Batt. South Staffordshire Regt. (late 80th), 2nd Batt. Loyal North Lancashire (late 81st), 2nd Batt. South Lancashire (late 82nd), 2nd Batt. Shropshire (late 85th), 2nd Batt. Scottish Rifles (late 90th). A metropolitan corps, called the Duke of Cumberland's Sharpshooters, was also allowed to remain in existence, but without official favour or recognition, and this corps changed its designation in 1835 to that of the Royal Victoria Rifle Club, named after the heiress to the throne, but was subsequently compelled by the authorities to drop the prefix "Royal."

After the general disbandment of 1814, many attempts were made to obtain permission from the Government to establish a permanent volunteer army. Hans Busk, of the Victoria Rifle Club, first brought the idea under the notice of the government in 1837, and was indefatigable in lecturing and writing on the subject. In 1855 a Liverpool gentleman, afterwards known as Colonel Bousfield, formed a drill club in that city; and although he urged the Government, through Sir Duncan MacDougal, to support a volunteer scheme, his proposals were firmly declined. Offers of service received from Bristol met with similar treatment. However, the clouds which seemed to be gathering in the political horizon of Europe in the early part of 1859, aroused the authorities to the fact that it was quite time some steps should be taken for improving the defenceless condition of England; and on May 12, 1859, a circular was issued from the War Office to the Lords Lieutenant of counties, stating the terms upon which the government would advise her Majesty to accept the offers received respecting the enrolment of civilians. Immediately afterwards corps of volunteers were formed in different parts of the kingdom. On June 11, Colonel Bousfield received the first commission ever granted to a volunteer; and on the 15th of the same month he marched at the head of 120 men, efficiently

armed and equipped, to the Liverpool Exchange. The movement advanced with such rapid strides that at the first volunteer review, held by the Queen in Hyde Park on June 23, 1860, there were 18,450 members on parade; and two years later the number of volunteers in England and Scotland amounted to 150,000. In 1871 certain powers in connection with the volunteers which had until that time been vested in the Lords Lieutenant of counties, were transferred to the sovereign, and many of the volunteer corps are now linked with battalions of the line.

The volunteer year commences on Nov. 1, and ends on October 31, up to which date all returns and statistics are compiled. But owing to its being customary to issue the official returns not sooner than about six months after the expiration of the volunteer year, the latest information in regard to numbers must necessarily be extracted from the report issued in June last, stating the condition of the force on Oct. 31, 1885. The number of volunteers of the different arms in England and Scotland was then as follows:—

Light Horse	425
Artillery	45,560
Engineers	11,154
Mounted Rifles	61
Rifles	196,129
Medical Staff Corps	607
Total enrolled	253,936

Although the volunteers still give their services without receiving any monetary remuneration, they are not now required to pay for their own arms, accoutrements, uniforms, &c. The Government capitation grant is at present 30*s.* for each efficient member under the rank of a sergeant, £4 for each efficient officer and sergeant, and an additional grant of 10*s.* for each officer who passes a special examination in tactics. The Government also provides arms, and pays for adjutants and instructors. Out of the funds derived in this manner, together with private subscriptions, each corps has to furnish its own accoutrements, uniforms, ammunition, storehouses, railway fares, prizes, and other incidental expenses; and, as may readily be imagined, the expenditure of a large number of battalions exceeds their ordinary income, the deficiency having to be made up by the officers of the corps.

It is usual, but not compulsory, for volunteers to join the force for a period of not less than three years. During the first two years it is necessary to attend sixty drills, including two annual inspections; the third year nine drills (three of which must be battalion), including the annual inspection; and every subsequent year seven drills (three of them battalion), including the annual inspection. The minimum length of each drill must be one hour. As regards shooting, a recruit the first year was required to fire at a stationary target ten shots at 100 yards, and ten at 200 yards. If he failed to score forty points [a bull's-eye counts four points, a centre three, and an outer two] with these twenty rounds he was required to fire another twenty; and, in the event of the result being a second failure, he was required to make a third attempt, bringing the total number of shots expended up to sixty. This was called firing the "third class;" but in the second year, as well as in every year after, the range was extended to 200 and 300 yards. These musketry regulations remained in force to the end of October, 1886. In August last, however, a General Order was issued from the Horse Guards, stating the numerous alterations intended to be made in the Volunteer Musketry Regulations; but these were met by such strenuous opposition on the part of volunteer officers, and, it was ascertained, would have entailed so much additional expense upon volunteer corps, that the authorities deemed it advisable to again take the subject into consideration.

Captains and sergeants pass a similar examination, both being required to be familiar with the "Field Exercises" and the "Rifle Exercises." Lieutenants and corporals must be acquainted with that portion of the "Field Exercises" relating to Squad Drill, also with the positions occupied by guides and markers in the various evolutions. There are three modes of passing the necessary examination for obtaining an officer's certificate:—(a) By attending a school of instruction, in which case "*p.s.*" (passed school) is placed against his name in the Army List; (b) by being attached to a line battalion, and passing a brigade board, when "*p.*" (passed) is placed against his name; (c) by passing at the annual inspection, when the inspecting officer, a captain of regulars, and the adjutant of the volunteer battalion form the board, and "*p.*" is affixed. If an officer only pass in the subjects necessary for a subaltern, the letters are affixed to his name in the Army List in brackets, thus:—(*p.s.*), (*p.*). Non-commissioned officers pass an examination under the adjutant of their corps. In the event of a sergeant being promoted to a captaincy, it is not necessary for him to pass another examination in order to obtain a captain's certificate, and have the letter "*p.*" placed against his name in the Army List.

The examination for a Tactical Certificate embraces questions respecting cavalry, artillery, and infantry; the space covered by troops of the different arms; the time occupied in the movement of troops over a specified distance, &c. The questions also usually necessitate the drawing of rough maps, and the making of sketches. An officer who holds this certificate has an additional letter placed against his name in the Army List, thus:—"*t*" signifies that he has merely passed; "T" that he has received special mention; and (T) that he has passed the field officer's examination. As already mentioned, tactical-certificated officers obtain for their corps an extra capitation grant of 10*s.* These certificates were first granted to the volunteers in 1882, when 328 officers passed. At the end of the volunteer year 1885, 728 officers held certificates; and at the examination which took place in July last, 62 officers passed.

In the latter part of 1884 a movement was started for forming a Volunteer Medical Staff Corps; and it was desired to obtain the services of young doctors and students from the London hospitals. Immediately the idea became ventilated a number of gentlemen from Guy's, St. Thomas's, St. Bartholomew's, King's College, University, St. Mary's, and St George's hospitals offered their services; and on March 14, 1885, the first inspection of the corps took place in the presence of a large number of spectators. But it was not until April 1 following that the new corps was officially recog-

nized by the Government, and enrolled as part of the volunteer force. Several of the volunteer corps have in their ranks stretcher-bearers, in the proportion of two men to each company. The first year they are required to attend not less than nine stretcher drills and lectures on the rudiments of anatomy, bandaging, the application of splints and tourniquets, &c., and four stretcher drills and lectures every year subsequently. After passing their examination a certificate is presented to each member, and the Red Cross badge is affixed to the right arm.

The volunteer movement has never yet received that amount of support from the government, which, considering the value of the force, might reasonably have been expected. The regular army is, so far as numbers are concerned, sadly inadequate for the duties it might at any moment be called upon to perform; and without the assistance of the volunteers as a national garrison, our strength, from a military point of view, would be considerably impaired. Conscription, that evil of continental armaments, would undoubtedly require to be enforced in this country were it not for the readiness displayed by the volunteers to undergo a short term of military service. Nevertheless, the volunteer battalions are, as a rule, quite unprepared for taking the field at a short notice, being without any transport, commissariat, or proper field equipment. Until the authorities think fit to increase the capitation grant the force will remain, notwithstanding its general efficiency and enthusiasm, in its present condition of unpreparedness.

The British Musket.

In the following paper the writer has endeavoured to give a short history of the different Muskets used in the British Army from the commencement of this century to the present time, together with a brief account of the arms now in use in the principal foreign armies.

At the commencement of the century the British Army was armed with the old Flint-lock Musket, which became famous in the Peninsular War under the name of "Brown Bess." It is difficult to trace the origin of the term "Brown Bess," but it is believed to be due to the fact that the British were the first to adopt the system of browning the barrels. This was first done during the Peninsular War, so that while the French, Spaniards, and Portuguese had bright barrels, the English alone had brown. The word "Bess" was probably merely a term of endearment adopted by our soldiers, as it is well known how fond both soldiers and sailors are of giving familiar names to weapons in which they have confidence, and with which they win our battles. In these days everything is done to make the load carried by soldiers as light as possible, and nothing is more astonishing than to look back to the days of Wellington and see what enormous loads the men had to carry. The musket of that time weighed 11lbs. 4oz.; its length with bayonet fixed was 6ft., and without bayonet 4ft. 6¾in., the length of the barrel being 3ft. 3in. The charge of powder was no less than 164 grains, and the weight of bullet 483 grains. Every soldier carried 60 rounds of this ammunition, and three "Flints" were also served out with every 60 rounds. In loading, the soldier bit off the end of his cartridge, and before pouring the powder down the barrel a small portion of it was poured into the "pan," by which means the arm was primed. The objections to the flint-lock musket were that the priming could not be prevented from getting wet, and that when wet the flint did not always ignite the charge. Nevertheless, the musket as described above remained in the service without any change up to the year 1842, when it was superseded by a Percussion Musket; but a very great deal of prejudice had to be overcome before the percussion system could be introduced. The Percussion Musket of 1842 pattern was the same as that of the earlier flint-lock pattern, the substitution of a percussion for a flint-lock being the only difference; but this change in the pattern of the lock made the new musket 4ozs. lighter than the old one. Advantage was taken of this lightening of the musket to add more weight to the bayonet, which was now made to weigh 1lb. 8oz., instead of 1lb. 2oz. as formerly. As shooting weapons, both the old smooth bore muskets were extremely inaccurate. At a range of 200 yards, half the shots would miss a target 11ft. 6in. high by 6ft. wide, and accuracy of aim could not be depended upon at any range greater than 100 yards. It is true that on the introduction of the Percussion Musket the charge of powder was reduced from 164 grains to about 120 grains, but this reduction of powder-charge in no way affected the shooting, as the saving was due to the fact that there was no longer any necessity for pouring loose powder out of the cartridge for priming purposes. It was not, however, till the year 1851 that any serious steps were taken towards furnishing the army generally with a rifle instead of a smooth bore. It had long been known that in order to obtain accuracy it was necessary to give the bullet a spin so as always to keep the same point of it foremost in its track through the air. With a spherical bullet this was a matter of very great difficulty; nevertheless, various attempts had been made in this direction from time to time. The idea of rifling a barrel, with the object of giving a bullet a spin or twist, is no new one. Rifles were certainly in existence 250 years ago, but it was not till about the year 1800 that any practical steps were taken towards providing a rifle for service in the army. About that year a rifle was made called Baker's Rifle, after the name of the inventor, and issued to the old 95th Regiment—now the Rifle Brigade. This rifle had seven grooves, the twist of rifling being one turn in 136 inches; the weight of the arm was 8 lbs. 9 oz., and length 3 ft. 9¾ in.; the length of the barrel being 2 ft. 6 in., and bore ·705 in. The bullet was spherical; before being rammed down it was wrapped in a grease patch, there being a cavity in the butt for carrying these patches. The object of the patch was partly to lubricate the barrel and partly to make the bullet fit tight so as to take the rifling; but it was so difficult to force the bullet home when wrapped in its patch that a mallet was served out with each rifle so as to hammer it down. The rifle was fitted with a sword bayonet instead of with a triangular bayonet.

It is difficult to ascertain how long this rifle

remained in the service, but although it was much disliked owing to its inaccuracy of fire, as well as on account of the extreme difficulty experienced in loading it, no steps appear to have been taken in England towards discovering a more efficient weapon, whereas on the Continent various systems of rifling were being continually tried. In the year 1836 the "Brunswick Rifle," which, as its name implies, was of German origin, was introduced into the English service. This rifle was somewhat heavier than the Baker rifle, weighing 9 lbs. 6 ozs. as against 8 lbs. 9 oz., but it was about the same length, and was also fitted with a sword bayonet. The bore of the barrel was, however, considerably reduced, being ·620″ as against ·705″; there were only two grooves, and the rifling had a twist of one turn in 30 in. The peculiarity of this arm was that the bullet was "belted;" in loading, this belt was placed in the two grooves, this method being adopted to give the bullet a spin. A grease patch was also used with this rifle, which added to the difficulty of loading by making it extremely uncertain whether the belt on the bullet was properly placed in the two grooves or not. This arm, which was only issued to rifle regiments, was the first arm in the English service that was fitted with a percussion-lock, it not being till the year 1842, as has already been pointed out, that the smooth bore, with which the large bulk of the army was armed, had the percussion substituted for the flint-lock.

The Brunswick rifle remained in the service till 1851, when it was superseded by the Minié, which had sometime previously been introduced into the French Army. Up to this time rifles had only been issued to rifle regiments, but with the introduction of the Minié it was intended to withdraw the whole of the smooth bores and re-arm the whole army with rifles, adopting two patterns, a long rifle for the Infantry of the Line generally, and a short rifle for serjeants and for rifle regiments, the long rifle having the triangular bayonet, and the short rifle the sword bayonet. With the adoption of the Minié rifle a great step was made in advance; it was the first time the spherical bullet was discarded, and in its place was adopted one of a cylindro-conoidal form; the bullet had a hollow base, in which was placed an iron cup; on the explosion of the powder this cup forced the bullet into the grooves of the rifling; the grease patch was also discontinued with the adoption of the Minié rifle, lubrication being obtained by greasing the paper in which the bullet was wrapped with a mixture of tallow and beeswax. Some of the regiments in the Crimean War were armed with this rifle, but it was cumbersome and heavy, and as early as 1852 a fresh series of experiments were instituted, the result of which led to the introduction of the Enfield Rifle Pattern, 1853. The chief feature in this rifle was the large reduction made in the diameter of the bore, from 0·702″ to 0·577″. This reduction in the bore enabled the barrel to be made very considerably lighter without in any way impairing the efficiency of the arm as a shooting weapon; in fact, it shot very much better than the Minié, the bullet being better proportioned.

The Enfield rifle continued to give perfect satisfaction till the Danish War of 1864 called attention to the vast superiority of breech-loaders over muzzle-loaders. The Prussian army had, indeed, been armed with a breech-loader, the old needle-gun, or "Zundnadel-Gewehr," for very many years; but it was not till the Danish War that its superiority was manifested. There was immediately an outcry in England that our army should also be armed with breech-loaders, and it was determined to endeavour to convert the large store of existing Enfield rifles into breech-loaders, so as to give time for a thoroughly efficient breech-loader to be worked out. Experiments were made which led to the introduction of the Snider rifle. By the adoption of the Snider breech action the Enfield rifles were easily converted, and new arms on this system were also made in large numbers, so that in a few years the whole army, as well as the Militia and Volunteers, were armed with breech-loaders. But it was well understood that the introduction of the Snider was only intended to stop the gap till a more perfect and more efficient weapon could be devised. Trials on a very extended scale were conducted for some time, and in 1871 the Martini-Henry rifle was adopted as the service rifle for the whole army. Manufacture of this arm commenced shortly afterwards; the first issue was made in 1875, and in less than two years from that date the whole army was armed with the Martini-Henry rifle. This rifle was issued to the Militia a few years later, and subsequently it was also issued to the Volunteers; and it is still the arm in the hands of all our troops, both at home and abroad. The Martini action has stood the tests of campaigns in Europe, Asia, and Africa; it has been tested under every condition of climate and exposure, and although it has undoubtedly some defects, it has proved itself on the whole a thoroughly efficient breech action. The Henry barrel is vastly superior to that of the old Enfield rifle; the diameter of the bore was considerably reduced, viz., from 0·577″ to 0·45″, whereas the bullet was maintained at the same weight, and therefore, being much smaller in diameter, was necessarily much longer, thus giving it far greater power of overcoming the resistance of the air. Although this rifle possessed superior merits, it was found that most of the foreign rifles had a lower trajectory at short ranges; it was consequently determined to endeavour to improve upon the Henry barrel, so that while maintaining the superiority over foreign rifles at long ranges, it should also be superior to them at short ranges. This led to a still further reduction in the bore, and the diameter of the bore of the new barrel will be ·40″ instead of ·45″ The new rifle will still be fitted with the Martini breech action, so that the soldier will have practically the same arm as at present, but one having a barrel with far greater power than the present one as regards accuracy, lowness of trajectory and penetration. No doubt the English Government will have to adopt a magazine rifle if such an arm is taken up by the great powers of Europe.

Before closing this article it will perhaps be desirable to say a few words about the rifles in use in foreign countries. The Tables at the end give full particulars, not only as to the weight, dimensions, and other detail in connection with all the rifles which have been in use in this country since the beginning of the present century, but also as regards all the rifles in use by the leading powers in the world. It is unnecessary to give a full description of foreign

rifles, but a glance at the tables will show that the breech actions of all foreign arms are on the "Bolt" system with the exception of two, viz., the Austrian arm, the "Werndl," which has a revolving block, and the United States arm, the "Springfield," which has a turnover block. The Turkish arm, the "Peabody-Martini," has purposely been omitted from the tables, as it is practically the same as the English arm. The velocities and heights of trajectories at various ranges of all arms is also shown in these tables, and from them it will be observed what an immense superiority the new English barrel possesses over those of other countries. Want of space has unfortunately prevented the question of sights and sighting, of bayonets and sword bayonets, being touched upon in this article, but sufficient has been said to trace the history and the various developments which have been made in fire-arms in use in the British Army from the commencement of this century to the present day.

TABLE I.—LIST OF RIFLES IN THE SERVICE FROM 1800 TO PRESENT DATE.

Description of Arm.		Without Bayonet.		Barrel.						Bayonet.		Ammunition.		
		Weight.	Length.	Weight.	Length.	Diameter of Bore.	Number of Grooves.	Twist of Rifling.	Sighted up to Yards.	Weight.	Length beyond Muzzle.	Charge of Powder.	Weight of Bullet.	Lubricator.
		lb. oz.	ft. in.	lb. oz.	ft. in.	in.				lb. oz.	ft. in.	drs.	grs.	
Baker		8 9	3 9½	3 14½	2 6	·705	7	1 in 136″	..	0 15	1 6⅝	..	..	Grease patch.
Brunswick	Patt. 1836	9 6½	3 10	3 13½	2 6½	·620	2	1 „ 28	..	2 0½	1 9½	2½	557	Do.
Minié.....	„ 1851	9 13	4 7	4 13½	3 3	·703	3	1 „ 64	1,000	1 0½	1 5¾	2½	680	Tallow & beeswax on paper.
Enfield, long	„ 1853	8 14½	4 6½	4 4½	3 3	·577	3	1 „ 78	900	0 13½	1 5½	2½	535	Do.
„ short....	„ 1860	8 11½	4 0½	4 1½	2 9	·577	5	1 „ 48	1,200	1 11½	1 10½	2½	535	Do.
Snider	„ 1864	9 5	4 7⅞	4 12½	3 3	·577	3	1 „ 78	950	0 13½	1 5½	grs. 70	480	3 cannelures with wax.
Martini-Henry, Mark III.	„ 1871	9 0	4 1⅞	3 5½	2 9½	·450	7	1 „ 22	1,300	1 1	1 10½	85	480	Wax paper round bullet & b'swax wad
Enfield-Martini..	„ 1886	9 3¾	4 1⅞	3 13	2 9¼	·402	7	1 „ 15	2,000	1 7¼	1 6⅛	85	384	Cardboard beeswax wad.

TABLE II.—MILITARY RIFLES.

Country.	System.	Military Rifles, Description of Arm.						Ammunition.	
		Weight of Arm.		Length of Arm.		Barrel.		Charge.	
		Without Bayonet.	With Bayonet.	Without Bayonet.	With Bayonet	Calibre	Length	Pwder.	Bullet.
		lb. oz.	lb. oz.	ft. in.	ft. in.	in.	in.	grains	grains.
Austria	Werndl	9 13½	11 8½	4 2	6 0⅝	0·433	33	77	370
England	Martini-Henry..	9 0	10 0	4 1½	5 11½	0·45	33 3/16	85	480
France	Gras	9 4	10 7½	4 3¼	6 0¾	0·433	32¼	80	386
Germany	Mauser	10 4	11 12	4 4¾	6 0½	0·433	33⅝	75	380
Italy	Vetterli	9 9	10 14½	4 5½	6 2	0·408	33⅞	62	310
Norway & Sweden..	Jarman	10 1½	..	4 4½	..	0·397	32	77	337
Russia	Berdan	9 12½	10 12¾	4 5¼	6 1¼	0·42	32¾	77	370
United States.....	Springfield	9 5¼	10 1	4 3½	5 9½	0·45	32½	70	500
England	Enfield-Martini	9 6	10 4	4 1½	5 11½	0·40	33 3/16	85	384

TABLE III.—MILITARY RIFLES—VELOCITIES & GREATEST HEIGHT OF TRAJECTORIES.

Country.	System.	Velocities.					Heights of Trajectories.			
		Muzzle	500 yards.	1,000 yards.	1,500 yards.	2,000 yards.	500 yards.	1,000 yards.	1,500 yards.	2,000 yards.
		f.s.	f.s.	f.s.	f.s.	f.s.	feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.
Austria	Werndl	1,439	854	620	449	328	8·252	49·41	162·6	426·0
England	Martini-Henry ..	1,315	869	664	508	389	8·594	47·90	147·1	357·85
France.....	Gras.....	1,489	878	643	471	348	7·769	46·6	151·8	389·9
Germany	Mauser	1,430	859	629	459	338	8·249	48·68	159·2	411·1
Italy.....	Vetterli	1,430	835	595	422	304	8·527	52·17	176·3	469·9
Norway and Sweden.	Jarman	1,536	908	675	504	377	7·235	42·97	137·6	348·5
Russia.....	Berdan	1,444	873	645	476	353	7·995	47·01	151·7	388·7
United States	Springfield	1,301	875	676	523	404	8·574	46·88	142·3	343·0
England	Enfield-Martini..	1,570	947	719	553	424	6·704	39·00	122·0	298·47

CONSEQUENT upon the establishment of free trade in the United Kingdom, we have for some years past obtained immense supplies of food auxiliary to that produced from our own soil and pastures. Rice and maize not being grown in this country, are not, for example, deemed "auxiliary" foods. The following tables show the principal articles of food, in quantity and value, which we have in view, for the seven years, 1879 to 1885.

The countries to which we are most indebted for wheat are the United States, British India, Australasia, and Russia. Taken in the order here set down, the quantity imported from each place in 1884–85 was, in round numbers, 24,273,000 cwts.; 12,170,000 cwts.; 5,279,000 cwts.; and 11,976,000 cwts.

The following table shows the imports for the seven financial years, in quantity and value:—

IMPORTS OF WHEAT.

Year.	Cwts.	£
1879....	59,591,795	31,468,171
1880....	55,261,924	30,621,711
1881....	57,147,933	31,531,535
1882....	64,240,749	34,259,126
1883....	64,138,631	31,454,481
1884....	47,306,156	19,901,794
1885....	61,498,864	24,085,913

The total received in the seven years was 409,186,000 cwts., valued at £203,323,000. The average price of wheat per cwt., year by year, was 10s. 6¾d.; 11s. 1d.; 11s. 0½d.; 10s. 8d.; 9s. 9¾d.; 8s. 5d.; 7s. 10d.

Besides wheat there are large imports of barley and oats. They only partially enter into the food of man; but in 1885 the import of barley was 15,366,000 cwts.—value £4,532,000; oats, 13,057,000 cwts.—value £4,251,000.

"Flour of wheat," in the technical language of the Board of Trade, ranks next to wheat. The United States dominate this trade; but we obtain an appreciable amount from Germany and the Austrian States.

IMPORTS OF WHEATEN FLOUR.

Year.	Cwts.	£
1879....	10,728,252	8,501,949
1880....	10,558,312	8,706,109
1881....	11,357,381	9,205,219
1882....	13,057,403	10,662,439
1883....	16,329,312	12,344,778
1884....	15,095,301	10,163,783
1885....	15,832,843	9,650,445

The aggregate imports of 1879 to 1885 were 92,959,000 cwts.—valued at £69,235,000. The respective prices per cwt. were 15s. 10¾d.; 16s. 6d.; 16s. 2½d.; 16s. 4d.; 15s. 1½d.; 13s. 5¾d.; 12s. 2d.

The next table shows that the supply of potatoes has been very irregular. Compare 1879 and 1880 with 1884 and 1885:—

IMPORTS OF POTATOES.

Year.	Cwts.	£
1879....	9,357,179	2,696,885
1880....	9,754,514	2,847,427
1881....	4,034,673	1,097,512
1882....	2,990,709	997,120
1883....	5,149,509	1,585,260
1884....	2,444,160	824,205
1885....	2,299,934	727,806

The total quantity of this esculent was 36,031,000 cwts.; the value, £10,776,000. The price has varied between 5s. 9d. and 6s. 9d. per cwt.

Onions, though largely grown at home, find a market here from gardens abroad:—

IMPORTS OF ONIONS.

Year.	Bushels.	£
1879....	1,895,370	450,019
1880....	2,256,897	534,357
1881....	2,701,019	567,662
1882....	3,114,454	527,781
1883....	2,687,589	440,452
1884....	3,037,406	532,007
1885....	3,537,616	492,328

The imports amounted to 19,230,000 bushels, the value to £3,545,000. In 1879 they were 4s. 9d. per bushel; last year they fell to 2s. 9d.

Hops formerly were subject to a very heavy impost; now they are taxed to the same amount, which is levied in the same way, as on the British grown:—

IMPORTS OF HOPS.

Year.	Cwts.	£
1879....	262,765	1,217,938
1880....	195,986	900,891
1881....	147,559	695,297
1882....	319,620	2,962,631
1883....	129,900	1,089,246
1884....	256,777	1,615,309
1885....	266,952	1,001,728

The total quantity imported was 1,580,000 cwts.; the value, £9,483,000. An inspection of the table will show how extreme the fluctuations in this article have been. The lowest price was £3 15s. per cwt.—this in 1885; the highest £9 5s. 5d.—in 1882.

The importation of live cattle and sheep, which became possible under Sir Robert Peel's great measure, has, in view of our receiving from abroad infected flocks and herds, given rise from time to time to much heated controversy:—

OXEN, BULLS, COWS, AND CALVES.

Year.	No.	£
1879....	247,768	4,639,431
1880....	389,724	7,793,960
1881....	319,374	6,251,577
1882....	343,699	6,655,590
1883....	474,750	9,332,242
1884....	425,507	8,271,020
1885....	373,078	7,046,477

The number of oxen, bulls, cows, &c., received during the seven years was 2,574,000; the value being £49,990,000. The price of oxen and bulls was very steady, varying from £21 2s. 6d. to £22; calves from £4 10s. 6d. to £4 15s. each.

In 1882 and 1883 we reached the highest points in the imports of sheep and lambs, to be directly followed by a large falling off:—

SHEEP AND LAMBS IMPORTED.

Year.	No.	£
1879....	944,888	2,252,824
1880....	941,121	2,266,436
1881....	935,144	2,191,762
1882....	1,124,391	2,558,827
1883....	1,116,115	2,518,382
1884....	945,042	2,149,704
1885....	750,886	1,625,029

The total number imported was 6,758,000; the value, £15,563,000. In 1880 the value per head was 48*s.* 2*d.*; in 1885 it had fallen to 43*s.* 3*d.*

The importation of fresh meat from the countries which now supply us maintains a respectable level:—

BEEF IMPORTED FROM ABROAD.

Year.	Cwts.	£
1879....	812,237	1,937,428
1880....	1,017,956	2,424,943
1881....	1,068,599	2,663,526
1882....	692,383	1,785,162
1883....	1,094,008	2,894,397
1884....	1,090,739	2,798,475
1885....	1,141,866	2,798,050

During the seven years, 6,918,000 cwts. of beef were imported; valued at £17,302,000.

The price in 1879 was 47*s.* 9*d.*: it reached a maximum of nearly 53*s.* in 1838; and in 1885 it stood at 49*s.* per cwt.

Pork, that is the uncured flesh of the pig or hog, is not an article of large import:—

IMPORTS OF PORK.

Year.	Cwts.	£
1879....	441,209	691,362
1880....	409,267	684,192
1881....	381,526	681,551
1882....	290,587	583,797
1883....	376,899	761,871
1884....	337,525	620,071
1885....	383,636	689,731

The total imports were 2,621,000 cwts.; the value, £4,713,000.

Lard appears to be a much more important article than the last. However, we cannot say that it is exclusively an article of food: it has manufacturing uses:—

IMPORTS OF LARD.

Year.	Cwts.	£
1879....	840,819	1,420,881
1880....	927,512	1,852,160
1881....	854,322	2,197,166
1882....	667,153	1,866,360
1883....	853,541	2,247,016
1884....	699,827	1,535,123
1885....	871,210	1,606,485

The aggregate imports were 5,714,000 cwts.; the value, £12,725,000. In 1879 the price was 33*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; by 1882 it had risen to 56*s.*—very nearly; in 1885 it was 36*s.* 10½*d.*

Meat not enumerated in any other table comes next. It may be fresh, or salted, or otherwise preserved:—

MEAT: FRESH, SALTED, ETC., IMPORTED.

Year.	Cwts.	£
1879....	721,161	2,130,825
1880....	720,810	2,334,790
1881....	753,738	2,154,096
1882....	761,900	2,368,496
1883....	883,249	2,562,370
1884....	972,656	2,866,539
1885....	1,128,403	3,166,269

The total imports were 5,942,000 cwts.; the value, £17,583,000. In 1885 about half the quantity was fresh or salted, the other half being preserved, but not salted. Last year the fresh or salted meat was £2 12*s.* per cwt.; meat otherwise preserved, £2 18*s.* 6*d.*

Bacon and ham form a large item in our auxiliary food supplies:—

IMPORTS OF BACON AND HAMS.

Year.	Cwts.	£
1879....	4,917,631	8,880,223
1880....	5,334,648	10,985,642
1881....	4,627,484	10,729,945
1882....	2,904,400	7,772,063
1883....	3,695,992	10,036,326
1884....	3,418,431	8,740,881
1885....	4,058,454	8,685,668

The aggregate quantity imported was 28,957,000 cwts.; valued at £65,831,000. In 1879 bacon was 34*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.: in 1882 and 1883 it stood slightly over 53*s.*; by 1885 it had fallen to 40*s.* 6½*d.* For the same years hams are entered at 43*s.* 9*d.* and 58*s.* (average of 1882 and 1883, 50*s.* 10½*d.*)

Fish make a tolerable addition to our food supplies from abroad:—

IMPORTS OF FISH.

Year.	Cwts.	£
1879....	1,160,140	1,652,957
1880....	1,343,434	1,666,710
1881....	1,530,219	2,332,605
1882....	1,239,217	2,079,181
1883....	1,295,754	2,301,966
1884....	1,336,422	2,048,800
1885....	1,520,570	1,994,614

The total quantity imported was 9,426,000 cwts.; the value being £14,077,000. In 1879 the price was 28*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.: the highest price was attained in 1883, when it was 35*s.* 6*d.*; in 1885 it was 26*s.* 3*d.*

The next commodity is one of the most remarkable in the tariff. After wheat, butter and butterine rank above all other articles of these tables in the value of its imports:—

BUTTER AND BUTTERINE IMPORTED.

Year.	Cwts.	£
1879....	2,045,399	10,379,451
1880....	2,326,305	12,141,034
1881....	2,047,341	10,866,151
1882....	2,169,717	11,350,909
1883....	2,334,473	11,773,933
1884....	2,475,436	12,543,455
1885....	2,401,373	11,563,508

The total imports were 15,800,000 cwts.; the value was £80,618,000. The price per cwt. for each year respectively was £5 1*s.* 5*d.*; £5 4*s.* 5*d.*; £5 6*s.* 2½*d.*; £5 4*s.* 7¾*d.*; £5 0*s.* 9¾*d.*; £5 1*s.* 5*d.*; £4 16*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.

IMPORTS OF CHEESE.

Year.	Cwts.	£
1879....	1,789,721	3,824,017
1880....	1,775,997	5,091,514
1881....	1,840,090	5,245,115
1882....	1,694,623	4,749,870
1883....	1,799,704	4,890,400
1884....	1,927,139	5,001,635
1885....	1,833,832	4,069,344

The import of cheese for the seven years was 12,661,000 cwts.; valued at £32,871,000. Taking the years in order, the price per cwt. was

£2 2s. 9¾d.; £2 17s. 5d.; £2 17s.; £2 16s.; £2 14s. 5d.; £2 12s. 5d.; £2 4s. 5d.

Foreign eggs come to us in very large and greatly increasing quantities. Last year we received upwards of one thousand million from foreign importers:—

NUMBER & VALUE OF EGGS IMPORTED.

Year	No.	£
1879....	766,707,840	2,295,720
1880....	747,408,600	2,235,451
1881....	756,719,160	2,322,390
1882....	813,922,400	2,385,263
1883....	940,436,160	2,732,055
1884....	993,609,000	2,910,493
1885....	1,002,788,000	2,931,237

The total imported was 6,021½ millions; valued at £17,813,000. The price during 1879 to 1885 averaged a little over 8½d. per dozen—probably a trade dozen.

Last year the number of foreign eggs retained for home consumption was between 27 and 28 per head of the population of the United Kingdom.

While complaints are made of the unremunerative character of ordinary British farming, a suggestion is frequently proffered that arable lands might be advantageously changed to pasture. The demand for dairy produce at home, beyond what native factors furnish, is enormous.

Last year the butter and cheese imports were valued at £15,630,000.

Three articles mentioned in these tables are not wholly retained for home consumption—namely, bacon and ham, butter and butterine, and cheese. The quantities retained for own use were in 1879, respectively, 3,719,381 cwts.; 2,319,237 cwts.; and 1,779,718 cwts. These are short of the quantities imported. The following summary, so far, is subject to qualification for the re-exported articles; on the other hand, articles like barley and oats, being but partially auxiliary to our food supplies, are wholly omitted.

AUXILIARY FOOD SUPPLIES:		VALUE OF IMPORTS, 1879-85.	
Wheat	£203,323,000	Pork	£4,713,000
Flour of Wheat	69,235,000	Lard	12,725,000
Potatoes	10,776,000	Meat: Fresh, Salted, &c.	17,583,000
Onions	3,545,000	Bacon and Hams	65,831,000
Hops	9,483,000	Fish	14,077,000
Oxen, Bulls, &c.	49,990,000	Butter and Butterine	80,618,000
Sheep and Lambs	15,563,000	Cheese	32,871,000
Beef	17,302,000	Eggs	17,813,000

The grand total is £625,448,000; or a yearly average of £89,350,000 sterling.

Good and Bad Seasons and Harvests,

And the Number of Cwts. of Wheat and Wheat Flour Imported to supply Deficiencies, with the Marriage Rate in England, and the Average Price of Wheat per Quarter.

Years	Harvest.	Wheat.	Price.
1844	Very good	3,552,311	51s. 3d.
1845	Deficient	583,613	50 10
1846	Ditto	8,592,458	54 8
1847	Above the average	11,810,127	69 9
1848	Very bad	8,011,809	50 6
1849	Above the average	19,404,086	44 3
1850	Below the average	16,286,777	40 3
1851	About the average	16,371,498	38 6
1852	Below the average	13,216,983	40 10
1853	Bad	20,913,000	52 11
1854	Extremely good	14,501,244	72 5
1855	Below the average	11,418,858	74 8
1856	About the average	17,258,211	69 2
1857	Above the average	14,607,706	56 5
1858	Ditto	18,359,744	44 3
1859	Under the average	27,292,258	43 10
1860	Very deficient	15,462,506	53 3
1861	Under the average	28,935,270	55 4
1862	Much below the average	40,987,171	55 5
1863	Abundant	24,258,429	44 8
1864	Good	23,196,714	40 2
1865	Below the average	20,962,963	41 10
1866	Very unfavourable	23,156,329	49 11
1867	Deficient	34,645,569	64 5
1868	Productive	32,639,768	63 9
1869	Deficient	37,695,828	48 2
1870	Under the average	30,901 229	46 11
1871	Deficient	38,389,803	56 8
1872	Deficient	42,127,726	57 0
1873	Much below the average	43,863,098	58 8
1874	Very good	41,527,638	55s. 9d.
1875	Very unsatisfactory	51,876,517	45 2
1876	Unsatisfactory	44,454,657	46 2
1877	Ditto	54,269,800	56 9
1878	Good	49,906,484	46 5
1879	Worst harvest known	59,591,795	43 10
1880	Harvest deficient	55,261,924	44 4
1881	Deficient	57,147,933	45 4
1882	Little under average	64,240,749	45 1
1883	Fair, all crops but wheat	64,138,631	41 7
1884	Average	47,306,156	35 9
1885	Slightly over average	61.498,864	33 8
1886	Much under Average		

Averages.	Marriage Rate.	Wheat.		Flour.
5 years:		Cwts.	Price.	Cwts.
1844-48	16·4	6,510,064	55s. 5d.	....
1849-53	17·2	17,238,469	43 4	....
1854-58	16·5	15,229,153	63 5	....
1859-63	16·7	27,387,127	50 6	....
1864-68	17·0	26,920,269	52 0	4,015,027
1869-73	16·8	38,795,537	53 6	4,957,204
1874-78	16·5	48,407,019	50 1	6,707,466
1879-83	14·8	60,076,206	44 0	12,006,132
1884	15·0	47,306,156	35 9	15,095,301
1885	14·6	61,498,864	33 8	15,832,843
1886	14·2			

THEIR ORIGIN, AND SUBSEQUENT HISTORY.

Anderson, John, and Alexander & Co., 17, Philpot Lane.—They were established about 1793, and ceased to exist in 1812.

Adey, MacGeorge & Co., 22, Old Bond Street, started in 1801, and became extinct in 1805.

Barclay, Tritton & Bevan, 56, Lombard Street.—This business was started by John Freame, at the "Three Anchors" in Lombard Street, about 1694; in 1702 the firm was Freame & Gould; in 1728, Gould & Freame; in 1736, Freame & Barclay; in 1759, Freame, Barclay & Freame; 1766, Freame, Smith & Bening; 1770, Freame, Smith, Bevan & Bening; 1776, Barclay, Bevan & Bening; 1785, Barclay, Bevan, Barclay & Tritton; 1791, Barclay and Tritton; 1810, Barclay, Tritton, Bevan & Co.; 1834 to 1865, when they amalgamated with Spooner, Attwood & Co., the style became Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells & Co.; it now is Barclay, Bevan, Tritton & Co.

Biddulph, Cocks, Ridge & Co., 43, Charing Cross.—This business was started by Biddulph & Cocks about 1750; in 1776 the firm was Biddulph, Cocks, Eliot & Praed; in 1820, Cocks, Cocks, Ridge & Biddulph; from 1827 to 1845 it was Cocks & Biddulph. It was Biddulph, Cocks & Co. from 1860 until 1865, when it became Cocks, Biddulph & Co., which it now is.

Birch, Chambers & Hobbs, 152, New Bond Street.—This business was started in 1769 by Chambers, Franks, Hercy & Birch; in 1785 it was Hercy, Birch & Hobbs; in 1796, Birch, Chambers & Hobbs; in 1822, Chambers & Son, who ceased to exist in 1825.

Boldero, Lushington, Boldero & Lushington, 30, Cornhill.—The business was started by Thomas Minors, in Lombard Street, as early as 1738; in 1745 it was Minors and Boldero; in 1763, Boldero, Carter & Co.; 1787, Boldero, Adey & Co. They became extinct in 1812.

Bond, John, & Son, 2, Change Alley, were established in 1791, and stopped payment in 1831.

Bosanquet, Beachcroft & Reeves, 73, Lombard Street.—This business was started about 1770 by Bowles, Beachcroft, Brown, Reeves, Collins & Co. In 1810 it was Bosanquet, Beachcroft, Pitt & Anderdon; in 1867 they amalgamated with Stevenson & Salt; and in 1884 Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co. and Messrs. Barnett, Hoare & Co. amalgamated with Lloyd's Banking Co., under the style of Lloyd's, Barnett's & Bosanquet's Bank.

Bowles, Brown, Ogden, Cobb & Stokes, 67, Lombard Street, sprang into existence in 1796, and cannot be traced after 1816.

Castell, Powell, Son & Wilson, 66, Lombard Street.—This business was established about 1759 by John Castell & Son: they failed in 1802.

Child & Co., Temple Bar, the "Marygold."—This business originated in a goldsmith of the name of Wheeler, who lived in Fleet Street in 1559. The Wheelers died out in 1663, and the business came to Robert Blanchard; in 1677 it was Blanchard & Child; in 1681 it was Child & Rogers; in 1713 it became Sir Robert Child & Co.; in 1721 it was Sir Francis Child & Co.; in 1740 it was Samuel Child & Co.; in 1752 it was Childs & Backwells; in 1756, Francis Child & Co.; in 1763, Robert Child & Co.; in 1782 the style became Messrs. Child & Co., which it has been ever since.

Coutts (Thomas) & Co., 59, Strand.—This business was started by a goldsmith named George Middleton about 1692; in 1694 Middleton & Campbell were at the "Three Crowns," in the Strand; in 1747 it became Campbell & Bruce; in 1754, Campbell & Coutts; in 1761 it was Coutts & Coutts; in 1776, Thomas Coutts & Co.; after 1822 the style of the firm became Messrs. Coutts & Co., which it has been since.

Cox, Merle & Co., 2, Cox's Court, Little Britain.—They started in 1792; in 1818, it became William Merle, Son & Co., and cannot be traced after 1821.

Devaynes, Dawes, Noble & Co., 39, Pall Mall, was started in 1756 by William Backwell, under the style of Backwell, Hart, Darell & Croft; in 1778, Croft, Backwell, Roberts & Croft; in 1782 it was Crofts, Devaynes, Dawes & Noble. They stopped payment in 1810.

Dimsdale, Baron, Sons, Barnard & Son, 50, Cornhill.—They were the descendants of Messrs. Amyand, Staples & Mercer, who started about 1762. The sign of their house was the "Golden Helmet and the Golden Bear." In 1776 Baron Dimsdale retired from the firm of Dimsdale, Archer & Co., and Sir George Cornewall retired from the firm of Cornewall, Staples & Watts. Baron Dimsdale amalgamated with Staples & Watts, under the style of Staples, Baron Dimsdale, Dimsdale & Barnard. The present style of the firm is Dimsdale, Fowler, Barnard & Dimsdale.

Dorset, Johnson, Wilkinson, Berners & Tilson, 68, New Bond Street, was started in 1785, and failed about 1797.

Dorrien, Magens, Martin & Mello, 22, Finch Lane.—They started business in 1770, and amalgamated with Curries & Co. in 1842.

Down, Thornton, Free & Cornwall, 1, Bartholomew Lane.—This firm was started by Marlar, Lascelles, Pell & Down in 1773, and stopped payment in 1825.

Drummond, Robert, Andrew, B., John, & Charles & Co., 49, Charing Cross, were established in 1712 by Andrew Drummond, and the partners have always belonged to the same family.

Edwards, Templar, Middleton, Johnson & Wedgwood, 18, Stratford Place, Oxford Street, were established there in 1794, and ceased to exist in 1816, when their business was transferred to Coutts & Co.

Esdaile, Sir James, Knt., Esdaile, Hammett, Esdaile & Hammett, 21, Lombard Street.—This bank was established in 1781. They amalgamated with Smith, Wright & Gray in 1792, under the style of Sir Jas. Esdaile, Esdaile, Smith, Wright, Hammett & Co., and they stopped payment in 1837.

Forster, Lubbock, Forster & Clark, 11, Mansion House Street.—This business was established in 1772 by Lemon, Buller, Furley, Lubbock & Co. In 1860, Lubbock, Forster & Co. amalgamated with Robarts, Curtis & Co., under the style of Robarts, Lubbock & Co.

Fuller, William, Chatteris & Co., 24, Lombard Street, was started about 1769; in 1812 the style was Chatteris, Whitmore & Co. Whitmore, Wells & Whitmore failed in 1841.

Fuller, Richard, Sons & Vaughan, 84, Cornhill.—This business was originated by Atkins, Honeywood & Fuller as early as 1737. From 1746 to 1761 the firm was Honeywood & Fuller;

it then became Fuller & Cope; and in 1778, Fuller, Son, Halford & Vaughan; in 1859 Fullers & Co. amalgamated with Sapte, Muspratt, Banbury & Co., under the style of Fuller, Banbury, Nix & Mathieson.

Glyn, Sir Richard Carr, Knt., Charles Mills, Thomas Hallifax & Co., 12, Birchin Lane.—This house was established by Vere, Glyn & Hallifax between 1740—1754. In 1773, the style became Sir Thomas Hallifax, Mills, Glyn & Mitton; in 1789, Glyn, Mills & Mitton, and subsequently many other changes; in 1851 it became Glyn, Mills & Co.; and in 1864, Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., which has been the style ever since.

Gosling, Francis & William, & Benjamin Sharpe, 19, Fleet Street.—This business was originated by James Chambers, a goldsmith, about 1684, the sign being the "Three Squirrels." In 1707 the firm was Chambers & Nicholls; in 1713, Wanley and Cradock; in 1720, Nicholls & Fowler; 1731, A. Fowler & Rocke; in 1735, Rocke & Co.; 1739, Simpson & Ward; 1742, Ward & Gosling; 1743, Gosling & Bennet; 1764, Sir Francis Gosling & Co.; 1789, Robert, Francis & William Gosling; 1796, Gosling, Gosling & Sharpe, since which date the style has been Goslings & Sharpe.

Hammersley, Montolieu, Brooksbank, Greenwood & Drewe, 76, Pall Mall.—This firm was started by Hammersley in 1796, and the business was absorbed in 1840 by Coutts & Co.

Hankey, Joseph Chaplin, Stephen Hall, Robert Hankey, Richard Hankey, Augustus Hankey & Co., 7, Fenchurch Street.—This business was started by Henry Hankey about 1693, at the "Ring and Ball," in Fenchurch Street; but about the year 1760 they moved opposite to the sign of the "Three Golden Balls," which afterwards became No. 7. This business merged into the Consolidated Bank in 1865.

Harrison, Prickett & Newman, 1, Mansion House Street.—This business originated in 1785 in the Bank of Robert and Thomas Harrison. In 1794 the firm was Sanderson, Brenchley, Stacey, Parker & Newman; in 1814 it became Sir Charles Price, Kay, Price & Chapman; in 1833, Price, Marryat & Co., which continued to be the style of the firm until 1866, when they stopped payment.

Herries, Farquhar & Co., 16, St. James's Street.—This firm was established in 1770 by Robert Herries, and is still known by the same style.

Hoare, Henry, Henry Hugh, Charles, William Henry & Henry Merrick Hoare, 37, Fleet Street.—This business was started by James Hore, or Hoare, at the "Golden Bottle," in Cheapside, before 1677. He moved to Fleet Street in 1690, and took the sign with him. The head partner has always been of the name Hoare, and the style now is Charles Hoare & Co.

Hoare, Hill & Barnett, 62, Lombard Street.—This business originated in Humphry Stocks, or Stokes, at the "Black Horse," before 1677. Robert Stokes carried it on in 1700; in 1728, John Bland; in 1740, John Bland & Son; in 1761, Bland, Barnett & Co.; in 1826 it became Barnett, Hoare & Co., which style it continued until 1864, when the firm of Hanbury, Lloyds & Co. amalgamated with them, and the style became Barnetts, Hoares, Hanburys & Lloyd. In 1884 they amalgamated with Lloyd's Banking Co., under the style of Lloyd's, Barnett's, & Bosanquet's Bank.

Hodsoll & Stirling, 345, Strand.—This business was originated by William Hodsoll, at "The Sun," in the Strand, in 1712. Edward Hodsoll in 1770; in 1776, Hodsoll & Michell; in 1795, Hodsoll, Michell & Stirling; and in 1824 it became Sir W. Stirling, Bt., Stirling & Hodsoll, who gave up business in 1828.

Jones, Loyd, Hulme & Co., 43, Lothbury.—This business was established about 1788 by Joseph Jones & Co. In 1799 it became Jones, Loyd & Co., which continued to be the style of the firm until 1864, when they amalgamated with the London and Westminster Bank.

Ladbroke, Rawlinson, Ladbroke, Porker & Watson, Bank Building.—This was started about 1736. In 1771 the style was Sir Robert Ladbroke, Rawlinson & Porker. In 1842 the business was taken over by Glyn & Co.

Langston, Towgood & Cazalet, 29, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, was started in 1777 by Langston, Polhill, Towgood & Amory. They amalgamated in 1811 with Rogers, Olding & Co.

Lee, George, Richard Lee & Miles Satterthwaite, 71, Lombard Street.—This business was originated by John Brassey in 1697. In 1700 it was Brassey and Caswall; in 1716, John & Nathaniel Brassey; from 1730 to 1740 it was Brassey & Lee; in 1768, Brassey, Lee & Ayton; in 1785, Ayton, Brassey, Lees & Satterthwaite; in 1835 it was Lees, Brassey, Farr & Lee, when they became extinct.

Lefevre, Curries & Raikes, 29, Cornhill, was started in 1773 by Mason, Currie, James & Yallowby; in 1781 the firm was Currie, Lefevre, James & Yallowby; in 1785, Lefevre, Curries, James & Yallowby; in 1814, Curries, Raikes & Co.; and from 1827 until 1864, when they amalgamated with Glyn, Mills & Co., the style of the firm was Curries & Co.

Mainwaring, Son, Chatteris & Co., 80, Cornhill.—The business was started in 1795 by Newman, Anderson & Lynn. In 1815 they became extinct.

Master, Dawson, Brooks & Co., Chancery Lane, was started in 1787. In 1802 it became Dawson, Brooks, Son & Dixon; in 1814, Brooks, Son & Dixon; from 1836 to 1859 the style was Dixon, Brooks & Dixon, when they transferred their business to the Union Bank of London.

Masterman, Peters, Walker, Mildred & Co., 2, White Hart Court, Lombard Street, originated probably in the house of Archer, Hyde, Maude, Watts & Co., about 1776. In 1779 the firm consisted of Mildred & Walker; in 1780 it was Mildred, Masterman & Walker; in 1863 the firm became Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Birkbeck & Co., who amalgamated with the Agra and United Service Bank in 1865, under the style of the Agra & Masterman's Bank. They suspended payment in 1866.

Marsh, Sibbald, Stracey & Fauntleroy, 6, Berners Street.—This business was started in 1796 by De Vismes, Cuthbert, Marsh, Creed & Co. They failed in 1824.

Martin, Stone & Foote, 68, Lombard Street, claim to be descended from Sir Thomas Gresham, who lived at "The Grasshopper," where the Martins still carry on the business. In 1677 the firm was Duncombe & Kent; in 1688, Richard Smith; in 1700, Andrew Stone; in 1703, Andrew Stone & Thomas Martin; in 1732 it was carried on by James Martin, Richard Surman & Richard Stone; in 1748 the partners were John Martin, Joseph Martin, R. Surman & Ebenezer Blackwell; in 1783, James Martin, Richard

Stone, John Foote & James Porter; in 1804 it was James Martin, John Martin & George Stone; from 1834 to 1844 the style of the firm was Stone, Martins & Stone; in 1852 the Stone interest became extinct, and the business has since that date been carried on by the Martins.

Moffatt, Kensingtons & Styan, 20, Lombard Street.—This business was established in 1775 by James Wickenden, Moffatt, Kensington & Boler; in 1786 it was Moffatt, Kensington & Boler, and in 1812 the firm was Kensingtons, Styan & Adams, when they stopped payment.

Newnham, Everett, Drummond & Tibbits, 2, Mansion House Street, sprang into existence in 1785, the partners being Newnham, Everett, Drummond, Tibbits & Tanner; the latter shortly retired. In 1812 the style of the firm became Everett, Walker, Maltby, Ellis & Co., which continued until 1825, when they failed.

Prescott, Grote & Prescott, 62, Threadneedle Street, was started by George Prescott, Andrew Grote, William Culverden & John Hollingsworth in 1766. In 1820 the firm was Grote, Prescott & Grote, until 1838, when it became Prescott, Grote, Ames, Baillie & Grote. The firm now is Prescott, Grote & Co.

Pybus, Call, Grant & Hale, Old Bond Street.—This firm originated in 1773 as Pybus, Hyde, Dorset & Cockell. In 1791 the firm became Pybus, Call, Grant & Hale; in 1810, Pybus, Call, Marten & Hale; in 1814, Marten, Hale & Call; in 1827 it was Sir W. P. Call, Arnold & Marten; in 1830 it became Call, Marten & Co., by which it was known until 1865, when they amalgamated with Herries, Farquhar & Co.

Ransom, Morland & Co., 56, Pall Mall.—This business was started by Ransom in 1786, who associated himself with Sir F. B. Morland & Hammersley, under the style of Ransom, Morland & Hammersley. In 1819 Sir F. Morland left the firm, when it became Ransom & Co., which continued to be the style until they amalgamated with Bouverie, Murdoch & Co., in 1856, since which time the firm has been known as Ransom, Bouverie & Co.

Robarts, Curtis, Were, Hornyold & Co., 15, Lombard Street, were established in 1792. In 1805 it became Robarts, Curtis, Robarts & Curtis; in 1818 it became Sir William Curtis, Robarts & Curtis; and from 1834 until 1860, when they amalgamated with Lubbock, Forster & Co., the firm was Robarts, Curtis & Co., since which the style has been Robarts, Lubbock & Co.

Rogers, Olding & Rogers, 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.—This business was started in 1766 by Welch & Rogers. In 1785 it became Welch, Rogers, Olding & Rogers; in 1811 they amalgamated with Langston, Towgood & Co., under the style of Rogers, Towgood & Co.; in 1838 it became Rogers, Olding & Co., consisting of Samuel Rogers, Olding, Sharpe, Boycott & Olding; in 1856 it became Olding, Sharpe & Co.; in 1862 Olding, Osborne & Co.; in 1866 they transferred their business to the English Joint Stock Bank, which stopped payment the same year.

Sansom, Blake & Postlethwaite, 65, Lombard Street.—Harcourt, Blake, Sansom, Postlethwaite & Tanner started this business in 1791. In 1820 the firm was Sansom & Postlethwaite, which continued until 1831, when they became extinct.

Sikes, Snaith & Co., 5, Mansion House Street.—This business probably originated with Thomas Minors in 1738, who took a partner of the name of Boldero. After many changes it became, in 1786, Boldero, Snaith, Sikes & Boldero; and in 1790 the style became Sikes, Snaith & Snaith, which continued until 1825, when they stopped payment.

Smith, Payne & Smiths, George Street, Mansion House.—This business was established at Nottingham before 1688, and in London about 1759 by Smith & Payne; the present style being Smith, Payne & Smiths.

Smith & Holt, 60, Old Broad Street.—They originated in the firm of Joseph Smith & Co., about 1799. The firm continued to be Smith & Holt until 1818; the next year it was William Holt only; and in 1824 it became Drewett & Fowler, which style continued until 1852, when they amalgamated with Barnard & Co., under the style of Dimsdale, Drewett, Fowler & Barnard.

Snow, Robert, William Sandby, John Dean Paul & Nathaniel Kinch, 217, Strand.—This business is said to have originated with Snow & Walton about 1640. In 1729 the style of the firm was Snow & Paltock; in 1754 it was Snow & Denne; in 1768 it was Snow, Denne, Denne & Sandby; in 1798, Snow, Sandby, Paul & Kinch; in 1833, Snow, Snow, Strahan, Paul & Paul; and in 1843 the style was Strahan, Paul & Bates, which continued until 1856, when they failed.

Stephenson, Batson, Remington & Smith, 69, Lombard Street.—This business originated with Knight & Jackson, about 1729. The style of the firm in 1763 became Knight, Batson & Co.; in 1766 it was Batson, Stephenson & Hoggart; in 1785, Batson, Stephenson, Grase & Glover; in 1794, Stephenson, Batson, Remington & Smith; from 1824 until they stopped payment, in 1828, the style was Remington, Stephenson, Remington & Toulmin.

Stevenson & Salt, 80, Lombard Street.—This firm was established by William Stevenson in 1788. From 1801 to 1818 the firm was Stevenson & Salt; in 1839, Stevenson, Salt & Sons, which continued until 1867, when they amalgamated with Bosanquet & Co.

Strange, Dashwood, Steward, Agnew & Co., 150, New Bond Street, originated in Walwyn, Petrie, Hassell, Ward & MacGeorge, about 1793. In 1799 it was Walwyn, Strange, Dashwood, Steward, Agnew & MacGeorge. The firm came to an end in 1802.

Taylor, Lloyds, Hanbury & Bowman, 60, Lombard Street, was started by Hanbury, Taylor, Lloyd & Bowman in 1769. It became Taylor, Lloyd & Bowman in 1784; in 1816, Hanbury, Taylor & Lloyd; from 1858 until 1864 it was Hanbury & Lloyd, when they amalgamated with Barnett, Hoare & Co.

Veres, Lucadon, Troughton, Lucadon & Smart, 77, Lombard Street, was started about 1787 by this firm. In 1805 it was Veres, Lucadon & Smart; in 1809, Veres, Smart, Baron, Hawkins & Turnbull; in 1824 it was Veres, Ward & Co.; in 1834, Vere, Sapte, Banbury & Co.; in 1856, Sapte, Muspratt, Banbury, Nix & Co.; in 1859 they amalgamated with Fullers & Co., under the style of Fuller, Banbury, Nix & Mathieson.

Walpole, Clarke & Sisson, 28, Lombard Street.—This business was started by Robert Surman in 1736. In 1754 it was Surman, Dinely & Cliffe; in 1759, Cliffe, Walpole & Clarke; 1770, Walpole, Clarke & Bourne; in 1808 this firm came to an end.

WESTON, PINHORN, GOLDING, NEWSOME & WESTON, 37, Boro', was started in 1795. In 1817 the firm was Weston, Pinhorn & Weston; 1825, Weston, Young & Bostock; in 1847, C. Young & Young; in 1849 it was transferred to the London & Westminster Bank.

WHITEHEAD & HOWARD, Cateaton Street.—This business was started in 1784 by J. & G. Whitehead. They failed in 1815.

WILKES, DICKENSONS, GOODALL & DICKENSON, 33, Poultry, was established in 1790 by Peeles, Wilkes, Dickensons & Goodall. The firm came to an end in 1805.

WILKINSONS, BLOXHAM, BULCOCK, WILKINSON & TAYLOR, St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark.—They started in 1795, and failed in 1809.

WILLIAMS, SON, DRURY & MOFFAT, 20, Birchin Lane, was started about 1771 by Raymond, Williams, Vere, Lowe & Fletcher. In 1779 the style was Lowe, Vere, Williams & Jennings; in 1786, Vere & Williams; in 1788, Vere, Williams, Son, Wilkinson & Drury; 1793, Williams, Son & Drury; 1810, Williams, Son, Moffatt & Burgess; 1819, Williams, Williams & Burgess; 1828, Williams, Deacon, Labouchere & Co.; in 1842 it was Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton & Co., and now is Williams, Deacon, Thornton & Co.

WILLIS, WOOD, PERCIVAL & Co., 76, Lombard Street.—This business originated with a goldsmith, about 1677, of the name of Thomas Williams. In 1698, Benjamin Tudman; 1708, Tudman & Child; in 1713, Child, Greene & Eades; 1718, Greene & Eades; 1735, Greene & Tysoe; in 1752, Tysoe, Willis & Reade; 1774, Reade, Moorhouse, & Co.; 1787, Willis, Wood & Co.; in 1814, Willis, Percival & Co., which was the style until 1878, when they failed.

THOMAS WRIGHT & Co., 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.—It originated with a goldsmith named William Wright in 1699; then Richard Wright; in 1754, Anthony Wright; in 1775, Anthony, Francis, & Thomas Wright; in 1787, Wright, Selby & Robinson. They failed in 1841.

Interest to Depositors in Savings Banks.

Table of Interest allowed to Depositors in Savings Banks under the New Savings Banks Act, computed at the rate of £2 13s. 4d. per annum.

£	1 Month.		2 Mnths.		3 Mnths.		4 Mnths.		5 Mnths.		6 Mnths.		7 Mnths.		8 Months.		9 Months.		10 Months.		11 Months.		12 Months.		£
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1		0·5		1·0		1·6		2·1		2·6		3·2		3·7		4·2		4·8		5·3		5·8		6·4	1
2		1·0		2·1		3·2		4·2		5·3		6·4		7·4		8·5		9·6		10·6		11·7	1	0·8	2
3		1·6		3·2		4·8		6·4		8·0		9·6		11·2	1	0·8	1	2·4	1	4·0	1	5·6	1	7·2	3
4		2·1		4·2		6·4		8·5		10·6	1	0·8	1	2·9	1	5·0	1	7·2	1	9·3	1	11·4	2	1·6	4
5		2·6		5·3		8·0		10·6	1	1·3	1	4·0	1	6·6	1	9·3	2	0·0	2	2·6	2	5·3	2	8·0	5
6		3·2		6·4		9·6	1	0·8	1	4·0	1	7·2	1	10·4	2	1·6	2	4·8	2	8·0	2	11·2	3	2·4	6
7		3·7		7·4		11·2	1	2·9	1	6·6	1	10·4	2	2·1	2	5·8	2	9·6	3	1·3	3	5·0	3	8·8	7
8		4·2		8·5	1	0·8	1	5·0	1	9·3	2	1·6	2	5·8	2	10·1	3	2·4	3	6·6	3	10·9	4	3·2	8
9		4·8		9·6	1	2·4	1	7·2	2	0·0	2	4·8	2	9·2	3	2·4	3	7·2	4	0·0	4	4·8	4	9·6	9
10		5·3		10·6	1	4·0	1	9·3	2	2·6	2	8·0	3	1·3	3	6·6	4	0·0	4	5·3	4	10·6	5	4·0	10
11		5·8		11·7	1	5·6	1	11·4	2	5·3	2	11·2	3	5·0	3	10·9	4	4·8	4	10·6	5	4·5	5	10·4	11
12		6·4	1	0·8	1	7·2	2	1·6	2	8·0	3	2·4	3	8·8	4	3·2	4	9·6	5	4·0	5	10·4	6	4·8	12
13		6·9	1	1·8	1	8·8	2	3·7	2	10·6	3	5·6	4	0·5	4	7·4	5	2·4	5	9·3	6	4·2	6	11·2	13
14		7·4	1	2·9	1	10·4	2	5·8	3	1·3	3	8·8	4	4·2	4	11·7	5	7·2	6	2·6	6	10·1	7	5·6	14
15		8·0	1	4·0	2	0·0	2	8·0	3	4·0	4	0·0	4	8·0	5	4·0	6	0·0	6	8·0	7	4·0	8	0·0	15
16		8·5	1	5·0	2	1·6	2	10·1	3	6·6	4	3·2	4	11·7	5	8·2	6	4·8	7	1·3	7	9·8	8	6·4	16
17		9·0	1	6·1	2	3·2	3	0·2	3	9·3	4	6·4	5	3·4	6	0·5	6	9·6	7	6·6	8	3·7	9	0·8	17
18		9·6	1	7·2	2	4·8	3	2·4	4	0·0	4	9·6	5	7·2	6	4·8	7	2·4	8	0·0	8	9·6	9	7·2	18
19		10·1	1	8·2	2	6·4	3	4·5	4	2·6	5	0·8	5	10·9	6	9·0	7	7·2	8	5·3	9	3·4	10	1·6	19
20		10·6	1	9·3	2	8·0	3	6·6	4	5·3	5	4·0	6	2·6	7	1·3	8	0·0	8	10·6	9	9·3	10	8·0	20
21		11·2	1	10·4	2	9·6	3	8·8	4	8·0	5	7·2	6	6·4	7	5·6	8	4·8	9	4·0	10	3·2	11	2·4	21
22		11·7	1	11·4	2	11·2	3	10·9	4	10·6	5	10·4	6	10·1	7	9·8	8	9·6	9	9·3	10	9·0	11	8·8	22
23	1	0·2	2	0·5	3	0·8	4	1·0	5	1·3	6	1·6	7	1·8	8	2·1	9	2·4	10	2·6	11	2·9	12	3·2	23
24	1	0·8	2	1·6	3	2·4	4	3·2	5	4·0	6	4·8	7	5·6	8	6·4	9	7·2	10	8·0	11	8·8	12	9·6	24
25	1	1·3	2	2·6	3	4·0	4	5·3	5	6·6	6	8·0	7	9·2	8	10·6	10	0·0	11	1·3	12	2·6	13	4·0	25
26	1	1·8	2	3·7	3	5·6	4	7·4	5	9·3	6	11·2	8	1·0	9	2·9	10	4·8	11	6·6	12	8·5	13	10·4	26
27	1	2·4	2	4·8	3	7·2	4	9·6	6	0·0	7	2·4	8	4·8	9	7·2	10	9·6	12	0·0	13	2·4	14	4·8	27
28	1	2·9	2	5·8	3	8·8	4	11·7	6	2·6	7	5·6	8	8·5	9	11·4	11	2·4	12	5·3	13	8·2	14	11·2	28
29	1	3·4	2	6·9	3	10·4	5	1·8	6	5·3	7	8·8	9	0·2	10	3·7	11	7·2	12	10·6	14	2·1	15	5·6	29
30	1	4·0	2	8·0	4	0·0	5	4·0	6	8·0	8	0·0	9	4·0	10	8·0	12	0·0	13	4·0	14	8·0	16	0·0	30
100	4	5·3	8	10·6	13	4·0	17	9·3	22	2·6	26	8·0	31	1·3	35	6·6	40	0·0	44	5·3	48	10·6	53	4·0	100
200	8	10·6	17	9·3	26	8·0	35	6·6	44	5·3	53	4·0	62	2·6	71	1·3	80	0·0	88	10·6	97	9·3	106	8·0	200
300	13	4·0	26	8·0	40	0·0	53	4·0	66	8·0	80	0·0	93	4·0	106	8·0	120	0·0	133	4·0	146	8·0	160	0·0	300

On the 20th of June Her Majesty will have completed the fiftieth year of her reign. A reign of fifty years has happened but thrice before in our history. Henry III. completed his year of Jubilee Oct. 27th, 1266; his great grandson, Edward III., Jan. 24th, 1377; and George III., Oct. 24th, 1810—near 500 years later. It will therefore not be out of place to give a slight sketch of Her Majesty's life, with dates of some of the chief events of her reign.

Victoria Alexandrina, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, born at Kensington Palace on May 24th, 1819, is the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., and the Princess Victoria Mary Louisa, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, sister of Prince Leopold, afterwards King of the Belgians, and widow of Emich Charles, Prince of Leiningen. At that time the probability of the infant ever occupying the throne seemed very remote. George III. was King, his eldest son George was Prince Regent, and after him his brothers, the Dukes of York and Clarence, were heirs presumptive. The Duke of Kent dying Jan. 23rd, 1820, a few months after the birth of his daughter, the general education of the Princess was directed under her mother's care by the Duchess of Northumberland, wife of the third duke. Her early years were chiefly spent at Kensington Palace, but she was much at Claremont as the guest of her uncle, Prince Leopold, where the Queen testifies that she passed the happiest days of her childhood. There were frequent trips made, too, to various watering-places; and, as the Princess grew in years, visits were paid at the country houses of some of the nobility. In May, 1825, on the occasion of the sixth birthday of the Princess, a grant of £6,000 a year was voted to the Duchess of Kent, to continue throughout the minority of her daughter, in order to defray the increasing cost of her maintenance and education: this was followed, in August, 1831, by an additional annuity of £10,000 to support the honour and dignity of the Princess as heir presumptive to the crown. Her first public appearance at Court was at the drawing-room held by Queen Adelaide, Feb. 24th, 1831. On her coming of age, May 24th, 1837, a grand state ball was given in St. James's Palace, where, for the first time, the Princess took precedence of her mother. The death of William IV., on the morning of June 20th in the same year, 1837, opened the succession to the throne to the Princess, then only eighteen. The Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, was sent for, and a meeting of the Privy Council summoned for eleven o'clock at Kensington Palace, when the Lord Chancellor administered the usual oaths to the Queen, and her Majesty received in return the oaths of allegiance of the cabinet ministers and other privy councillors present. At the sovereign's accession the world in general, even the statesmen and officials in closest communication with court circles, knew little about her. According to Mr. Greville, the young Queen had been previously kept in such retirement by her mother—"never," he says, "having slept out of her bedroom, nor been alone with anybody but herself and the Baroness Lehzen"—that "not one of her acquaintance, none of the attendants at Kensington, not even the Duchess of Northumberland, her governess, have any idea what she is or what she promises to be." The Courts of both George IV. and William IV. were not remarkable for refinement, and the Duchess of Kent wisely resolved to keep her daughter out of their unwholesome atmosphere as much as possible.

With the accession of the Queen ended the union of England and Hanover under the same sovereigns, the latter state passing to the next male heir, her uncle Ernest, Duke of Cumberland. The proclamation of the Queen, her appearance for the first time on the throne in the House of Lords when she prorogued Parliament in person, and the magnificent festival of her coronation, which took place on June 28th in the following year, 1838, may be mentioned. Her Majesty's Civil List was settled on the recommendation of the Whig Cabinet of Lord Melbourne (after a report by a Select Committee of the House of Commons) at £385,000. As Duchess of Lancaster she draws in addition an income of about £45,000, together with an annuity of £803 from the Consolidated Fund "in lieu of prisage and butlerage of wines imported into the Duchy," and a further sum of £101 yearly as an ancient fee. The expenditure upon royal palaces inhabited, or partly inhabited by her Majesty, or inhabited by pensioned members of the royal family and aristocracy, averages £35,249; cost of royal yachts and naval charges about £39,732; cost of royal escort, military charges and orders, about £31,150. The total payments on account of the sovereign in 1885 amounted to £560,203. The private landed estates of her Majesty are stated to be as follows:—Aberdeenshire, with a rental of £2,392; Hampshire, £3,100; and Surrey, £69. In 1882 the Queen purchased Claremont from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for £74,000. Her Majesty also possesses property at Coburg, and the villa at Baden left to her by the Princess Hohenlohe.

On the Queen opening Parliament in person, Jan. 16th, 1840, she announced her intention of marrying her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha—a step which she trusted would be "conducive to the interests of my people as well as my own domestic happiness." The Queen had met her cousin for the first time in 1836. He was nearly her own age, the Queen being the elder by three months and two or three days. The marriage took place Feb. 10th, 1840. An annuity—£30,000—had been settled on the Prince Jan. 27th. Of the marriage four sons and five daughters were born:—1. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21st, 1840, married Jan. 25th, 1858, to Frederick William, now Crown Prince of Germany; 2. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9th, 1841, married March 10th, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark; 3. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25th, 1843, married July 1st, 1862, to Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, died Dec. 14th, 1878; 4. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6th, 1844, married Jan. 23rd, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie, only daughter of the late Czar of Russia; 5. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25th, 1846, married July 5th, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6. Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18th, 1848, married March 21st, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne; 7. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, born May 1st, 1850, married March 13th, 1879, to Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of

Prussia; 8. Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7th, 1853, married April 27th, 1882, to the Princess Helen, daughter of the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, died March 28th, 1884; 9. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14th, 1857, married July 23rd, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg.

It will be convenient to introduce here some notice of the attempts that have been made from time to time upon the life of her Majesty. In not a single instance was there the slightest political significance to be attached to them. The first attempt was made on June 10th, 1840, by Edward Oxford, a potboy of seventeen, who fired two shots at the Queen as she was driving up Constitution Hill with Prince Albert, but missed in each case. At his trial the jury found him insane, and he was ordered to be kept in a lunatic asylum during her Majesty's pleasure. On May 30th, 1842, a man named John Francis, twenty-two years of age, son of a machinist in Drury Lane, fired a pistol at the Queen as she was driving down Constitution Hill, on the very spot where Oxford's attempt was made. Sentence of death for high treason was passed on him, but it was finally commuted to one of transportation for life. The very day after this mitigation of punishment became publicly known another attempt was made by a hunchbacked lad named Bean. As the Queen was passing Buckingham Palace to the Chapel Royal, Bean presented a pistol at her carriage, but before he could discharge it his hand was seized by a boy who was standing near. The pistol was found to be loaded with powder, paper closely rammed down, and some pieces of a clay pipe. Bean was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Millbank Penitentiary. An Irish bricklayer named Hamilton fired a pistol, charged only with powder, at her Majesty, on Constitution Hill, on May 19th, 1849, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation. A like sentence was passed on a man named Robert Pate, an ex-lieutenant of Hussars, who struck her Majesty on the face with a stick as she was leaving the Duke of Cambridge's residence in her carriage on May 27th, 1850. On Feb. 29th, 1872, a boy of seventeen, named Arthur O'Connor, pointed a broken and unloaded pistol at the Queen as she was entering Buckingham Palace after a drive, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and a whipping. Finally, on March 2nd, 1882, a man named Roderick Maclean fired at her Majesty when entering her carriage at Windsor station after a visit to the metropolis. Being found not guilty on the ground of insanity he was ordered to be confined during the royal pleasure.

When the Queen succeeded to the throne Lord Melbourne was Prime Minister. Although not a great statesman he was a man of a kindly, even generous nature, and in him the young sovereign found a faithful counsellor. Parliament met for the first time on Nov. 20th, 1837, and was adjourned to Feb. 1st, 1838; but the outbreak of the rebellion in Lower Canada, caused by the grievances of the French or national party, compelled the Houses to reassemble Jan. 16th. The rebellion was quickly suppressed, and Lord Durham was sent out to report on the best method of adjusting the future government of the province. The result was the union of the two Canadas in 1840, from which time discontent and insurrection have been for the most part at an end. In 1867 Canada and the other provinces of British North America, except Newfoundland, were united under the title of the Dominion of Canada. The opening of the reign saw also the general development of the railway system all over the country (1837–39), the construction of the electric telegraph (1838), the first successful attempts to make use of steam for the business of transatlantic navigation (1838), and the introduction of the penny postage (1840). Reforms were astir in almost every direction. The foundation of the colony of New Zealand was laid with success in 1839, and in Feb., 1840, by the treaty of Waitangi, first became a British possession. The suspension of transportation in the same year, 1840, ensured a career of future prosperity to our settlements in Australia. A measure to abolish in various cases the punishment of death was passed. Inquiries into the condition of our poor and labouring classes were the order of the day. A system of national education, begun in 1834 by a small annual grant towards the erection of schools, was developed in 1839 by the creation of a Committee of the Privy Council for educational purposes, and by the steady increase of educational grants. In Ireland the horrors of the Tithe War led in 1838 to the abolition of tithes and the substitution of a land tax. A Poor Law was passed in the same year, and a Municipal Reform Act two years later. But although the ministry were able to carry these and several other beneficial measures, they failed to win the confidence of the people. The condition of the manufacturing poor was deplorable, and it gave rise to the Chartist agitation for admission to equal political rights with the middle classes. For ten years (1838–48) the movement disturbed England. Events abroad added to the difficulties of the ministry at home. A war was forced on China in 1839, on its refusal to allow the smuggling of opium into its dominion. In India the occupation of Cabul during the same year (1839) ended two years later in a general revolt of the Afghans, and in the loss of a British army in the Khyber Pass. A general election in 1841 resulted in the return of the Conservatives to power under Sir Robert Peel. On Nov. 9th the Prince of Wales was born. King Frederick William of Prussia, who was one of his sponsors, came to England to attend the christening on Jan. 25th, 1842. When the new ministry assumed office there was a general confidence that the financial genius of Sir Robert Peel would quickly find some way to amend the condition of things, especially in the agricultural districts. Abroad the Government proved itself successful. Peace was made with China by a treaty which threw open five additional ports to European traders; and in India the disaster of Cabul was avenged by an expedition under General Pollock. In 1843 Daniel O'Connell and his formidable agitation for Repeal are entitled to the foremost place; but the prohibition of the monster meeting at Clontarf, on Oct. 3rd, broke his power. In India the province of Scinde was annexed to the British dominions. At the end of August the Queen and Prince Albert paid a visit to King Louis-Philippe at the Château d'Eu. A six days' tour in Belgium followed in September. During a visit of her Majesty to Sir Robert Peel at Drayton Manor, in November, the prince went to Birmingham. From Drayton Manor the royal party went first to Chatsworth, and then to Belvoir Castle. In June, 1844, the Russian

Emperor, Nicholas, paid an unexpected visit to the Queen. Another royal visit, that of the Prince of Prussia (now Emperor of Germany) in August, was followed by four subsequent visits of the Prince to England, and by the marriage, in 1858, of his son to the Princess Royal. In October, King Louis-Philippe paid a return visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. 1845 witnessed fresh struggles for supremacy with the natives in India, and especially with the Sikhs, who were subdued for the time in three great battles at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. By a treaty concluded on March 9th, 1846, the Cis-Sutlej district and the Jullunder Doab were annexed to the English territory; the province of Cashmere, the highlands of Jummoo, and half a crore of rupees were to be given up for the expenses of the war. It was during this year that the Queen and Prince acquired "a place of their own, free from all Woods and Forests and other charming departments," by purchasing the estate of Osborne, in the Isle of Wight. In August they paid a three weeks' visit to Germany, with the special object of visiting the scenes where the prince's youth had been passed. On 2nd Sept. they left Gotha on their return, which was made by way of Antwerp, where the King and Queen of the Belgians met the royal visitors. Tréport was taken on the way back to England, and here a reception was given to the Queen and Prince by King Louis-Philippe. On July 17th had died Earl Grey, premier in the Cabinet which passed the Reform Bill of 1832, and secured the abolition of slavery.

Turning again to politics we now arrive at the story of Peel's administration in its dealing with the Corn-laws. Told in the briefest form the story is, that Peel came into office in 1841 to maintain the Corn-laws, and that in 1846 he repealed them. At first, with respect to corn, he imposed a sliding-scale of duties, which shut out foreign corn in seasons of low prices, and allowed it to come in in seasons of high prices. In his budget of 1845 he made a virtual abandonment of the principle of protection by abolishing the duties on 430 articles out of 813 then taxed. Outside parliament a great association, the Anti-Corn Law League, with Richard Cobden and John Bright as its principal spokesmen, poured forth unanswerable arguments on behalf of the entire freedom from duty on imported food. At last Sir Robert Peel, shaken by argument and moved by the difficulty of providing for an Irish famine, proposed and carried the repeal of the corn-duties in 1846. But the same day (June 25th) on which the bill was read for the third time in the House of Lords, saw also the defeat of the ministry on a Coercion Bill for Ireland. The more important measures of Peel's government may be here mentioned. The Act of 1842, which prohibited the employment of women and girls in mines and collieries, was followed by the Factories Act of 1844. An income-tax was once more laid on (1842) to enable the Prime Minister to reduce the duties on imports. The Bank Charter Act was passed in 1844.

Lord John Russell succeeded Peel as Prime Minister. For a time the Irish famine (1846–48), caused by the failure of the potato crop, occupied all his attention. He was able, however, to carry on the system of free-trade which Peel had established. The markets were thrown open to foreign as well as to colonial sugar (1846), and the repeal of the navigation laws (1847) enabled the merchant to employ foreign ships and seamen in the conveyance of his goods. Dan. O'Connell died at Genoa May 15th, 1847, in a vain attempt to reach Rome. The year 1848 was a critical time for crowned heads in Europe: Italy, Austria, and Germany were convulsed with revolutionary outbreaks which followed on the example of France. England had its own troubles from bad harvests and great commercial and financial depression. At home the chief events were the renewal and final suppression of the Chartist agitation, and the foolish attempt at rebellion on the part of the "Young Ireland" party, which was mostly composed of Protestant journalists and men of letters, with Smith O'Brien and Meagher at its head. A fresh war with the Sikhs was closed by the victory of Goojerat, Feb. 6th, 1849, and the annexation of the Punjaub on the following 29th March. The close of the session (5th Sept.) set the Queen free to go for the first time to Balmoral, a property in Aberdeenshire, which she had recently acquired on the recommendation of Sir James Clark, the Court physician. The death of Lord Melbourne occurred on Nov. 24th. In 1849, while the countries of the Continent were still agitated by revolutionary movements, trade and manufactures in England were gradually recovering, wages were rising, and the popular discontent of which the Chartists had taken advantage, was dying out. Ireland, too, had regained a temporary tranquillity. The Queen took the opportunity of visiting that country in company with the Prince (Aug.). In this year also the Prince, in conjunction with Mr. Henry Cole, projected the idea of the Great International Exhibition. To 1850 belongs the premature and much lamented close of the public career of Sir Robert Peel, who died on July 2nd from the effects of a fall from his horse while riding in St. James's Park. In the same year Louis-Philippe, ex-King of the French, died at Claremont, Aug. 26th, the guest of England. The autumn of 1850 and the greater part of 1851 were disturbed by the "No-Popery" agitation, which the Government attempted to quell by the abortive Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. The 1st of May in the latter year (1851) will always be memorable as the day on which the first Great Exhibition was opened in Hyde Park. In this year Louis Kossuth came to England, to plead by his noble eloquence the cause of Hungary and her national independence. The discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria brought an enormous increase of prosperity to our Australian colonies. The year 1852 has been described as "one of profound emotion, and even of excitement in England." A military spirit was exhibiting itself everywhere. An invasion from France was threatened. The Volunteer movement sprang into sudden existence; it received the sanction of the Crown early in the year, and thus became a national institution. We had, too, a Kaffir war on hand (Dec. 1850–1853). A fresh war with Burmah resulted in the annexation of the province of Pegu on Dec. 20th. A Militia Bill, introduced by Lord John Russell, overturned his ministry in Feb. Lord Derby undertook to form a Conservative administration, with Mr. Disraeli as his Chancellor of the Exchequer. A Militia Bill was carried, a new constitution was given to New Zealand, and then in the beginning of July Parliament was prorogued and the dissolution took place. On Sept. 14th the Duke

of Wellington died. The new Parliament was called together in November; but the Derby administration was defeated on the budget of Mr. Disraeli. In a few days after, the Aberdeen Coalition Ministry was formed. With Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer, another sweeping abolition of duties was carried; while Lord Palmerston at the Home Office introduced such useful reforms as the ticket-of-leave system, the extension of the Factory Acts, and the shutting up of graveyards in the metropolis. But the mind of the nation was soon to be wholly taken up with foreign affairs. The attack upon Turkey by the Emperor of Russia was resisted by the allied forces of England and France. War was declared in March, 1854. The invasion of the Crimea (Sept. 14th) and the victory of the Alma (Sept. 20th) were followed by the siege of Sebastopol. On Oct. 25th was fought the battle of Balaclava; the 5th Nov. witnessed the successful defence of the heights above Inkerman. The winter tried our troops severely, encamped as they were on a bleak plateau, while the commissariat utterly broke down. This caused great indignation in England, and Lord Aberdeen was succeeded as Prime Minister by Lord Palmerston in Feb., 1855. When operations were resumed in the summer the English army was far outnumbered by its French allies, who consequently gained the greater part of the credit of the capture of Sebastopol on Sept. 5th. The war was now virtually over, the Congress of Paris opened Feb. 26th, 1856, and March 30th a treaty of peace was signed. For some time after the Crimean war the business of legislation proceeded with languor. The attention of the public was a good deal distracted from political affairs by an epidemic of new forms of crime and fraud. The trial of Joseph Wooler in the Great Burdon slow-poisoning case, the trial of William Palmer in the Rugeley poisoning case, the trial of William Dove in the Leeds poisoning case, the trial of Madeline Smith in the Glasgow poisoning case, the failure and frauds of the Royal British Bank, the frauds of Robson, Redpath, and Saward belong to the period 1855-57. An explosion by which about 189 miners perished occurred at Lund Hill, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire, on Feb. 19th, 1857. In April and May bodies were still being extricated. In India the annexation of Oude (Feb. 7th, 1856) gave rise to much discontent among the natives, which was afterwards to bear fruit. The seizure of the lorcha (or cutter) Arrow by the Chinese authorities, on the charge of piracy, was the cause of the second Chinese war (Oct., 1855—May, 1858). The policy of the Government in this matter led to their defeat in Feb., 1857; but Lord Palmerston's appeal to the country brought him back to power with a larger majority than before. The little war with Persia was concluded in April. Soon afterwards the news of the outbreak in India broke upon England with the shock of a thunderclap. A mutiny at Meerut in May was followed by the seizure of Delhi, where the native king was enthroned as Emperor of Hindoostan; by a fresh mutiny and massacre of the Europeans at Cawnpore, by the rising of Oude and the siege of the Residency of Lucknow. The revolt was not finally suppressed until Aug., 1858. At home the new parliament was engaged for some time in passing the Act for the establishment of a Court of Divorce. This year (1857) also saw the abolition of the system of transportation. In August the Emperor and Empress of the French paid a short visit to the Queen, and were entertained at Windsor. The autumn was memorable by a terrible money panic, and the failures of banks and commercial firms, which led to the suspension of the Bank Charter Act. In the beginning of 1858 Lord Palmerston introduced a bill to transfer the authority of the East India Company to the Crown. In accordance with this Act the government of the company—the famed "John Company"—formally ceased on Sept. 1st, 1858; and the Queen was proclaimed throughout India in the following Nov., the Governor-General becoming her Viceroy. Meanwhile, in Feb., Lord Palmerston was most unexpectedly defeated over the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, caused by Orsini's attempt on the life of Napoleon III.; but the administration of Lord Derby, which succeeded, proved short-lived. July saw the removal of the remaining Jewish disabilities, by which a long political and sectarian struggle came to an end. About the same time, in response to the Radical demand, the useful Conservative property qualification for members of Parliament was abolished. In Aug. the Queen, as the guest of the Emperor of the French, was present at the inauguration of Cherbourg. In Nov. Mr. Gladstone arrived at Corfu as Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands, and recommended their union with Greece, which was effected May 28th, 1864. In Feb., 1859, the failure of Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill necessitated an appeal to the country. The election brought back Lord Palmerston, whose ministry lasted till his death in 1865. On Dec. 28th died Lord Macaulay, the brilliant debater, essayist, and historian. 1860 was a year of troublous times. Some of the greatest strikes ever known in England had just broken out. The Ministry attempted great things. They undertook a complete remodelling of the Customs system; a repeal of the paper duties was proposed, and was ultimately accomplished in 1861; and a Reform Bill was brought in in March, only to be withdrawn in June. A commercial treaty with France, negotiated by Mr. Cobden, was concluded in Jan. The ratification of the treaty of Tientsin by the Emperor in Oct. ended for a time the disturbances in China. Lord Aberdeen died Dec. 14th. The civil war in America, which began with the secession of the Southern States in 1861, and ended four years later in their subjugation, reduced Lancashire to distress by its interference with the supply of cotton. Death was busy among statesmen this year. Lord (better known as Sidney) Herbert, died Aug. 2nd, and Sir James Graham, Oct. 25th. Her Majesty, too, sustained severe domestic bereavement. On March 16th the Duchess of Kent had died; on Dec. 14th the unexpected death of the Prince Consort filled the nation with profound sorrow. The opening days of 1862 were made memorable by a fearful accident at the Hartley coal-mine, Northumberland, by which 202 men and boys were buried alive. The second great International Exhibition was opened May 1st, and was remarkable for the display of products of all kinds from the Colonies, then rapidly advancing. For the next three years home politics were inactive. On April 13th, 1863, died Sir Geo. Cornewall Lewis, a successful Chancellor of Exchequer and distinguished scholar. Oct. 12th, died Lord Lyndhurst, thrice Lord Chancellor, a powerful debater, but slippery politician. The

Schleswig-Holstein question of 1863 gave rise to a resolution condemning the non-intervention policy of the Government in July, 1864. In the April of the latter year Garibaldi came on a visit to England, and was enthusiastically welcomed by aristocracy and democracy alike. On April 2nd, 1865, Richard Cobden died. An insurrection which broke out in Jamaica Oct. 11th of that year, was suppressed with undue severity by Governor Eyre, and led to the abolition of the representative constitution of the island.

On July 6th Parliament was dissolved. The elections resulted in a large Liberal majority. Lord Palmerston died on the 18th of the following October, when within two days of completing his 81st year. He was buried in Westminster Abbey with public honours on the 27th. With him the long period of political inactivity passed away. The Queen opened Parliament in person on February 1st, 1866, for the first time since the death of the Prince Consort. The new government, with Earl Russell at its head and Mr. Gladstone as the leader of the House of Commons, introduced a franchise bill "at once insignificant and unmeaning" on March 12th, and resigned on failing to carry it in July. The commercial panic had in the meantime intervened. The suspension of the great firm of Overend and Gurney had brought failure after failure with it. The famous "Black Friday," May 11th, "had made its most disastrous mark in the history of the City of London." The Bank Charter had to be suspended. The Cattle Plague, although checked by stringent measures of the Government, was still raging. Lord Derby succeeded Earl Russell as premier. Just before the adjournment of Parliament for the recess, the Atlantic Cable was successfully laid between Europe and America (July 27th). The autumn and winter of 1866–67 were memorable for the agitation for reform, which the Hyde Park Meeting of July 23rd had served somewhat boisterously to inaugurate. When Parliament opened, Feb. 5th, it was found that the new ministry had adopted the reform principle. An elaborate and complicated measure was introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Disraeli, which, modified and amplified, became the law of the land in August, 1867. The working class at length took its place by the side of the middle and upper class. The session was scarcely over when the country was startled by the news of the daring rescue of Fenian prisoners in Manchester (Sept. 18th).

The Fenian movement, organized for the purpose of extorting independence for Ireland by force, may be said to have commenced at the close of the American War in 1865; but all attempts at insurrection had hitherto proved abortive. The scheme for the capture of Chester Castle in February of this year was anticipated by the Government. The gathering at Tallaght in March, which was to have formed a prelude to a general rising in Ireland, was dispersed by the police. On Nov. 23rd, three of the leaders of the Manchester rescue were hanged; on Dec. 13th an attempt was made to blow up the House of Detention at Clerkenwell. About the same time the trades-union outrages at Sheffield, Manchester, and other large towns, distressed and disturbed society. In the summer the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul-Aziz, honoured us with his presence, the first Sultan who ever set his foot on English soil. Early in 1868, Lord Derby, by reason of failing health, withdrew from official life, and Mr. Disraeli reached the object of his ambition by becoming prime minister. A good deal of work was got through in the session. A bill was passed to put a stop to the system of public executions; election petitions were referred to the decision of a legal tribunal instead of a Committee of the House of Commons; the House of Lords abandoned the custom of voting by proxy. In July, however, Mr. Gladstone carried his Irish Church Resolutions against the Government, and in the general election which followed the Conservatives were completely beaten. This year saw the acquisition by the government of all the lines of telegraph, and the telegraphic business made a part of Post Office routine. In April, Ireland was visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales; in August, the Queen, travelling incognita as the Countess of Kent, went to Switzerland. In the last-named month occurred the most terrible railway accident that ever happened in this country—the collision of the Irish mail train at Abergele with some waggons laden with barrels of petroleum. Thirty-three persons, unable to get out of the carriages, were burnt alive, their bodies being reduced to heaps of cinder. The successful conclusion of the expedition into Abyssinia forms not the least important event in the year's history. Lord Brougham had died May 7th at his château at Cannes. His triumphs as the champion of Law and Parliamentary Reform belong to the previous reign. The new Parliament (Mr. Gladstone prime minister) was opened Dec. 10th, but the real work of the session began on the 16th of the following February, 1869. Its first work was to be the great task of endeavouring to govern Ireland according to Irish ideas. On March 1st, the measure for the disestablishment and partial disendowment of the Irish Episcopal Church was introduced; on July 26th it received the royal assent. On Oct. 23rd, Lord Derby died at Knowsley. The Irish Land Bill, which established a sort of tenant-right in every part of the country, was brought in Feb. 15th, 1870, and became law Aug. 1st. A new and improved system of elementary education was set on foot by the Education Bill passed on Aug. 9th, which provided for the establishment of School Boards in every district, and for their support by means of local rates. On June 10th, Charles Dickens was suddenly taken away from among us. Important reforms were undertaken in the management of the navy; and the practice of purchasing promotions in the army was abolished by royal warrant on July 20th, 1871. The University Tests Bill, admitting all lay students of whatever faith to Oxford and Cambridge on equal terms, was another of the great measures carried during this busy year of 1871. Others were the Trades Union Bill, moderating the legislation which bore harshly on the workmen, and the establishment of the Local Government Board. In the summer, the Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro, visited our shores. The illness of the Prince of Wales in November cast a shade on the close of an otherwise prosperous year. The Geneva Convention, which met in Dec., settled a serious disagreement between this country and the United States. For the fitting out of piratical cruisers in English harbours in the name of the Southern Confederation during the Civil War,

Great Britain had to pay about £3,229,166 13s. 4d. indemnity money. 1872 was remarkable for the agitation among the agricultural labourers and the formation of their union, an event which even the first Tichborne trial, now drawing to its close, failed to throw into the shade. A fresh step in Parliamentary reform was made by the passing of a measure which enabled the votes of electors to be given in secret by means of the ballot. Meanwhile the time had come when the nation was no longer in a reforming mood. 1873 proved a trying time for the Liberal Government. The Irish Home-Rule party now came into prominence under Mr. Isaac Butt, and put them in a new difficulty. Defeated on the Irish University Bill, they resigned in March, but Mr. Disraeli prudently declined to accept office without a working majority. The Shah of Persia, Nasr-ul-Deen, came amongst us in June. By the death of the ex-Emperor of the French at Chislehurst, on Jan. 9th, a name of enormous power passed out of the living world into that of history. Nine days later died Lord Lytton, who, if he did not in every walk achieve equal distinction, yet failed in none.

Early in 1874 Mr. Gladstone suddenly resolved to consult public opinion by a dissolution of Parliament, and the return of a Conservative majority of nearly seventy members led to his retirement from office, Mr. Disraeli again becoming Prime Minister. Feb. 28th was the 188th and last day of the trial of the Tichborne Claimant for perjury. Sentence of fourteen years' penal servitude was passed. The Ashantee war—"one of the least of all our little wars"—was brought to a close in March. In May the Emperor of Russia paid a short visit to the Queen. In June, 1875, England received another dusky guest, the Sultan of Zanzibar, Seyyid Barghash. In August a collision took place in the Solent between H.M.'s steamer *Alberta* (the Queen on board) and the yacht *Mistletoe*, by which three lives on the latter vessel were lost. The domestic legislation of the government was unimportant, if we except the Artizans' Dwellings Bill (1876), the object of which was to enable local authorities to pull down houses unfit for human habitation, and rebuild on the sites. An Agricultural Holdings Act (1875) and a Factory Act (1878) may be mentioned. About this time (1877–78) the Home-Rule party, under the leadership of Mr. Parnell, who had displaced Mr. Butt, began to make its power felt in the House of Commons. The new leader availed himself of the distress caused by bad harvests in 1878–80, and of the repeal of the Convention Act in 1879, to organize the formidable Land-League movement. A change was now coming over the spirit of the administration. A new (and spirited) foreign policy was inaugurated by the purchase of the shares which the Khedive of Egypt held in the Suez Canal for four millions sterling (Nov. 25th, 1875). The Prince of Wales was sent on a tour to India in October of the same year, to engage in the congenial task of exchanging with the native princes "the presents of Europe for those of Ormus and Ind." On April 11th, 1877, the Tynewydd Pit, near Pontypridd, was flooded; but several miners were rescued by excavation, after ten days' imprisonment. The Albert Medal, hitherto only bestowed for gallantry in saving life at sea, was conferred on the heroic rescuers.

Throughout 1876 and 1877 a guarded and even hostile attitude towards Russia was maintained; and when the Russians seemed about to enter Constantinople, the British Fleet was ordered to the Dardanelles, and an Indian Contingent was brought to Malta. When a treaty was concluded between Turkey and Russia at San Stefano, Mr. Disraeli, now Lord Beaconsfield, insisted that it should be submitted to the great Powers. A general Congress at Berlin followed, which Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury attended as the representatives of England, and in the summer of 1878 the Eastern Question was temporarily set at rest by the Treaty of Berlin. Cyprus now became a British possession. The death of Earl Russell, May 28, in this year, removed from the political world the shadow of a great name. In September a fearful collision in the Thames, between the steamer *Princess Alice* and the *Bywell Castle*, brought sorrow and desolation into many an English home. Between 600 and 700 persons perished, principally women and children. Before the country had time to recover from the shock, an explosion at the Prince of Wales' Colliery, Abercarne, swept away 268 men and boys. Abroad, the repulse by the Afghans of a British mission led this year to a fresh Afghan war (Nov. 1878). The Afghans made but a poor resistance, and the British troops soon occupied Cabul. A treaty was concluded at Gandamak with Yakoob Khan, who had succeeded to power on the death of his father, Shere Ali, in May, 1879, but all its provisions were scattered to the winds by the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari, who had been deputed as English Envoy to Cabul (Sept.) The British army promptly advanced on the capital, and on Dec. 24th Cabul was again occupied. Matters were now settling down, but the approach of the Sirdar Ayoob Khan kindled anew the flames of rebellion. This pretender, having defeated General Burrows at Maiwand in July, proceeded to invest Candahar, but he was utterly routed in his turn by General Sir F. Roberts (Sept.), who had effected the difficult march from Cabul with consummate generalship. The government of the country was ultimately left in the hands of Abd ur Rahman (July, 1880). The year 1879 began inauspiciously with the war between the British and the Zulu king, Cetewayo, owing to the refusal of the latter to make reparation for the raids by his subjects upon Natal. A force under Lord Chelmsford crossed the frontier, but was surprised and attacked at Isandhlwana on Jan. 22nd, and defeated with the slaughter of several hundred British troops. The war was continued, and on July 4th, 1880, Cetewayo was completely defeated at Ulundi and taken prisoner. In the spring of this year (1879) the Queen left England for a month's stay at Baveno, on the Lago Maggiore. Disastrous storms and floods marked the closing days of 1879. On Dec. 28th, a train passing over the Tay Bridge, Dundee, was, with the bridge, blown into the river beneath, and not a single life was saved to tell the tale. Meanwhile the Beaconsfield administration was fast losing its early popularity. There was much distress in the country, caused by bad seasons and trade failures. Ireland was again threatened with famine. The people were in no humour to bear the burden of unnecessary war. Much relief was therefore felt when Parliament was dissolved on March 24th, 1880, and the

elections began. A majority of some hundred and twenty sent the Liberals, with Mr. Gladstone for leader, back to power.

The new Parliament met May 20th, and although much hampered by the talking and the scenes consequent on the unfortunate "Bradlaugh business," not to mention Irish obstruction, the Government managed in the short session between Easter and August to carry the Burials Bills, which removed another Nonconformist disability, the Ground Game Bill, by which the occupier of land secured the right to kill ground game concurrently with the landlord or any person authorized by the landlord, and the Employers' Liability Bill. The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, the object of which was to abolish the malt-tax and to substitute a duty on beer, formed part of a supplementary budget. The amendment of the Education Act, Mr. Fawcett's valuable Post Office Reforms, the Grain Cargoes Act, and Seamen's Wages Act were also the work of the new administration. The state of Ireland, however, soon absorbed attention. The Relief of Distress Bill passed uneventfully into law; but the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, having for its main provision that in certain districts tenants might be compensated for eviction in the case of non-payment of rent, was unceremoniously thrown out of the House of Lords by the overwhelming majority of 231. In June the King of Greece, George I., made a short stay. In South Africa the annexation of the Transvaal to the British dominions (April, 1877) had caused much discontent among the Boers, which in December of this year, 1880, took the form of open rebellion. A most disastrous campaign followed, in which the British sustained three several defeats. An armistice, proposed by the Boers, was accepted in March, 1881, and peace was finally concluded on the 22nd of the same month. By the Convention of Pretoria the Boers, while retaining self-government, acknowledged the suzerainty of Britain, and thus the Transvaal practically became an independent State. On Dec. 22nd died Mary Ann Cross, "who as 'George Eliot' is revered as the greatest of England's women of genius." The chief topics of discussion on New Year's Day, 1881, were the condition of Ireland and the trial at Dublin of Mr. Parnell and his friends for conspiracy. The Ministry re-assembled both Houses on Jan. 6th, and at once set to work at further legislation for Ireland. Two repressive measures—a Preservation of Property and an Arms Bill—became law, after a desperate fight on the part of the Parnellites; and the Government were free to introduce their "message of peace," the new Irish Land Bill, by which the whole system of Irish tenures was transformed (April 7th). After endless obstruction the Bill received the royal assent in August. The remainder of the session was devoted chiefly to army reform. By the Army Discipline Act flogging was totally abolished. The evils of the short-service system were decreased, the prospects of junior officers were improved; while by a strict method of localization more troops were ready for service at a particular moment. The efforts of Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath, and thereby make good his entrance into Parliament, led to various discreditable scenes within and without the House of Commons. Some Conservative successes at bye-elections were ascribed rightly or wrongly to the influence of the "Fair Trade" delusion, which gave rise to much discussion during the autumn. In Ireland the triumphal acquittal of Mr. Parnell and his coadjutors had added to the strength of the agitators, while they condemned the Land Act by anticipation. The imprisonment of Michael Davitt, "the Father of the Land League," in February, and the arrests under the Coercion Act, which came into force early in March, added fuel to the flame. The Government, seeing little prospect of the Land Act being allowed fair play, availed itself of the "unexhausted resources of civilization," by lodging Mr. Parnell and five of his allies in Kilmainham Gaol. Ten days later the Land League was proclaimed as "an illegal and criminal association," but it immediately revived as the National League. On April 19th, Lord Beaconsfield passed away, full of years and of such honours as the State had to bestow. His last public utterance had been in the House of Lords on the occasion of the assassination of the Emperor of Russia in the previous March.

The session which opened Feb. 7th, 1882, was devoted, like its predecessor, almost entirely to Irish affairs. A fresh trouble was prepared for the Government by the adoption of a motion in the House of Lords for a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act. In the Commons, Mr. Bradlaugh once more stood in the way of business. The release of Mr. Parnell and other "suspects" on certain conditions—jocosely referred to by the Opposition as the "Kilmainham Treaty"—gave rise to much heated debate (May). These incidents seriously interfered with the discussion on the new Rules of Procedure. It was hoped there would be more expedition after Easter; but a terrible crisis—the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, the Chief and Under Secretaries for Ireland, in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, on May 6th—compelled the Government to have resort to a totally new departure. A stringent Prevention of Crimes Bill was forthwith introduced (May 11th), which on becoming law (July 12th) put a stop to the worst of the atrocities. In spite of the most extreme provocation the Ministry introduced one more remedial measure for Ireland, the Arrears of Rent Bill, which received royal assent, Aug. 18th. The other measures of the session included in the Commons the Parcel Post Bill; in the Upper House, the Married Women's Property Bill—which places the married woman precisely upon the same footing as her husband in everything relating to the ownership and disposal of property—and the Settled Land Bill were carried. The Procedure Resolutions were finally passed in an autumn session (Oct. 24th to Dec. 2nd). In the spring the Queen left England for a month's stay at Mentone: on her return she received the King and Queen of the Netherlands, and shortly afterwards visited Epping Forest, and declared it free to the public. Another royal visitor was Cetewayo, the ex-King of Zululand, who arrived in London Aug. 3rd, was kindly received by her Majesty, and restored to sovereignty over a part of his dominions. On June 16th, happened the shocking catastrophe at Victoria Hall, Sunderland, by which 183 children were smothered. On Sept. 9th died Sir George Grey, the able Home Secretary at the time of the Chartist agitation in 1848. The new Law Courts were opened by the Queen, Dec. 4th. Abroad, the Egyptian difficulty came

to a head by the uprising of the "National Party" under Arabi Pasha. On May 17th the English and French fleets were ordered to Alexandria to support the authority of the Khedive. June 11th a riot broke out in the city, and the European colony in alarm began to leave Egypt. Mercantile enterprise was checked, and it was probably owing to financial pressure that armed intervention was then decided on by Mr. Gladstone. The "Bondholders' War" began with the bombardment of Alexandria by the English fleet on July 11th, with the result that on the second day it was evacuated by the Nationalists, who, as they retired, took care to burn down the European quarter of the city. Loss estimated at £4,000,000. Finally, Sept. 10th, the campaign was ended by a night attack on Tel-el-Kebir. Cairo was saved from the fate of Alexandria by a forced march of cavalry, Sept. 14th, and Arabi was eventually banished to Ceylon. 1883 saw the long-baffled efforts of the executive to bring the Phœnix Park murderers to justice completely successful. The actual assassins were hanged; their accomplices sent to penal servitude for life. The dynamite conspirators revealed their presence in London by attempts to blow up the Local Government Board and *Times* offices (March 13th), and by explosions on the Underground Railway (Oct. 30th). These outrages necessitated the passing of a Bill for amending the Act of 1875 relating to explosives, April 10th. The severity of this measure, and of the sentences inflicted upon four of the gang in June, checked the movement for a brief while. Parliament met Feb. 15th. The debate on the address was enlivened by Mr. Forster's "impeachment speech" on Mr. Parnell. The Affirmation, or "Bradlaugh Relief Bill," as it was unkindly called by the Conservatives, failed to pass after a most eloquent speech by Mr. Gladstone. A cordial welcome, however, awaited Mr. Chamberlain's Bankruptcy Bill, which passed August 25th, as did also the English and Scottish Agricultural Holdings' Bills, after meeting with a hostile reception in the Lords. A drastic measure was the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Bill, (passed Aug. 10th), "the necessity for which," it was remarked, "had been sufficiently established by the revelations which followed the general election." Among a large number of legislative failures were such important measures as the Criminal Appeal and Code Bills, the Bill for the Reform of the Municipality of London (all three "dropped"), and a Local Government Bill for Scotland (thrown out by the Lords). Ireland had to be content with the Tramways and Public Companies Bill, a measure which comprised plans for carrying out works of public utility and for assisting emigration. The International Fisheries Exhibition, which was opened on May 12th, proved the event of the London season, while it doubtless gave considerable impetus to one of the most important of our industries. Meanwhile the prospect in Egypt grew gloomier day by day. Although the Government had repeatedly declared that the army of occupation would be withdrawn, they had overlooked the fact that the Khedive was engaged in a desperate struggle with the Arabs of the Soudan, who, led by a religious fanatic, Mahomet Achmet (the Mahdi), totally annihilated an Egyptian army under Hicks Pasha Nov. 3rd. This success the Mahdi followed up next year (1884) by cutting to pieces, at El Teb, near Suakim, Baker Pasha's rabble of Egyptians, Bashi-Bazouks, and negroes, Feb. 4th, and England now felt called upon to go to the rescue of her new dependent. About 4,000 troops under General Graham were sent, and engaged the Soudanese commanded by Osman Digna at El Teb (Feb. 29th) and Tamanieb (March 13th), but no practical result followed. In the mean time General Gordon, at the request of the Government, had left London for Khartoum on Jan. 18th to assume his old post of Governor-General of the Soudan. The main object of his mission was to effect the withdrawal of the garrison and of the Christian population in Khartoum; but in August, when all too late, it became necessary to despatch an army under Lord Wolseley to his relief. At home, 1884 brought about a further and probably final measure of Reform. When Parliament assembled on Feb. 5th, the Queen's Speech referred to the Franchise Bill and the London Municipal Reform Bill as two of the most important proposals of the session. The latter measure died a natural death, as did also Mr. Chamberlain's Merchant Shipping Bill and Mr. Broadhurst's Bill for the Enfranchisement of Leaseholds. In the Commons the Government came out of the inevitable discussion on their Egyptian policy better than was expected; in the Upper Chamber a motion of censure was carried by 181 votes to 81. The third reading of the Franchise Bill was effected in the Commons on June 26th, but the Lords would have none of it unless (so they alleged) it was accompanied by a Redistribution of Seats Act. The Ministry had therefore no alternative but to hurry on the remaining business in order to pass the Franchise Bill again in an autumn session. Meanwhile the demonstrations and counter-demonstrations had begun and continued to be held almost every day over the length and breadth of England and Scotland. Of these displays of popular opinion by far the most remarkable was that held in Hyde Park on July 21st, which numbered nearly 30,000 artizans and labourers. Parliament met again Oct. 23rd, and shortly afterwards an agreement was arrived at between ministers and the Opposition leaders. A Redistribution Bill was drafted in concert, and the Franchise Bill was passed in the Lords on Dec. 6th. The agricultural labourers were thus added to the constituencies. Domestic science was furthered by the opening of the National Health Exhibition on May 8th. The death of Mr. Fawcett, most illustrious of Postmasters-General, occurred on Nov. 6th. In December a determined attempt was made to blow up London Bridge with dynamite. The earliest days of 1885 fell upon trouble, both at home and abroad. Simultaneous attempts were made (Jan. 24th), in broad daylight, to blow up the Houses of Parliament and the Tower of London by dynamite. For complicity in these outrages, two men, Cunningham and Burton, were convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life in the following May. On Feb. 5th, the news of the fall of Khartoum and the assassination of its heroic defender thrilled the country. A more unpropitious moment for Parliament to reassemble could hardly have been chosen. When it met (Feb. 19th) the Opposition gave notice of a vote of censure on the Government for their conduct of the Soudan campaign. The Government just escaped in the Commons by a narrow majority

of 14; in the Lords their policy found but 68 supporters. They now resolved upon "smashing" the Mahdi, but after four millions and a half had been voted for that purpose, they as suddenly changed their minds and determined to abandon the Soudan to its fate (May 11th). The Redistribution Bill had been meanwhile steadily pushed onwards, and received royal assent, May 21st. The misunderstandings with Russia and Germany did much to further impair the reputation of the Ministry; that with Russia, which arose out of the dispute about the Afghan frontier, caused a panic on the Stock Exchange (April). Defeat came at length on the Budget Bill, the Ministry resigned June 12th, and Lord Salisbury became premier for the first time. The remainder of the session was employed in passing Mr. Balfour's Medical Relief Bill, Lord Salisbury's Housing of the Working Classes (England) Bill, the Land Purchase and Labourers (Ireland) Bills, and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, a measure which may be said to be still on its trial. Scotland at last received a Chief Secretary and a Vice-President of her Education Department. Just before the prorogation, Lord Iddesleigh announced the proposal of a Royal Commission to inquire into the causes of Depression of Trade, Aug. 10th. In April the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a three weeks' visit to Ireland, and received a cordial reception in most places; the following month they opened the International Inventions Exhibition at South Kensington. The Exhibition proved hardly so attractive as its predecessors, while financially it resulted in a loss of nearly £5,000. Many eminent names are found on the death-list of 1885. The 2nd April saw the unexpected death of Earl Cairns. The veteran statesman, Viscount Halifax (Sir Charles Wood), passed away on Aug. 8th. The death of the illustrious philanthropist, Lord Shaftesbury, Oct. 1st, was mourned by all classes. The elections which came on in November were remarkable for the success of the working-men candidates. The result showed an absolute tie, provided the Home Rulers, now mustering 86 members, obeyed the instructions of their leader, and voted with the Conservatives. Suddenly it was whispered that Mr. Gladstone had become favourable to the establishment of a parliament in Ireland dealing with purely Irish affairs, and had even prepared a scheme. In the same month war was declared against the King of Burmah for persistent violation of treaties, and on the reassembling of Parliament, Jan. 12th, 1886, the annexation of his dominions was announced. A fortnight later the Salisbury Administration was defeated on the Allotments amendment of Mr. Jesse Collings, and Mr. Gladstone once more assumed the reins. It was well known that he entered office pledged to Home Rule measures. After an interval of suspense a Government of Ireland Bill was brought in on April 8th, but preceded by the resignation of two Cabinet Ministers and by the secession of numerous minor members of the Liberal party, who found themselves unable to support the measure. A Sale and Purchase of Land (Ireland) Bill followed April 16th. The first measure, the Government of Ireland Bill, was defeated on the second reading in the Commons by a majority of 30 (June 30th), and the split in the Liberal camp was for the time complete. A general election, which returned Unionists, Dissentient Liberals, and Gladstonian Liberals, restored the Conservatives to office, Lord Salisbury again becoming First Minister of the Crown. Feb. 8th of this year acquired the unenviable sobriquet of "Mob Monday," from the riots which took place in the West End after a meeting of the unemployed in Trafalgar Square. The death of Mr. Forster, April 5th, removed an occasionally useful and an always prominent, though not always popular, minister. The year's obituary also contains the name of Lord Cardwell, a name associated with the abolition of purchase in the army. The magnificent Colonial and Indian Exhibition, opened by the Queen in May, brought home to us for the first time the development and progress which have been made in the various parts of the British dominions. The Exhibition was a great success, having been visited by no fewer than 5,550,745 persons during the six months it was open. The reign of Queen Victoria will be famous for the number of honorary distinctions conferred upon meritorious persons. The orders of the Star of India, of the Indian Empire, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Distinguished Service order, were instituted, as also the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery.

Supplementary Table of Events,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED, NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING NARRATIVE.

1837, *July* 23.—First experiment with electric telegraph, between Camden Town and Euston Square Stations, by Professor Wheatstone.

—, *Nov.*—The city of Melbourne founded.

—, *Nov.*—Completion of the "Pickwick Papers" issued in parts. Charles Dickens's literary reputation established.

1838, *Jan.* 10.—The Royal Exchange destroyed by fire.

—, *June* 4.—Great Western Railway to Maidenhead opened.

1839.—King's College Hospital founded.

—, Henry Fox Talbot discovered photography.

—, The employment of dogs for draught forbidden.

1839, *Jan.* 19.—Aden bombarded and captured by the British.

—, *April* 21.—Afghan War. The British occupied Candahar.

—, *June* 18.—Eastern Counties Railway opened.

—, *July* 23.—Ghizni stormed and taken by Sir John Keane.

—, *Nov.* 3.—Chinese war commenced by naval action at Chumphee.

1840.—The new Houses of Parliament commenced.

—, Compulsory Vaccination Act passed.

—, *June* 18–20.—Benjamin Courvoisier tried for the murder of Lord William Russell—hanged.

1840, *June* 30.—Midland Railway opened.

—, *Aug.* 6.—Louis Napoleon's attempt at Boulogne.

—, *Aug.* 7.—Act of Parliament passed prohibiting the employment of climbing-boys as sweeps.

—, *Sept.* 27.—Sidon taken by Commodore Napier.

—, *Sept.* 30.—Foundation-stone of the Nelson Monument laid in Trafalgar Square.

—, *Oct.* 10.—Total defeat of the Egyptian army at Beyrout by the British, Turkish, and Austrian forces.

—, *Nov.* 3.—Acre stormed and taken by the allied forces under Sir Robert Stopford.

1841.—Sewing-machine invented by Elias Howe, of Cambridge, Mass.

—, *Jan.* 21.—The *Daily News* first published.

—, *Feb.* 26.—Canton—English take the Bogue forts.

—, *Aug.* 27.—Amoy taken from the Chinese.

—, *Sept.* 21.—London and Brighton Railway opened.

—, *Oct.* 30.—Great fire at the Tower.

1842.—Field Lane Refuge established.

—, Early Closing Association established.

—, Railway Clearing-house established.

—, *Jan.* 24.—The King of Prussia visited England.

—, *Feb.* 8.—Railway between Edinburgh and Glasgow opened.

—, *March* 10.—Chinese defeated at Ningpo.

—, *June* 18.—Nasmyth's steam-hammer patented.

—, *June* 19.—Shanghai captured by the British.

—, *July* 21.—Chin-Keang taken by the English under Sir Hugh Gough.

—, *Aug.*—The Income-tax Act passed.

—, *Aug.* 26.—Treaty of Peace concluded with China. Island of Hong Kong ceded to England.

—, *Aug.* 29.—The Queen made her first visit to Scotland.

1843.—Rebecca riots against turnpikes in Wales.

—, *Feb.* 17.—Sir Charles Napier defeated the Scinde chiefs at Meeanee.

—, *March* 25.—The Thames Tunnel first opened for foot passengers. Tunnel closed July 21, 1866.

—, *April* 21.—Death of the Duke of Sussex.

—, *Dec.* 29.—Battles of Maharajpoor and Punniar.

1844.—The Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Co-operative Society founded.

—, Foundation of the "Ragged School Union."

—, *Feb.* 7.—South-Eastern (London and Dover) Railway opened.

1845.—A Poor Law system established in Scotland.

—, Victoria Park opened to the public.

—, *May* 24.—Sir John Franklin's third Arctic expedition sailed.

—, *June* 4.—War declared against the United States by Mexico.

1846.—The railway mania and panic year, when 272 railway acts passed.

—. General Tom Thumb (Charles Stratton) first visited England.

—, *March.*—Great commercial panic set in.

1847, *April* 15.—The Peers take possession of their new House, that portion of the "Palace of Westminster" being ready.

1847, *Aug.* 10.—Manchester made a Bishopric.

—, *Sept.* 16.—Shakespeare's house purchased, and preserved by the Shakespeare Society.

1848.—Cholera reappeared in England.

—, *April* 10.—Monster meeting of Chartists on Kennington Common; 150,000 persons sworn in as special constables (including Louis Napoleon). The military preparations were superintended by the Duke of Wellington; but the mob dispersed after a slight contest with the police.

—, *June* 13.—Louis Napoleon elected to the National Assembly for Department of the Seine and three other Departments.

—, *Sept.* 11.—Revolution in Hungary began.

—, *Oct.* 9.—Wm. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and other Irish rebels sentenced to death; sentence commuted to transportation (pardoned in 1856).

—, *Dec.* 11.—Louis Napoleon elected President of the French Republic.

1849.—Silver florin first issued.

—, *March* 29.—Olympic Theatre destroyed by fire.

—, *Dec.* 2.—Queen Adelaide died at Stanmore Priory, aged 56.

1850, *April* 23.—Death of Wordsworth, the poet, aged 80.

—, *Aug.* 21.—The Queen visited Belgium.

—, *Aug.* 30.—Prince Albert laid the foundation-stone of the Scotch National Gallery at Edinburgh.

1851.—Lodging-houses placed under police jurisdiction.

—, *March* 10.—Opening of Owens College, Manchester, to which John Owens bequeathed £100,000.

—, *March* 30.—Sixth Census of the United Kingdom (population 27,637,761).

—, *June* 11.—Smithfield last used as a cattle-market.

—, *July* 14.—Procession of Orangemen at Liverpool; fatal riot.

—, *July* 24.—The window-tax repealed.

—, *Nov.* 13.—First submarine telegraph opened between Dover and Calais.

1852.—Great-Northern Railway opened.

—, *Feb.* 26.—Death of the poet Thomas Moore.

—, *May* 19.—Rangoon stormed by the British.

—, *July* 14.—Fierce religious riots at Belfast.

—, *Nov.* 4.—The Commons assembled in their new House.

—, *Nov.* 18.—Funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

—, *Dec.* 2.—Louis Napoleon declared Emperor of the French.

1853.—Duty on advertisements abolished.

—, The Smoke Consumption Act passed.

—, Duty on soap finally abolished.

—, *April* 16.—First Indian Railway opened, from Bombay to Tannah.

—, *May* 12.—Dublin Industrial Exhibition opened by Earl St. Germains, the Lord Lieutenant.

—, *July* 27.—Strike of London cabmen commenced.

—, *Aug.* 4.—Uniform penny receipt stamps introduced.

—, *Oct.* 15.—Great strike at Preston commenced.

—, *Oct.* 28.—Riots at Wigan among the coal-miners suppressed by the military.

1854, *March* 11.—The Queen reviewed the Baltic Fleet.

—, *June* 10.—Crystal Palace opened by the Queen.

—, *Sept.* 18.—Opening of St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

—, *Oct.*—Working Men's College established by F. D. Maurice.

1855.—Limited Liability Act passed; has been frequently amended.

—, *Feb.* 7.—The province of Oude annexed to the British Empire in India.

—, *Feb.* 19.—Bread riots in Liverpool.

—, *April* 16.—Visit to the Queen of the Emperor and Empress of the French.

—, *May* 21.—First Commission to examine into the qualifications of candidates for the Civil Service.

—, *June* 15.—The newspaper stamp-duty abolished.

—, *June* 29.—The *Daily Telegraph* first published.

—, *Sept.* 9.—The Allies entered Sebastopol.

—, *Oct.* 14.—Bread riots commenced in Hyde Park.

—, *Oct.* 17.—Mr. Bessemer's system of making steel patented.

—, *Dec.* 22.—Metropolitan Board of Works first met.

1856, *March* 5.—Covent Garden Theatre destroyed by fire.

—, *June.*—London and Southend Railway opened.

—, *Aug.*—First grand Conference of the National Reformatory Union for providing reformatory schools.

—, *Nov.* 12.—Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, from Quebec to Toronto, opened.

1857.—Over-house electric telegraphs (first erected at Paris) set up between their premises in the City and the West-end by Messrs. Waterlow.

—, The jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts respecting divorce abolished, and the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court instituted.

—, *April.*—Greenwich Fair first discontinued

—, *April* 14.—Peace with Persia ratified a Teheran.

—, *April* 30.—Death of the Duchess Gloucester, aged 81.

—, *May* 5.—Exhibition of Art Treasures opened by the Prince Consort at Manchester.

—, *May* 18.—British Museum New Reading-room opened.

—, *June* 26.—Victoria Crosses distributed by the Queen in Hyde Park.

—, *Oct.* 12.—First Social Science Congress at Birmingham.

1858, *April.*—Battersea Park opened to the public.

—, *June* 14.—First visit of the Queen and Prince Consort to Birmingham, and opening of Aston Park.

—, *Aug.* 5.—First Atlantic Cable between Valentia in Ireland and Newfoundland, opened. The Queen and President of the United States exchange messages.

—, *Sept.* 7.—The new Town Hall at Leeds opened by the Queen.

1859.—Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association established.

—, *April* 27.—Italian War commenced, the Austrians crossing the Ticino.

—, *May* 1.—Thanksgiving for the pacification of India.

1859, *May* 3.—The French entered Genoa.

—, *July* 25.—Vauxhall Gardens last opened to the public.

—, *Aug.*—Great strike in the Building trade commenced, extending over three months.

—, *Nov.* 16.—National Volunteer Association established.

1860, *March* 14.—Insurrection in New Zealand commenced.

—, *May* 11.—Garibaldi landed in Sicily, and three days afterwards assumed the office of Dictator.

—, *May* 31.—Fight between Sayers and Heenan at Farnborough, for the Championship of England.

—, *June* 23.—The Queen reviews 18,000 Volunteers in Hyde Park.

—, *July* 2.—First meeting of the National Association for Rifle Shooting held at Wimbledon. Captain Edw. Ross (North York) obtained the Queen's Prize.

—, *July* 24.—The Prince of Wales embarked on his visit to Canada and the United States.

—, *Aug.* 7.—The Queen reviewed 20,000 Volunteers in Queen's Park, Edinburgh.

—, *Aug.* 18.—The Prince of Wales arrived at Quebec on his tour through Canada.

—, *Aug.* 30.—First road tramway opened by Mr. George Francis Train, of New York, at Birkenhead.

—, *Sept.* 29.—London, Chatham, and Dover railway opened.

—, *Nov.* 7.—Victor Emmanuel entered Naples as King, and Garibaldi resigned the dictatorship.

—, *Dec.* 1.—Bronze coinage first issued.

1861.—Awful famine in N.W. districts of India, owing to failure of crops.

—, *Feb.* 11.—Outbreak of the convicts at Chatham suppressed by the military.

—, *March* 31.—Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle opened.

—, *June* 25.—Order of the "Star of India" created.

—, *Aug.* 22.—Fine Art Exhibition, Dublin, visited by the Queen and Prince Albert.

—, *Sept.* 16.—Post Office Savings Bank established.

—, *Nov.* 8.—Messrs. Slidell and Mason taken from the Royal British mail steamer *Trent.*

—, *Nov.*—Imprisonment for debt abolished.

1862.—The prevalence of "garotters" led to an Act in July, 1863, to punish these acts by flogging.

—, *Sept.* 5.—Messrs. Glashier and Coxwell's scientific balloon ascent attained an altitude of nearly seven miles.

—, *Sept.* 24.—Wm. Roupell, M.P., convicted for forgery on his own confession. (Released Sept. 1876.)

—, *Oct.* 23.—Otho I., King of Greece, deposed.

1863, *Jan.* 10.—Metropolitan Underground Railway opened.

—, *Jan.* 23.—Commencement of Polish Insurrection at Warsaw.

—, *Feb.* 3.—Prince Alfred of Denmark elected King of Greece.

—, *Feb.* 23.—Captains Speke and Grant discovered Victoria Nyanza.

—, *May* 20.—Doctor Colenso's "The Pentateuch," declared by Convocation to contain "errors of the greatest and most dangerous character."

—, *Oct.*—Girls admitted to Cambridge Local Examinations.

1863, *Dec.* 24.—Death of William Makepeace Thackeray, aged 52.

1864, *Jan.*—Austria joined Prussia in war with Denmark.

—, *Jan.* 11.—Charing Cross Railway Station opened.

—, *Feb.* 29.—First Peabody Dwellings opened in Commercial Street, Spitalfields.

—, *April.*—The Archduke Maximilian became Emperor of Mexico.

—, *May* 28.—Ionian Islands ceded to Greece.

—, *July* 29.—Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act, authorizing guardians to receive destitute persons into Workhouses, passed.

—, *Aug.* 10-27.—Fierce conflicts between Romanists and Protestants at Belfast; many killed and injured.

—, *Oct.* 1.—Great explosion at the Belvedere powder-magazine, near Woolwich.

—, *Oct.* 29.—Death of John Leech, aged 47.

1865, *Jan.* 31.—Surrey Theatre destroyed by fire.

—, *March* 1.—Opening of the Indo-European Telegraph.

—, *April* 14.—President Lincoln shot at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by Wilkes Booth.

—, *May* 9.—International Exhibition, Dublin, opened by the Prince of Wales.

1866, *Jan.* 1.—Immense fire at St. Katharine's Docks.

—, *March* 15.—Threatened invasion of Canada by the Fenians, 10,000 volunteers called out.

—, *May* 22.—International Botanical Congress opened.

—, *June* 18.—Prussia declared war against Austria.

—, *June* 20.—Italy declared war against Austria.

—, *Dec.* 18.—First training ship, the *Chichester*, established for homeless boys of London,

—, *Dec.* 30.—North wing of the Crystal Palace destroyed by fire.

1867.—Diamonds discovered in Cape Colony, South Africa.

—, *April* 5.—Annual Excise duty of five shillings on dogs.

—, *June* 19.—The Emperor Maxmilian shot.

—, *July* 10.—Visit of the Belgian Volunteers.

—, *Aug.* 25.—Michael Faraday, the natural philosopher, died, aged 75.

—, *Sept.* 14.—Trades Union Inquiry Commission appointed.

—, *Oct.*—Abyssinian Expedition undertaken

—, *Dec.* 6.—Her Majesty's Theatre, Royal Opera House, destroyed by fire.

1868.—Act passed prohibiting railways carrying persons going to a prize-fight.

—, *March* 14.—Millwall Docks, London, opened.

—, *July* 13.—Irish and Scotch Reform Acts passed.

—, *July* 31.—Poor Law Amendment Act passed.

1869, *July* 23.—Peabody Statue, Royal Exchange, inaugurated by the Prince of Wales. Mr. Peabody died Nov. 4th, having given and bequeathed £500,000 to ameliorate the condition of the London poor.

—, *Oct.* 1.—The last of the Greenwich pensioners left the hospital, and the buildings were subsequently converted to other uses.

—, *Nov.* 17.—Suez Canal opened in presence of the Emperor of Austria, the Empress of the French, and the Viceroy of Egypt.

1870.—Foot and Mouth Disease prevalent among cattle.

—, *June* 23.—Keble College, Oxford, dedicated.

—, *June* 27.—Earl of Clarendon died, aged 70.

—, *July* 13.—The Victoria Embankment opened by the Prince of Wales.

—, *July* 15.—France declared war against Prussia.

—, *Sept.* 6.—Fall of Sedan and surrender of Napoleon III. to the King of Prussia.

—, *Oct.* 1.—Halfpenny postcards first issued.

—, *Oct.* 1.—Competitive examination for admission to the Civil Service made compulsory.

—, *Nov.* 7.—New Univerity Buildings opened at Glasgow.

—, *Nov.* 29.—First election of Metropolitan School Board (chairman, Lord Lawrence).

—, *Dec.* 16.—Foundation of the new Post Office extension laid.

1871, *Jan.* 18.—William I., King of Prussia, proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles.

—, *March* 29.—Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences opened by the Queen.

—, *April.*—Mr. Lowe's proposed tax on matches withdrawn.

—, *April* 3.—Eighth Census taken. (Pop. 31,817,108).

—, *May* 1.—First Annual International Exhibition at South Kensington opened.

—, *May* 11.—Death of Sir John F. Herschel, astronomer and philosopher, aged 70.

—, *May* 25.—Bank Holidays Act passed.

—, *June* 18.—Death of Sir George Grote, historian of Greece, aged 77.

—, *June* 29.—The Trades Union Act passed.

—, *July* 13.—Act passed disqualifying bankrupt peers from sitting or voting in Parliament.

—, *Nov.* 10.—Mr. Henry M. Stanley found Livingstone at Ujiji.

—, *Dec.* 14.—George Hudson, the "Railway King," died.

1872, *Feb.* 5.—Postal telegraphy first began.

—, *Feb.* 27.—National Thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. The Queen, Prince, and Princess of Wales, Court, and Parliament went in state to St. Paul's.

—, *March* 11.—Daily weather-charts first issued by the Meteorological Weather Office.

—, *Oct.*—Agitation of London Police for increased pay.

1873, *Jan.* 1.—Strike of 60,000 colliers in South Wales, extending over several months.

—, *Feb.* 1.—The Naval College at Greenwich opened.

—, *March* 21.—Pullman cars introduced on the Midland Railway.

—, *June* 9.—Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill, destroyed by fire.

—, *Aug.* 23.—Albert Bridge, Chelsea, opened.

—, *Sept.* 12.—Ashantee Expedition undertaken.

—, *Oct.*—Girton College opened at Cambridge.

—, *Nov.* 29.—First female members of Metropolitan School Board elected.

1874.—Great famine in Bengal, 39,000,000 persons affected.

—, *Feb.* 13.—The Pantechnicon, Knightsbridge, destroyed by fire.

—, *March* 12.—Entry of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh into London.

1874, *Aug.* 7.—Public Worship Regulation Act passed.

—, *Oct.* 6.—Riots at Northampton on account of Mr. Bradlaugh not being admitted to Parliament: suppressed by the military.

—, *Dec.* 3.—The Queen received a testimonial of gratitude from the French nation for British assistance during the war.

1875, *Feb.* 6.—First cabmen's shelter opened at St. John's Wood.

—, *March* 9.—Moody and Sankey revival meetings in London commenced.

—, *Aug.*—Metropolitan main drainage system completed.

—, *Aug.* 11.—Comprehensive Act to prevent the adulteration of food passed.

—, *Aug.* 13.—Merchant Shipping Survey Act, to diminish the employment of unseaworthy ships, passed. Amended 15th Aug., 1876.

—, *Sept.* 27.—Railway Jubilee at Darlington.

1876, *April* 27.—The Royal Titles Bill confirmed the title of "Empress of India" (in India Kaisar-i-Hind).

—, *May* 1.—The Queen proclaimed "Empress of India."

—, *May* 9.—Massacre at Batak by Bashi-Bazouks. Climax of Bulgarian atrocities.

—, *May* 24.—The *Challenger* arrives at Portsmouth, having completed her voyage of scientific exploration round the world.

—, *Aug.* 15.—Pollution of Rivers Act passed.

—, *Aug.* 17.—Albert Memorial inaugurated by the Queen at Edinburgh.

1877, *April* 3.—Opening of a new Stock Exchange for Glasgow.

—, *April* 5.—Opening of the South African Exhibition at Capetown.

—, *April* 24.—Russia declared war against Turkey.

—, *Nov.* 21.—Death of George Moore, the philanthropist, aged 69.

—, *Dec.* 10.—Fall of Plevna.

1878, *Feb.* 1.—Death of George Cruikshank, the caricaturist.

—, *Feb.* 7.—Death of Pope Pius IX.

—, *Feb.* 20.—Election of New Pope Cardinal Pecci, as Leo XIII.

—, *Sept.* 12.—Cleopatra's Needle finally erected on the Thames Embankment.

—, *Oct.* 1.—Suspension of the City of Glasgow Bank.

—, *Dec.* 13.—Electric light tried on the Embankment.

1879, *May* 24.—Lambeth, Vauxhall, Chelsea, Albert, and Battersea Bridges freed by the Prince of Wales.

—, *June* 20.—News received of the death of the Prince Imperial of France in Zululand.

—, *July* 12.—Funeral of the Prince Imperial at Chislehurst.

—, *Aug.*—Married Women's Property Act passed.

—, *Aug.* 19.—Duke of Edinburgh laid the foundation-stone of the new Eddystone Lighthouse.

—, *Aug.* 27.—Death of Sir Rowland Hill, founder of the Penny Postage system, aged 84.

—, *Aug.* 28.—Capture of Cetewayo by Major Marter.

—, *Nov.* 30.—Death of the Rt. Hon. J. Arthur Roebuck, Q.C., M.P., aged 77.

1880, *Feb.* 9.—Theatre Royal, Dublin, destroyed by fire.

—, *June* 24.—Opening of the new Victoria and Albert Docks by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

1880, *June* 26.—Wandsworth, Putney, and Hammersmith Bridges declared free by the Prince of Wales.

—, *Nov.* 8.—Prince Leopold unveiled the memorial erected on the site of old Temple Bar.

1881, *Jan.* 18.—A snowstorm of unexampled severity visited the metropolis. The Thames overflowed, doing great damage. Hurricanes in most parts of England and Wales.

—, *Feb.* 5.—Death of Thomas Carlyle, aged 85.

—, *March* 13.—Emperor of Russia assassinated.

—, *May* 17.—Publication of the Revised New Testament.

—, *July* 2.—President Garfield shot.

—, *July* 9.—Review of 52,000 Volunteers in Windsor Park by the Queen.

—, *Oct.* 18.—New Docks at Swansea opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

—, *Dec.* 29.—Electric light employed to illuminate the stage of the Savoy Theatre.

1882, *Feb.* 25.—Electric Exhibition at Crystal Palace opened.

—, *March* 23.—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow died.

—, *April* 19.—Charles Robert Darwin died.

—, *June* 2.—Giuseppi Garibaldi died.

—, *June* 3.—Great Paul rung for the first time at St. Paul's Cathedral.

—, *Sept.* 16.—Dr. Edward Bouverie Pusey died.

—, *Oct.* 10.—Selwyn College, Cambridge, opened.

—, *Dec.* 3.—Dr. Archibald Campbell Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, died.

—, *Dec.* 7.—Alhambra Theatre destroyed by fire.

—, *Dec.* 8.—Great fire in Wood Street, Cheapside.

1883, *May* 7.—Opening of the Royal College of Music by the Prince of Wales.

—, *May* 10.—Opening of the Central Fish Market, Farringdon Street, by the Lord Mayor.

—, *Aug.* 1.—Parcel Post first came into operation.

—, *Nov.* 18.—Death of Sir William Siemens, the eminent electrician, aged 60.

1884, *Jan.* 1.—New Patents Act came into operation.

—, *June* 30.—Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, destroyed by fire.

—, *Aug.* 15.—Chinese Government declared war against France.

—, *Oct.* 6.—Completion and opening of the Inner Circle Railway from Mansion House to Aldgate.

1885, *Jan.* 17.—Colonel Frederick G. Burnaby killed in action.

—, *May* 18.—Revised Bible completed and published.

—, *May* 22.—Victor Hugo died at Paris, aged 83.

—, *June* 15.—Holloway Sanatorium opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

—, *July* 23.—General U. S. Grant, ex-President of the United States, died.

—, *Aug.* 5.—Manchester Ship Canal Bill passed third reading.

—, *Aug.* 31.—Announced that 82,619 persons have recently died of cholera in Spain.

—, *Oct.* 1.—System of sixpenny telegrams came into operation.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife or family should make his will. However small his estate, however remote may seem the probability of death, however confident that his property will pass to those he most wishes to benefit, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by means of a will. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious of the very benefits which had demanded a life-long struggle to provide. Thus a widow may find to her grievous disappointment that the estate, a life policy perhaps, or a few hundreds in Consols, is not all hers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's, whose name perhaps she had never before heard. Or it may be the eldest son of an intestate ousting all his brothers and sisters from possession of the real estate. Instances might be multiplied in which negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is always desirable, but is not essential. If the estate consists of real as well as personal property—*i.e.*, of lands and houses as well as money and goods—or if the will is to contain many provisions, a lawyer should always be employed. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary therefore to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases and carefully rounded periods are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of what may be thought "legal terms" when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should, if possible, be written on one side of a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others:—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes such things as freehold lands and houses, while personal property consists of money, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on all property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows:—"And I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this tenth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven."

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will afterwards sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient:—

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his [or her] and each other's presence.

THOMAS SMITH
[Signature of Testator.]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage,
Silver Street, Reading.
Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading.

It is desirable that the addresses of the witnesses should be given, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." The person signing the testator's name must *not* be one of the witnesses. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c.

CODICIL.—When some change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated

in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin:—"A codicil to my will, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows:—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee under the will. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary if it is well known who are the persons intended.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons must be designated "executors and trustees." When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust for my children, in equal shares, such shares to be paid or transferred to them on attaining the age of twenty-one years."

WHO CANNOT MAKE A WILL.—A minor cannot make a will. A woman married before the 1st of January, 1883, can only bequeath property accruing to her after that date except in certain circumstances, respecting which it is advisable to consult a proctor or solicitor. But a woman married after that date can dispose by will of all property belonging to her at the time of her marriage, and of all property acquired thereafter, in all respects as if she were an unmarried woman.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will, by marriage, or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife, Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee.

EDUCATION AND MAINTENANCE OF CHILDREN.—Executors may be empowered to apply the whole or part of the income arising from each child's share of the property to the child's education and maintenance.

TO WIFE FOR LIFE, AND THEN TO CHILDREN.—In cases where the wife is to have the income arising from the property, and the children are to share equally in the property after their mother's death, it will be necessary to leave the estate in the hands of trustees. After appointing the trustees, the will may read: "to pay the income arising from my said estate and effects unto my wife for life, and after her decease I give and bequeath all my estate and effects to be divided equally among all my children absolutely."

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder as may be specified in the will. For this purpose the investments most strongly recommended will be found on page 360.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows:—To estimate the value of the property left, or get it valued. To take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a proctor or solicitor, together with a certificate of the death or burial of the testator, and prove the will. To collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and, if necessary, to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will.

PROBATE DUTIES.—A scale of the government tax on probates of wills and letters of administration will be found on page 370.

LEGACY DUTY, varying according to the relationship, is payable excepting where the legatee is the wife or husband of the testator or testatrix. The 1 per cent. duties formerly payable are abolished, being now included in the affidavit stamp. If deceased died on or after 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary legacy or residue, although less than £20, is chargeable with duty. For scale of duties see p. 368.

The following is a simple form of will, in which all the property is left to one person:—

This is the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks. I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or be entitled to, unto my only son, Thomas William Smith, absolutely, and I appoint my said son executor of this my will, and I hereby revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this tenth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Signed by the testator in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his and each other's presence. THOMAS SMITH.

WILLIAM JONES, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading.

HENRY MORGAN, of North Street, Reading.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club House.	No. of Members.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Albemarle	1875	25, Albemarle Street	500	8 Gs.	5 Gs.	Miss S. E. Clark	Ladies and gentlemen.
Alexandra	1884	237, New Bond St., W.	600	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Mrs. Falkner (Mngess.)	Ladies of position only.
Alpine	1857	8, St. Martin's Place	No limit	1 G.	1 G.	W. F. Donkin (Hon.)..	Intrstd. in mntn. explortn.
Army and Navy	1838	36, Pall Mall	2,350	£40	10 Gs.	Captain Green, R.N. ..	Officers of Army and Navy.
Arthur's	1765	69, St. James's Street	600	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Major M. Foster	Social.
Arts	1863	17, Hanover Square .	450	15 Gs.	6 Gs.	F. M. Kindersley	Art, literature and science
Arundel	1860	12, Salisbury St., W.C.	280	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	G. S. Williams (Hon.).	Literary and artistic.
Athenæum....	1824	107, Pall Mall.....	1,200	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	J. C. Webster	Scientific and literary.
Bachelors	1881	3, Hamilton Pl., W..	650	£30	£7	Hon. S. Hylton Jolliffe.	Social. Ladies adm. as vstrs.
Badminton....	1876	Piccadilly, W.	1,000	20 Gs.	7 Gs.	Major H. Dixon (Hon.)	Sporting & coaching club.
Beaconsfield ..	1879	68, Pall Mall	900	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Alex. D. McArthur, R.N.	Strictly Conservative.
Beaufort	1885	32, Dover Street, W..	500	None	5 Gs.	Cuningham Bridgeman	Artistic, musical and social.
Boodle's	1762	28, St. James's Street	600	19 Gs.	11 Gs.	The Proprietor	Social.
Brooks's	1764	St. James's Street ..	600	15 Gs.	11 Gs.	William S. Fyler	Liberal. Social.
Burlington....	1866	17, Savile Row	500	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. Beavan	Amateur artists & collectors
Carlton.....	1832	94, Pall Mall	1,600	£30	10 Gs.	C. M. S. Chichester....	Conservative. [of art.
Cigar Club	1860	6, Swithin's Pla., S.W.	1,000	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	P. J. D. Lindoe (Hon.).	Social.
City Carlton ..	1868	St. Swithin's Lane ..	1,000	15 Gs.	8 Gs.	T. O. Ramsden	Conservative.
City Conservat.	1883	Geo. Yd., Lombd. St.	1,500	5 Gs.	8 Gs.	F. O. Dobbing	Conservative.
City Liberal ..	1874	Walbrook	1,075	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	W. T. Deverell	Liberal.
City of London	1832	19, Old Broad St., E.C.	800	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	W. Thomson	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Cobden	1866	6, Upper Pk. Rd., N.W.	960	None	3 Gs.	R. Gowing	Free trade.
Cocoa Tree	1746	64, St. James's Street	350	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	G. W. Daniel (Hon.) ..	Social.
Conservative ..	1840	74, St. James's Street	1,243	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. Almack	Strictly Conservative.
Constitutional.	1883	Northumberland Av.	6,000	£5	£5	Wilfred Hampton	Political, Constitutional.
Crichton	1871	10, Adelphi Terrace .	650	None	3 Gs.	Thomas Craston	Artistic, scientific and lite-
Devonshire....	1875	50, St. James's Street	1,500	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	John Warner.....	Liberal. [rary.
E. Ind. Uni. Ser.	1849	16, St. James's Square	1,200	£30	8 Gs.	Walter Jacob.....	O. of A. & N., & E. I. C. & M. Ss.
Farmers'	1843	Salisbury Sq. Hotel..	600	1 G.	1 G.	S. B. L. Druce	Agricultural and social.
Garrick	1831	15, Garrick S. Cov. Gar.	650	20 Gs.	8 Gs.	G. Farman (Steward) .	Theatrical, literary, &c.
Ger. Athenæum	1869	93, Mortimer St., W.	500	15 Gs.	6 Gs.	H. Gildemeister (H. Tr)	Literary, artistic, social.
Grafton	1863	10, Grafton Street, W.	984	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	J. L. Peacock (Man.)..	The first Gridiron club.
Green Room ..	1877	20, Bedford S. Cov. Gar.	250	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Geo. A. Delacher (Hon.)	Dramatic, artistic, &c.
Gresham	1843	1, Gresham Place, E.C.	600	20 Gs.	6 Gs.	William Best.....	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Guards'.....	1813	70, Pall Mall	350	30 Gs.	£11	John H. Lane	Officers of 3 regt. of Guards
Gun Club	1861	Wood L., Notting H.	No limit	12 Gs.	8 Gs.	G. A. Battcock	Pigeon shooting.
Hogarth	1870	27, Albemarle St., W.	No limit	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	H. M. Cundall	Artistic and social.
Hurlingham ..	1868	Fulham, S.W.	1,500	15 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. K. Hurrell.....	Polo, and pigeon shooting.
Isthmian.....	1882	12, Grafton Street, W.	1,200	None	10 Gs.	C. H. Jackson	Uva. Pblc. schls., Army, Nvy.
Jnr. Arm. & Nav	1869	10, St. James's Street	1,500	20 Gs.	8 Gs.	Captain R. Trimen....	Officers of Arm. Nav. & Mar.
Jnr. Athenæum	1864	116, Piccadilly	800	*	10 Gs.	Major C. J. Addison ..	Scientific and literary.
Junior Carlton	1864	Pall Mall.....	2,100	37 Gs.	10 Gs.	Charles Martin.....	Strictly Conservative.
Junior Garrick	1867	1A, Adelphi Terrace .	600	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Thomas Mowbray	Social and dramatic.
Jnr. Travellers	1886	32, Piccadilly.....		30 Gs.	8 Gs.	W. Fryer.....	Non-political.
Jnr. Untd. Serv.	1827	Charles St. St. James's	2,000	£40	7 Gs.	Col. E. Lakin.....	Arm. Nav. Marines & Militia
Kennel.....	1874	4, Cleveld. Row, St. J's.	300	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	W. W. Aspinall	For imprvng. breed of dogs
Lancaster	1882	Savoy, W.C.	300	None	3 Gs.	Joseph D. Langton	Social.
Law Society .	1832	103, Chancery Lane..	400	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Arthur John Finch ..	Members of the Incorpo-
Marlborough ..	1869	52, Pall Mall, S.W.	450	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	C. H. Stone, R.N. ...	Social. [rated Law Society.
Mil. & Ryl. Nval.	1881	16, Albemarle St., W.	600	None	6 Gs.	James M. Goddard ..	Officers of the Six Services.
National	1845	1, Whitehall Gardens	550	15 Gs.	8 Gs.	Herbert Meyer.....	Church of Eng., Protestant.
N. Church Clul	1883	135, New Bond St., W.	2,000	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	Dugent C. Wade	Social. No party.
N. Conservative	1866	3, Pall Mall	2,000	10 Gs.	6 Gs.	W. R. Millar.....	Conservative.
National. Liberl.	1882	Trafalgar Square	5,700	10 Gs.	6 Gs.	William Digby, C.I.E...	Strictly Liberal.
Nav. & Military	1862	94, Piccadilly	2,000	35 Gs.	8 Gs.	S. C. Walpole.....	Army, Navy, and Marines.
New Athenæum.	1878	26, Suffolk Street, W.	700	2 Gs.	4 Gs.	C. B. Brown (proprietor)	Lit., scientific and social.
New Club	1883	Covent Garden	600	£10	£10	Frederick Turnbull ..	Social.
New Oxf. & Cam.	1884	20, Albemarle Street.	*	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	E. Luscombe-Brown ..	Membs. of Oxford & Camb.
New Thms. Yct.	1868	Caldnian Htl., Adelp.	500	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Joseph Senior	Yacht owners. & their frnds.
New University	1863	37, St. James's Street	1,100	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	Captain J. F. Wyse....	Mmbrs. of Oxfd. & Cambdge.
Oriental	1824	18, Hanover Sq., W..	800	£31	9 Gs.	Major C. C. Clayton ..	Social.
Orleans.....	1877	29, King St., S. James's	550	20 Gs.	8 Gs.	John Walter Knaggs ..	Social.
Oxford & Camb.	1880	71, Pall Mall	1,170	40 Gs.	8 Gs.	W. Woodstock	Mmbrs. of the Universities.
Pall Mall.	1870	7 & 8, Waterloo Place	750	15 Gs.	8 Gs.	Major Fred. Drage	Non-political.
Paulatium	1878	49, Fitzroy Square ..	300	1 G.	2 G.	A. J. Waring.....	University College School.
Portland	1816	1, Stratford Pl. Oxf. St.	250	10 Gs.	7 Gs.	A. S. Hincks	Non-political.
Primrose.....	1886	5, Park Pl., St. James's			3 Gs.		Conservatives only.
Prince's Racq.	1853	Hans Place.....	No limit	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	George Prince	For practice of these games.
Raleigh	1858	16, Regent St., S.W..	800	25 Gs.	10 Gs.	F. Savage.....	Social.
Reform.....	1834	104, Pall Mall, S.W..	1,400	40 Gs.	10 Gs.	F. W. Halford	Strictly Liberal.
Regency	1879	23, Albemarle St., W.	800	None	6 Gs.	Carl A. Thimm.....	Art, science, &c.
Royal Water } ColourS. Art. }	1884	5A, Pall Mall East ..				George L. Ridge	
Royal Canoe ..	1866	11, Buckngham St. W.C.	200	£2	£1	T. G. F. Winser (Hon.)	To promote canoeing.
— Lndn. Yacht	1878	2, Savile Row, W....	1,000	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	G. W. Charlwood.....	Ycht. owners & gent. of pstn.
— Thms. Yacht	1823	7, Albemarle St., W.	1,000	20 Gs.	7 Gs.	Capt. F. Scovell	
Russell Whist	1870	35, Gt. Coram St., W.C.	700	1 G.	3 Gs.	E. A. McDermot	Whist, literary, and social.
St. George's ..	1874	Hanover Square, W.	2,500	*	8 Gs.	George Lund	Social, Colonial, &c.
St. Geo.'s Chess	1826	47, Albemarle St., W.	No limit	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	James J. Minchin.....	For cultivation of chess.
St. James's	1857	106, Piccadilly	650	25 Gs.	11 Gs.	Edward Parsey.....	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's ..	1870	1, Bridge S. Westmstr.	1,500	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	Major Cary H. Borrer .	Conservative.
Salisbury.....	1880	12, St. James's Square	1,200	None	10 Gs.	W. H. Pelly	Ladies admitted as visitors.
Savage	1857	Savoy Place, W.C. ..	400	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	E. J. Goodman (Hon.).	Literary, art, drama, and
Savile	1868	107, Piccadilly, W. ..	600	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	H. J. Hood (Hon.)	Social. [science.
Scandinavian.	1875	80, Strand, W.C.	300	None	3 Gs.	R. Leffler.....	For Scandinavn. languages.
Scottish	1879	39, Dover Street, W..	1,500	10 Gs.	7 Gs.	W. A. G. Alexander ..	Social. Non-political.

* Regulated by the Committee.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club House.	No. of Members.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Smithfd. Cattle	1798	12, Hanover Square..	925	None	1 G.	H. J. Hine	Fat cattle & implemt.show.
Société Natl. Franç.use..	1880	1, Adelphi Terr., W.C.	1,000	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	A. Barodet (Hon.)	For French Residents. Social.
Thatched Hse.	1865	36, St. James's Street	700	25 Gs.	10 Gs.		Non-political.
Travellers'	1819	106, Pall Mall	750	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Thomas Holman	Travellers.
Turf	1868	85, Piccadilly	550	12 Gs.	15 Gs.	C. Embleton	Sporting and social.
Union	1822	Trafalgar Square....	1,000	31 Gs.	7 Gs.	Frederick Propert	Social. Non-political.
United Service	1815	116, Pall Mall.....	1,550	£40	7 Gs.	S. G. Robison	For senior officers only.
Untd. Univrsty.	1822	1, Suffolk Street	1,060	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	G. M. Bradley	Mmbrs. of Oxf. & Cam. Univ.
United Whist .	1876	60, St. James's Street	170	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	Major Fairtlough	Mbrs. of prinpl. Lndn. clubs.
Vernon	1877	5, Park Pl. St. James's	1,000	None	6 Gs.	(Vacant)	Social.
Victoria	1865	18, Welling. St., W.C.	500	£6	£6	H. Wareham (Mangr.)	Sporting.
Wellington....	1885	1, Grosvenor Place ..	1,150	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	G. A. Hart-Dyke.....	Social. Ladies as visitors.
Whitehall	1866	47, Parliament Street	600	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	J. H. Hutchinson	Social.
White's.....	1730	37, St. James's Street	625	19 Gs.	11 Gs.	Hy. Percival (Prptr.)..	Social. Non-political.
Windham ...	1828	13, St. James's Square	650	31 Gs.	£10	Captain W. Savile	Social.
York	1883	8, St. James's Square	1,500	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	C. A. Pritchard, R.N. ..	Social. Non-political.

Yacht Clubs.

Name of Club.	Station.	Club House.	Date of establishmt.	Date of Admty. Wrrnt.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	Commodore.
Royal Yacht Sqdn.	Cowes	Cowes	1812	1839	£100	£11	H.R.H. Prince of Wales.
— Albert.....	Southsea	Southsea.....	1864	1865	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh
— Alfred.....	Kingstown ..	13, Pembroke Rd., Dublin	1864	1872	2 Gs.	1 G.	H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh
— Barrow	Piel Harbour	Barrrow-in-Furness	1871	1872	1 G.	1 G.	Duke of Buccleuch.
— Channel Islands	Channel Isls.	St. Heliers, Jersey.....	1870	1870	1 G.	1 G.	G. F. Carrington.
— Cinque Ports ..	Dover	Dover	1872	1872		3 Gs.	H.R.H. Duke of Connaught
— Clyde	Hnter's.Quay	Hope Street, Glasgow	1856	1857	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Earl of Glasgow.
— Cork.....	Queenstown .	Queenstown	1720	1831	£7	£3 10s.	Capt. Smith-Barry.
— Cornwall	Falmouth ..	Falmouth	1871	1872	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Arthur Pendarves Vivian.
— Dart.....	Dartmouth ..	Kingswear	1866	..	1 G.	2 Gs.	H. Studdy.
— Dorset.....	Weymouth ..	Weymouth	1875	1875	7 Gs.	4 Gs.	Lord Stalbridge.
— Eastern	Granton	Edinburgh	1835	1836	2 Gs.	None.	Duke of Buccleuch.
— Forth	Granton	Edinburgh	1868	1882	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Sir Donald Currie, K.C.M.G.
— Harwich	Harwich	Harwich.....	1843	1845	1 G.	1 G.	Lord Rendlesham.
— Highland	Oban	Oban	1881	1881	5 Gs.	2 Gs.	William Mackinnon.
— Irish	Kingstown ..	Kingstown	1846	1846	£10	£4	The Marquis of Ormonde.
— London	Cowes	2, Savile Row, and Cowes	1838	1849	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Sir G. Curtis Lampson.
— Mersey	Liverpool....	Mersey St., Birkenhead ..	1844	1844	1 G.	1 G.	Lieut.-Colonel D. Gamble.
— Northern	Rothesay....	Glasgow	1824	1831	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Earl of Glasgow.
— Portsmth. Corin.	Portsmouth .	Portsmouth	1880	1880	5 Gs.	2 Gs.	Pr. Edward of Saxe-Weimar.
— Saint George ..	Kingstown ..	Kingstown	1838	1845	£15	£4	Marquis of Drogheda.
— Southampton ..	Southamptn.	Southampton	1875	1877	2 Gs.	1½ Gs.	Lord Wolverton.
— Southern	Southamptn.	Southampton	1843	1848	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	Hans Sloane Stanley.
— Thames	Thames	7, Albemarle Street, W. ..	1823	1842	15 Gs.	5 Gs.	H.R.H. Prince of Wales.
— Torbay	Torquay	Torquay	1875	1875	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	Lord Haldon.
— Ulster	Bangor	Bangor, co. Down	1867	1870	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Earl of Dufferin.
— Victoria	Ryde	Ryde	1844	1845	5 Gs.	6 Gs.	Marquis of Exeter.
— Welsh	Carnarvon ..	Carnarvon.....	1847	1847	2 Gs.	1 G.	Marquis of Anglesey.
— Wstrn. of Engld.	Plymouth ..	The Hoe, Plymouth	1827	1842	5 Gs.	£5	H.R.H. Prince of Wales.
— Yorkshire	Hull	Hull.....	1846	1847	2 Gs.	1 G.	B. B. Mason.
Corinthian	Thames	Erith	1872	..	2 Gs.	1 G.	S. Harman Sturgis.
Junior Thames....	Greenhithe..	Greenhithe	1871	..	1 G.	1 G.	J. Fradgley.
Medway	Rochester ..	King's Head, Rochester..	1880			10s. 6d.	Capt. J. T. du Bogle, R.E.
New Thames	Gravesend ..	Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, & Gravesend	1868	1868	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. O. Wilkinson.
Nore	Gravesend ..	New Falcon Ho. Gravesend	1878	..	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	(Vacant).
Temple	Thames	Anderton's Htl., Fleet St.	1857	..	½ G.	½ G.	G. J. Vallance.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February.....	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October.....	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December.....	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

PREVIOUS to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was, in the years—

1570.... 4,160,221.	1670.... 5,773,646.
1600.... 4,811,718.	1700.... 6,045,008.
1630.... 5,600,517.	1750.... 6,517,035.

During the eighteenth century, manufactures attracted the rural population to towns, in consequence of which many villages were comparatively deserted. The American War and the French Revolutionary War carried off large numbers of men; and this, coupled with the removal of the rustic population, gave rise to the impression that the inhabitants of the country had decreased, and were rapidly decreasing. The first general Census in 1801 dispelled this idea, and showed that, notwithstanding all drawbacks, there were many more people than any one supposed. Since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:—

	1801.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.
Eng. & W.	9,334,549	12,289,331	14,156,988	15,914,148	17,927,609	20,066,224	22,712,266	25,974,439
Scotland.	1,608,420	2,091,521	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573
Ireland.	*5,319,867	6,801,827	7,767,401	8,175,124	6,552,385	5,798,564	5,412,377	5,174,836
Islands.	*82,810	89,508	103,710	124,040	143,126	143,447	144,638	141,260
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.			.....	202,954	212,194	250,356	216,080	215,374
U. Kingd.	16,345,646	21,272,187	24,392,485	27,036,450	27,724,056	29,320,885	31,845,379	35,241,482

* The population of Ireland and the Channel Islands in the British Seas for 1801 is given by estimate, no census having been taken before 1821.

POPULATION ENUMERATED IN ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS, 1801-81, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, IN 1871-81.‡

England and Wales.	Population.			Increase.		Families.		Inhabited Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per cent.	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each.
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	—	—	1,896,723	4·69	1,575,923	5·64
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14·30	2,142,147	4·74	1,797,504	5·65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18·06	2,493,443	4·81	2,088,156	5·75
1831.	6,771,196	8,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15·80	2,911,82	4·77	2,481,544	5·60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14·52	**	**	2,943,945	5·41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12·65	3,712,290	4·83	3,278,039	5·47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11·93	4,491,524	4·47	3,739,505	5·37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13·19	5,049,016	4·50	4,259,117	5·33
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14·36	5,633,192	4·61	4,831,519	5·38
Scotland.									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364,079	4·41	294,553	5·46
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12·27	402,068	4·49	304,093	5·93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15·82	447,960	4·66	341,474	6·12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13·04	502,301	4·70	369,393	6·40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10·82	550,428	4·76	502,852	5·21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10·25	600,098	4·81	370,308	7·80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6·00	678,584	4·51	393,220	7·78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9·72	742,694	4·52	412,185	8·02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11·18	812,712	4·60	739,005	5·05
Ireland.									
1821.	3,341,926	3,459,901	6,801,827	—	—	1,312,032	5·18	1,142,602	5·95
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	14·19	1,385,066	5·61	1,249,816	6·21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5·25	1,472,739	5·55	1,328,839	6·15
1851.	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385	†1,622,739	†19·85	1,204,319	5·44	1,046,223	6·28
1861.	2,836,977	2,961,587	5,798,564	†753,821	†11·50	1,128,300	5·14	995,156	5·83
1871.	2,639,826	2,771,590	5,412,377	†386,187	†6·66	1,071,494	5·04	961,380	5·63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	†237,541	†4·39	995,074	5·20	914,1	5·66
Islands.									
1851.	66,854	76,272	143,126	—	—	—	—	21,845	6·55
1861.	66,140	77,307	143,447	321	0·22	31,530	4·55	23,012	6·23
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	0·83	—	—	23,982	6·02
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	†3,378	†2·34	—	—	24,197	5·84

‡ Exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad, who numbered in 1801, 442,013; in 1811, 502,536; in 1821, 289,095; in 1831, 260,191; in 1841, 202,954; in 1861, 212,194; in 1851, 250,356; in 1871, 216,080; and in 1881, 215,374.

** Incorrectly taken. † Decrease.

Briefly the Census of 1881 showed an increase of 3,262,173 persons and 572,402 inhabited houses in England and Wales; in Scotland, increases of 375,555 and 326,820; in the Channel Islands and Man, a decrease of 3,378 persons and an increase of 215 houses; but in Ireland, a decrease of 237,541 persons (or 76,420 families) and 47,272 inhabited houses; giving, after these deductions, an increase of 3,396,809 persons and 843,150 inhabited houses. The population in urban districts in England and Wales had grown more than twice as fast as that of the rural districts (19·63 per cent. against 7·42), and very nearly the same percentage prevailed in Scotland.

The French Academy is composed of 40 members, elected for life, and is the highest of the five Academies constituting the *Institut de France*. The special object of this institution is the composition of the historical Dictionary of the French language. It was founded in 1635, by Cardinal Richelieu, and re-organized in 1816. The other Academies are as follows:—

Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres, founded 1663, 40 members.

Académie des Sciences, founded 1666, divided into 11 sections, each of which comprises 6 members.

Académie des Beaux-Arts, 5 sections, comprising 40 members, as follows:—painting, 14 members; sculpture, 8; architecture, 8; engraving, 4; musical composition, 6.

Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques (for the study of questions of social and political economy), founded in 1832, 40 members, 5 sections.

All the Academies, with the exception of the Académie Française, elect a certain number of free members and of foreign correspondents.

Members of the Académie Française.

Nisard, Jean Marie Napoléon Désiré, *born* at Chatillon-sur-Seine, 1806, *elected* 28 Nov., 1850, *predecessor* De Féletz.

Legouvé, Ernest Wilfred Gabriel Jean Baptiste, *b.* in Paris, 1807, *e.* March, 1855, *p.* Ancelot.

Augier, Guillaume Victor Emile, *b.* at Valence, Drôme, 1820, *e.* 31 March, 1857, *p.* Count de Salvandy.

Broglie, Duke de Jacques Victor Albert, *b.* in Paris, 1821, *e.* 20 Feb., 1862, *p.* Lacordaire (father).

Feuillet, Octave, *b.* at Saint Lô (Manche), 1821, *e.* 3 April, 1862, *p.* Scribe.

Doucet, Charles Camille, *b.* in Paris, 1812, *e.* 6 April, 1865, *p.* De Vigny.

Cuvillier-Fleury, Alfred Auguste, *b.* in Paris, 1802, *e.* 12 April, 1866, *p.* Dupin.

Ollivier, Olivier Emile, *b.* at Marseilles, 1825, *e.* 7 April, 1870, *p.* De Lamartine.

Marmier, Xavier, *b.* at Pontarlier, 1808, *e.* 19 May, 1870, *p.* De Pongerville.

Aumale, Duke d', Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orléans, *b.* in Paris, 1822, *e.* 30 Dec., 1871, *p.* Count de Montalembert.

Rousset, Camille Félix Michel, *b.* in Paris, 1821, *e.* 30 Dec., 1871, *p.* Prévost-Paradol.

Viel-Castel, Baron de, Charles Louis Gaspard Gabriel de Salviac, *b.* in Paris, 1800, *e.* 1 May, 1873, *p.* Count de Ségur.

Mézières, Alfred Jean François, *b.* in Paris, 1826, *e.* 29 Jan., 1874, *p.* St. Marc-Girardin.

Dumas, Alexandre, *b.* in Paris, 1824, *e.* 29 Jan., 1874, *p.* Lebrun.

Caro, Elme Marie, *b.* at Poitiers, 1826, *e.* 29 Jan., 1874, *p.* Vitet.

Lemoinne, John Emile, *b.* in London, 1815, *e.* 13 May, 1875, *p.* Janin.

Simon, Jules François, *b.* at Lorient, 1814, *e.* 16 Dec., 1876, *p.* De Remusat.

Boissier, Marie Louis Antoine Gaston, *b.* at Nîmes, 1823, *e.* 8 June, 1876, *p.* Patin.

Sardou, Victorien, *b.* in Paris, 1831, *e.* 7 June, 1877, *p.* Autran.

Renan, Joseph Ernest, *b.* at Tregnier, 1823, *e.* 13 June, 1878, *p.* Claude Bernard.

Taine, Hippolyte Adolphe, *b.* at Vouziers, 1882, *e.* 14 Nov., 1878, *p.* De Loménie.

Audiffret-Pasquier, Duke d', Edmond Armand Gaston, *b.* in Paris, 1823, *e.* 24 December, 1878, *p.* Bishop Dupanloup.

Labiche, Eugène Marin, *b.* in Paris, 1815, *e.* 26 Feb., 1880, *p.* Sylvestre de Sacy.

Du Camp, Maxime, *b.* in Paris, 1822, *e.* 26 Feb., 1880, *p.* St. René-Taillandier.

Rousse, Aimé Joseph Edmond, *b.* in Paris, 1817, *e.* 13 May, 1880, *p.* Jules Favre.

Sully-Prudhomme, René François Armand, *b.* in Paris, 1839, *e.* 8 Dec., 1881, *p.* Duvergier de Hauranne.

Pasteur, Louis, *b.* in Dôle, 1822, *e.* 8 Dec., 1881, *p.* Littré.

Cherbuliez, Charles Victor, *b.* at Geneva, 1829, *e.* 8 Dec., 1881, *p.* Dufaure.

Perraud, Adolphe Louis Albert, Bishop of Autun, *b.* at Lyons, 1828, *e.* 8 June, 1882, *p.* Auguste Barbier.

Pailleron, Edouard Jules Henri, *b.* in Paris, 1839, *e.* 7 Dec., 1882, *p.* Charles Blanc.

Mazade-Percin, Louis Charles Jean Robert de, *b.* at Castelsarrazin, 1820, *e.* 7 Dec., 1882, *p.* Count de Champagny.

Coppée, François Edouard Joachim, *b.* in Paris, 1842, *e.* 21 Feb., 1884, *p.* De Laprade.

Lesseps, Ferdinand Marie de, *b.* at Versailles, 1805, *e.* 21 Feb., 1884, *p.* Henri Martin.

Duruy, Jean Victor, *b.* in Paris 1811, *e.* 4 Dec., 1884, *p.* Mignet.

Bertrand, Joseph Louis François, *b.* in Paris, 1822, *e.* 4 Dec., 1884, *p.* J. B. Dumas.

Halévy, Ludovic, *b.* in Paris, 1834, *e.* 4 Dec. 1884, *p.* Count d'Haussonville.

Say, Jean Baptiste Léon, *b.* in Paris, 1816, *e.* 11 Feb., 1886, *p.* About.

Leconte de Lisle, Charles Marie René, *b.* at St. Paul, Island of Réunion, 1818, *e.* 11 Feb., 1886, *p.* Victor Hugo.

Hervé, Aimé Marie Edouard, *b.* at St. Denis, Island of Réunion, 1835, *e.* 11 Feb., 1886, *p.* Duke de Noailles.

Gréard, Vallery Clément Octave, *b.* at Vire, 1828, *e.* 18 Nov., 1886, *p.* Count de Falloux.

Permanent Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Camille Doucet.

Chef du Secrétariat et Agent Spécial, M. Julia Pingard.

Offices: Palais de l'Institut, 3, Rue Mazarine, Paris.

Section 50 of the County Juries Act, 1825, describes a juror as "A householder, or the occupier of a shop, warehouse, counting-house, chambers, or office, for the purpose of trade or commerce, and having lands, tenements, or personal estate of the value of £100."

SPECIAL JURORS.—33 & 34 Vic., c. 77, s. 6, enacts that "Every man whose name shall be in the jurors' book, and who shall be legally entitled to be called an esquire, or shall be a person of higher degree, or shall be a banker or merchant, or who shall occupy a private dwelling-house, rated or assessed to the poor rate or to the inhabited house duty on a value of not less than £100 in a town containing 20,000 inhabitants and upwards, or rated or assessed to the poor rate or to the inhabited house duty on a value of not less than £50 elsewhere, or who shall occupy premises, other than a farm rated or assessed, on a value of not less than £100, or a farm rated or assessed on a value of not less than £300, shall be qualified and liable to serve on special juries in every such county in England and Wales, and in London respectively;" and by Section 11 of the "Juries Act, 1870," it is enacted that "in making out the list of persons within their respective parishes and townships qualified to serve as jurors, the overseers shall specify which of such persons are, in the judgment of such overseers, qualified as special jurors, and shall also specify in every case the nature of the qualification and also the occupation and the amount of the rating of assessment of every such person."

EXEMPTIONS FROM SERVING AS JURORS.—Peers, Members of Parliament, Judges, Clergymen, Roman Catholic priests, Ministers of any congregation, dissenters and of Jews whose place of meeting is duly registered, provided they follow no secular occupation except that of a schoolmaster; barristers-at-law, certificated conveyancers, and special pleaders, if actually practising; attorneys, solicitors, and proctors, if actually practising and having taken out their annual certificates, and their managing clerks, and notaries public in actual practice; officers of the courts of law, the clerks of the peace or their deputies, if actually exercising the duties of their respective offices; coroners, gaolers and keepers of houses of correction, and all subordinate officers of the same; keepers in public lunatic asylums; members and licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians in London, if actually practising as physicians; members of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, if actually practising as surgeons; apothecaries certificated by the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries Company, and all registered medical practitioners and registered pharmaceutical chemists, if actually practising as apothecaries, medical practitioners, or pharmaceutical chemists respectively; the master, wardens, and brethren of the Corporation of Trinity House, of Deptford Strond; pilots licensed by the Trinity House of Deptford Strond, Kingston-upon-Hull, or Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and all masters of vessels in the buoy and light service employed by either of those corporations, and all pilots licensed under any Act of Parliament or charter for the regulation of pilots; the household servants of Her Majesty; officers of the Post Office, commissioners of Customs, and officers, clerks, or other persons acting in the management or collection of the Customs, commissioners of Inland Revenue, and officers or persons appointed by the commissioners of Inland Revenue or employed by them or under their authority or direction in any way relating to the duties of Inland Revenue; sheriffs' officers; officers of the rural and metropolitan police; officers of the navy, army, militia, and yeomanry, while on full pay; magistrates of the metropolitan police courts, their clerks, ushers, doorkeepers, and messengers; officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons; members of the council of the municipal corporation of any borough, and every justice of the peace assigned to keep the peace therein, and the town clerk and treasurer for the time being of every such borough, so far as relates to any jury summoned to serve in the county where such borough is situate; burgesses of every borough in and for which a separate court of quarter sessions shall be holden so far as relates to any jury summoned for the trial of issues joined in any court of general quarter sessions of the peace in the county wherein such borough is situate; justices of the peace so far as relates to any jury summoned to serve at any sessions of the peace for the jurisdiction of which he is a justice.

THE JUDGES.

THEIR AGES, AND DATES OF ELEVATION TO THE BENCH.

The Lord Chancellor (Halsbury)	June, 1885	62
Sir James Hannen (President)..	Feb., 1868	66
Master of the Rolls (Lord Esher)	Aug., 1868	70
Mr. Justice Grove	Nov., 1871	76
Mr. Justice Denman	Oct., 1872	67
Earl Selborne	Dec., 1872	75
Baron Pollock	Jan., 1873	65
Lord Chief Justice Coleridge....	Nov., 1873	66
Mr. Justice Field	Feb., 1875	74
Baron Huddleston	Feb., 1875	70
Lord Justice Lindley.....	May, 1875	59
Mr. Justice Manisty	Nov., 1876	79
Mr. Justice Hawkins	Nov., 1876	71
Lord Justice Lopes	Nov., 1876	59
Lord Justice Fry	May, 1877	60
Lord Justice Cotton	June, 1877	66
Mr. Justice Stephen	Jan., 1879	58
Lord Justice Bowen	June, 1879	52
Mr. Justice Mathew	Mar., 1881	57
Mr. Justice Cave.....	Mar., 1881	55
Mr. Justice Kay	Mar., 1881	65
Mr. Justice Chitty	Sept., 1881	59
Mr. Justice North	Nov., 1881	55
Mr. Justice Day	June, 1882	61
Mr. Justice Butt	Apr., 1883	56
Mr. Justice Smith	Apr., 1883	51
Mr. Justice Wills.....	July, 1884	59
Mr. Justice Grantham	Jan., 1886	
Mr. Justice Stirling	May, 1886	51
Mr. Justice Kekewich	Nov., 1886	55

LEGAL TENDER OF MONEY.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by any (except by the Bank of England). No one, however, can be compelled to give change. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor pence and halfpence for sums over one shilling. Farthings are not a legal tender for more than sixpence.

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY,

Per £100 clear Annual Rental or Value, without any deduction whatever.

In the following Table, compound interest at the rates of 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 per cent. is reckoned.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
½	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
1	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 45	13 60
2	191	189	186	183	181	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
3	283	278	272	267	262	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
4	372	363	354	346	339	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
5	458	445	433	421	410	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 76
6	542	524	507	492	476	50	25 73	21 48	18 25	15 76	13 80
7	623	600	578	558	539	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
8	702	673	646	621	597	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
9	778	744	711	680	651	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
10	853	811	772	736	702	54	26 58	21 99	18 59	15 95	13 91
11	925	876	830	788	750	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
12	995	939	886	838	794	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
13	1063	999	939	885	836	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
14	11 29	10 56	9 99	9 29	9 74	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 10	9 44	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 33	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	11 83	65	28 45	23 05	19 16	16 29	14 11
22	15 53	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
26	17 87	15 98	14 37	13 00	11 98	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
27	18 33	16 33	14 62	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 40	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 64	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
36	21 83	18 91	16 54	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 92	19 59	16 51	14 22
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 73	13 12	85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 22
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 84	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 04	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45			In Perpetuity.			
43	23 98	20 37	17 54	15 30	13 50		33 33	25 00	20 00	16 67	14 28

Example 1:—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? Answer:—1914 years' purchase, or £1,914.

Example 2:—A man, aged 42, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? Answer: Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life on page 320, it will be seen that the expectation for age 42 is 24 years; and from the above table an annuity certain for 24 years, interest at 5 per cent., is worth 13·80 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,380 *approximately*.

Note to Examples 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Stat. Mile.	English Geog. Mile	French Kilomètre	German Geog. Mile	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norwegian Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile..	1·000	0·867	1·609	0·217	1·508	0·212	0·289	0·142	0·151	0·213	0·335
English Geog. Mile ..	1·153	1·000	1·855	0·250	1·738	0·245	0·333	0·164	0·169	0·246	0·386
Kilomètre	0·621	0·540	1·000	0·135	0·937	0·132	0·180	0·088	0·094	0·133	0·208
German Geog. Mile ..	4·610	4·000	7·420	1·000	6·953	0·978	1·333	0·657	0·694	0·985	1·543
Russian Verst	0·663	0·575	1·067	0·144	1·000	0·141	0·192	0·094	0·100	0·142	0·222
Austrian Mile	4·714	4·089	7·586	1·022	7·112	1·000	1·363	0·672	0·710	1·006	1·578
Dutch Ure	3·458	3·000	5·565	0·750	5·215	0·734	1·000	0·493	0·520	0·738	1·157
Norwegian Mile	7·021	6·091	11·299	1·523	10·589	1·489	2·035	1·000	1·057	1·499	2·350
Swedish Mile	6·644	5·764	10·692	1·441	10·019	1·409	1·921	0·948	1·000	1·419	2·224
Danish Mile	4·682	4·062	7·536	1·016	7·078	0·994	1·354	0·667	0·705	1·080	1·567
Swiss Stunde	2·987	2·592	4·808	0·648	4·505	0·634	0·864	0·425	0·449	0·638	1·000

The following is the scale usually charged by respectable houses for:—

SURVEY with plain plan—100 acres and under—by arrangement, according to work required. Over 100 acres, 2s. per acre and expenses; if with finished map, according to amount of embellishment.

VALUATION to fix rent—5 per cent. on first £200, and 2½ on remainder of one year's rental value and expenses.

TIMBER valuation—5 per cent. on first £100, and 2½ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses.

CROPPING—5 per cent. up to £100, and 2½ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses.

VALUATION for probate—2 per cent. on first £500, and 1¼ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses.

VALUATION of land—6d. per acre, and out-of-pocket expenses. No fee less than 5 guineas.

FOR THE SALE of freehold, leasehold, and copyhold houses and estates, ground leases, policies of insurance, reversions and other property, by private contract—5 per cent. on first £100, and 2½ per cent. on the excess; also, in addition, the usual commission for fixtures, furniture, and effects.

FOR THE SALE of the same by auction—2½ per cent. on the amount realized at the sale, and out-of-pocket expenses; or 1 per cent. on the reserve, and expenses, in the event of no sale being effected.

FOR THE SALE of furniture, &c., by auction—5 per cent. on the amount realized, and out-of-pocket expenses; 5 per cent. valuation of furniture, fixtures, stock-in-trade, and general effects.

FOR LETTING unfurnished houses or disposing of leases—5 per cent. on five years' rent, and same charge on any money that may be paid as premium, and for fixtures, furniture, goodwill, &c. Should the tenant afterwards purchase, the commission as above for selling will be due, less the commission for letting.

FOR LETTING furnished houses—5 per cent. on the rent payable for one year. If let for a longer period, 2½ on remainder of term.

FOR TAKING inventories and examining same—From one guinea, according to length.

FOR LETTING building land and brick earth—Building land: one year's ground rent.—Brick earth: 5 per cent. on every year's rent: extra for checking royalty.

VALUATIONS for mortgage, sale, or purchase—1 per cent. and out-of-pocket expenses on first £1,000; and ¼ per cent. on all above that sum upon the full amount of valuation.

FOR NEGOTIATING the purchase of estates, houses, and ground leases—1 per cent. on amount of purchase-money, and out-of-pocket expenses.

FOR NEGOTIATING the taking of houses—Half the above scale for letting, and expenses.

MAKING schedule of fixtures to attach to lease—From 1 to 4 guineas, or about 3 guineas per day.

FOR MAKING schedule of dilapidations, and serving notice to repair—From 2 to 5 guineas per day.

FOR SETTLING amount of dilapidations—5 per cent. on amount, and out-of-pocket expenses.

RAILWAY, School Board, Corporation, Board of Works, and other compensations—

AMOUNT OF AWARD.

£1,000	fee	18	Gs.	£5,000	fee	38	Gs.
1,200	,,	19	,,	6,000	,,	43	,,
1,400	,,	20	,,	7,000	,,	48	,,
1,600	,,	21	,,	8,000	,,	53	,,
1,800	,,	22	,,	9,000	,,	58	,,
2,000	,,	23	,,	9,600	,,	61	,,
3,000	,,	28	,,	10,000	,,	63	,,
4,000	,,	33	,,	12,000	,,	73	,,

No fee less than 7 guineas, and a fee of 3 guineas per day for attendance in London before jury or arbitrator.

MANAGEMENT of estates, including collection of rents—Tithe-rent charges, ground rents, &c., from 3 to 5 per cent.; cottage property, 10 per cent.

CHARGES ALLOWED UNDER THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.

The following charges are to be subject to variation by the trustees, with the consent of the Committee of Inspection, or of the Court where there is no committee:—

BROKERS' ALLOWANCE FOR INVENTORY AND VALUATION.

	£	s.	d.
For the first £100	2	10	0
For the next £400, per cent. ..	1	5	0
All above ,, ,,	1	0	0

(This allowance to include all expenses, and any travelling within 5 miles of the Court, and a fair copy of the inventory.

Beyond 5 miles, per mile one way	0	0	7

AUCTIONEERS' CHARGES, INCLUDING ALL EXPENSES OF SALE.

Sales by auction of goods, chattels, and effects:—£10 per cent. on the first £ 100 £ s.

After to.....	1,000 ..	5 0	per cent.
After to.....	5,000 ..	2 10	,,
After to.....	10,000 ..	1 5	,,

If the above be sold by valuation, £2 10s. per cent. on the first £1,000, and £1 5s. per cent. beyond.

Sales by auction of estates, freehold, leasehold, &c.:—

£5 per cent. on the first £ 300 £ s.

After to.....	1,000 ..	2 10	per cent.
After to.....	5,000 ..	1 0	,,
After to.....	10,000	0 10	,,

If the above be sold by valuation, half the above charges; and if not sold, the expenses to be paid, and fee to the auctioneer to be allowed as agreed with the trustee, or at the discretion of the taxing officer; or, if bought in, and subsequently sold by private contract by the negotiation of the auctioneer, half the above charges on sales by auction.

Farming stock, £5 per cent. on the first £100, £2 10s. on the remainder. When sold by valuation, half the above.

COST OF SURVEYS, dilapidations, and specifications—From £2 to £5, in discretion of taxing officer.

SALES OF STOCK BY TENDER.

Not above £ 400.....	£4	0	0	per cent.
After to 1,000.....	3	10	0	,,
After to 2,000.....	2	10	0	,,
After to 5,000.....	2	0	0	,,
Above 5,000 and upwards	1	15	0	,,

Expenses to be allowed, such as advertisements and printing, not exceeding £2, or at the discretion of the taxing officer.

Medical Fees.

UNLIKE those in most other businesses or professions, the charges made by medical men are assessed upon a sliding scale. All engaged in the profession are supposed to be equal in point of skill, and therefore entitled to charge alike, the tariff depending chiefly upon the residence of doctor or patient. A medical man living in the eastern suburbs of London will perhaps charge but half a crown or three and sixpence if waited upon by a patient, but, when he removes to the neighbourhood of Manchester Square, the fee charged for the first visit will be two guineas, and one guinea for each second or subsequent visit.

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners:—

	RENTALS.			
	£10 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100.	
Ordinary Visit	2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*	3*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*.	5*s*. to 7*s*. 6*d*.	
Night Visit	Double an Ordinary Visit.			
Mileage beyond two miles from Home..	1*s*. 6*d*.	2*s*.	2*s*. 6*d*.	
Detention per hour..	2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*	3*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*.	5*s*. to 7*s*. 6*d*.	
Letters of Advice....	Same charge as for an ordinary visit			
Attendce. on servants	2*s*. 6*d*.	2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*.	3*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*.	
Midwifery	21*s*.	21*s*. to 30*s*.	42*s*. to 105*s*.	
CONSULTANTS.				
Advice or Visit alone	21*s*.	21*s*.	21*s*.	
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	21*s*.	21*s*. to 42*s*.	21*s*. to 42*s*.	
Mileage beyond two miles from Home ..	10*s*. 6*d*.	10*s*. 6*d*.	10*s*. 6*d*.	

Special visits—*i.e.*, of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in, in consultation, he is entitled to the minimum fee of 21*s*.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if *he* send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are usually rendered once or twice a year, and contain but one amount—"Attendance and medicine," from date to date, so much—and the patient has no means of checking the correctness of the charge; but as medical men, like all others, are liable to err, there can be no reason why they should not render detailed accounts of their charges.

Population, Births, and Deaths.

Population of 31 large towns in the United Kingdom, and of 26 foreign cities, from the latest returns issued by the Registrar-General, with the annual rate per thousand of births and deaths for the year ending October 2, 1886.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	POPULATION.	Rate per 1,000. BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
In 31 Towns.	10,223,489	32·6	22·9
London	4,149,533	32·7	20·7
Brighton	116,416	25·7	18·0
Portsmouth	136,278	36·1	24·1
Norwich	92,028	35·0	21·7
Plymouth	76,584	30·7	23·4
Bristol	220,915	30·7	18·4
Wolverhampton	80,012	35·0	20·5
Birmingham	434,381	33·4	20·0
Leicester	139,606	34·7	19·5
Nottingham	217,733	37·0	21·2
Derby	91,823	33·5	19·0
Birkenhead	95,370	34·7	19·7
Liverpool	586,320	33·9	23·7
Bolton	111,214	33·8	24·2
Manchester	376,895	36·5	25·9
Salford	211,241	35·0	22·2
Oldham	130,216	33·3	22·2
Blackburn	114,689	36·2	24·9
Preston	101,340	39·8	28·3
Huddersfield	88,670	26·5	19·3
Halifax	78,287	29·2	21·4
Bradford	219,411	29·2	18·5
Leeds	339,057	34·2	20·8
Sheffield	310,957	34·4	19·7
Hull	191,501	33·8	17·7
Sunderland	127,487	36·4	19·5
Newcastle	155,117	39·3	21·8
Cardiff	100,736	42·8	22·5
Edinburgh	254,591	29·4	19·1
Glasgow	521,999	38·6	24·8
Dublin	353,982	29·1	27·0
Calcutta	433,219	—	26·2
Bombay	773,196	29·3	26·1
Madras	398,777	39·4	36·6
Paris	2,239,928	27·6	24·4
Geneva	72,134	20·6	21·9
Brussels	434,977	30·8	22·9
Amsterdam	372,771	37·9	24·2
Rotterdam	187,495	38·2	24·3
The Hague	138,697	37·8	22·7
Copenhagen	289,000	38·2	24·6
Stockholm	210,717	35·6	22·7
Christiania	131,000	31·0	21·4
St. Petersburg	928,016	—	31·0
Berlin	1,335,667	33·5	25·9
Hamburg (State) ..	518,468	35·9	23·7
Dresden	245,515	32·8	25·4
Breslau	298,893	35·8	30·1
Munich	262,000	32·8	29·5
Vienna	780,066	34·6	26·7
Prague	288,317	—	33·6
Buda Pest	442,591	35·8	35·2
Venice	145,354	26·7	32·0
Cairo	374,838	49·2	48·3
Alexandria	231,396	40·7	46·9
New York	1,429,697	—	25·5
Philadelphia	971,363	—	20·2

It will be observed that some of the populations given in this table differ from those shown elsewhere, in consequence of the different areas selected for observation.

When a "Strange Preacher" makes his appearance at Church, the attendants not unnaturally enquire what he is, and whence he comes? To some extent he answers the latter question himself by means of that curious and apparently useless appendage over his shoulders, the Hood. This may be very plain, or somewhat striking, perhaps of scarlet cloth with a black silk lining, or of scarlet cloth with a lining of pink silk; if of white, he comes from Oxford; if with pink, he graduated at Cambridge. Hoods are not confined to clergyman of the Church of England, they are symbolic of the degrees taken at some college or university by their wearers; and an LL.D., of London, preaching at a dissenting chapel, is not less proud of his scarlet cloth, with blue silk lining, than his brother Doctor of Glasgow, whose hood is of black velvet and dark red silk. Generally speaking, the hoods most commonly seen in English churches are those of B.A. or M.A.; but Literates are now increasing, and their hood, "black, but not of silk," are difficult to distinguish from the corded silks of their more ambitious brethren. Formerly degrees were only conferred in Arts, Divinity, Laws, Physic, and Music; now they are also granted in Science, Surgery, Literature, and Engineering. Women graduates adopt the same terms as men, so that now there are not only lady Doctors, but also lady Bachelors.

Members of the Royal College of Physicians are usually called Doctors, and place M.D. after their names, but are not entitled to wear hoods unless they have received a collegiate or university degree.

The following is a list of degrees conferred in the United Kingdom, with the abbreviations made use of to designate them.

A.K.C., *Associate of King's College.* Hood: black silk, lined with mauve silk.

B.A. or **A.B.** *Bachelor of Arts.* This degree is granted by all Universities excepting those of Scotland. The Bachelor's hood is black, trimmed with white fur; *Lampeter*, border of white fur spotted with black; the *London Univ.* having instead an edging inside of russet-brown silk.

B.C.L. *Bachelor of Civil Law.* Granted by Oxford and Durham. Hood: *Oxford*, pale blue silk, white fur trimming; *Durham*, purple silk, bound with white fur.

B.D. *Bachelor of Divinity.* Granted by all Universities but London and the Queen's Univ., Ireland. Hood: *Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Durham*, plain black silk; *Lampeter*, black lined with puce; *St. Andrews*, violet silk, with white satin lining; *Glasgow*, black silk, black velvet border, lined with purple silk; *Aberdeen*, black silk, red silk lining; *Edinburgh*, purple silk, with white fur border.

B. Eng. *Bachelor of Engineering*, Dublin and Queen's University, Ireland. Hood: black silk, lined with green.

B.S. *Bachelor of Surgery.* Given by Cambridge, Dublin, and London. Hood: *Dublin*, crimson silk, bound with blue, black lining.

B.Sc. *Bachelor of Science.* Given by Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London. Hood: *Glasgow*, black silk, lined with yellow silk; *Edinburgh*, black silk, green lining, white fur border; *London*, black, with inside edging of gold-coloured silk.

D.C.L. *Doctor of Civil Law.* Given by Oxford and Durham. Hood: *Oxford*, scarlet cloth, crimson silk lining; *Durham*, scarlet cashmere, white silk lining.

D.D. or **S.T.P.** *Doctor of Divinity.* Granted by all Universities but London and Queen's Univ., Ireland. Hood: *Oxford and Durham*, scarlet cloth, black silk lining; *Cambridge*, ditto, with pink silk lining; *Durham*, scarlet cashmere, lined with purple silk; *St. Andrews*, violet ditto, white satin lining; *Glasgow*, black velvet, black silk lining; *Aberdeen*, purple cloth, white silk lining; *Edinburgh*, black cloth, purple silk lining.

D. Lit. *Doctor of Literature. London.* Hood: scarlet cloth, lined with russet silk.

D.M. See M.D.

D.Sc. *Doctor of Science.* Granted by Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London. Hood: *Glasgow*, black velvet, gold-coloured silk lining; *Edinburgh*, black cloth, lined with green silk; *London*, scarlet cloth, lined with gold-coloured silk.

LL.B. or **B.L.** *Bachelor of Laws.* Granted by all Universities but Oxford, Durham, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen. Hood: *Cambridge*, same as for B.A.; *Dublin and Queen's Univ.*, black silk lined with white; *Glasgow*, black silk, dark red silk lining; *Edinburgh*, black silk, blue silk lining, with border of white fur; *London*, black silk, blue silk edging.

LL.D. *Doctor of Laws.* Granted by all Universities but Oxford and Durham. Hood: *Cambridge, Dublin, and Queen's Univ.*, scarlet cloth lined with pink silk; *London*, ditto, with blue silk lining; *St. Andrews*, scarlet cloth or silk, white satin lining; *Glasgow*, black velvet, dark red silk lining; *Aberdeen*, purple cloth, pale blue silk lining; *Edinburgh*, black cloth with blue silk lining.

LL.M. *Master of Laws*, Given by Cambridge. Hood: the same as the Camb. M.A.

L.Th. *Licentiate of Theology.* Given by Durham. Black silk, faced with velvet, and bound with purple silk.

M.A. *Master of Arts.* Granted by all Universities. *Oxford and St. Andrews*, black silk lined with red silk; *Cambridge, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh*, black silk lined with white silk; *Dublin and Queen's Univ.*, black silk, lined with dark blue; *Durham*, ditto, lined with purple silk; *London*, ditto, lined with russet silk; *Glasgow*, ditto, lined with bell-heather red silk.

M.B. *Bachelor of Medicine.* Granted by all Universities but Queen's Univ., Ireland. Hood: *Oxford*, dark blue silk, white fur trimming; *Cambridge*, black silk, white silk lining; *Dublin, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh*, black silk, crimson silk, lining and border of white fur; *Durham*, scarlet silk lined with purple, and bound with white fur; *London*, black silk, with violet silk edging; *St. Andrews*, crimson silk, lining of white satin; *Glasgow*, black cloth, lined with scarlet silk.

M.D. *Doctor of Medicine.* Granted by all Universities. Hood: *Oxford, Dublin, and Queen's Univ.*, scarlet cloth, crimson silk lining; *Cambridge*, ditto, pink silk lining; *Durham*, purple cashmere, lined with scarlet silk; *St. Andrews*, crimson cloth, white satin lining; *Glasgow*, black silk, lined with scarlet silk; *Aberdeen*, purple cloth, crimson silk lining; *Edinburgh*, black cloth, crimson silk lining; *London*, scarlet cloth, violet silk lining.

M.Eng., *Master of Engineering — Dub n.* Hood: white silk, lined with green.

M.S., M.Ch., C.M, or **M.C.** *Master of Surgery.*

Granted by all Universities but Oxford. Hood: *Cambridge*, same as M.A.; *Dublin and Queen's Univ.*, crimson silk, bound with blue, white lining; *St. Andrews*, crimson silk, white satin lining; *Glasgow*, black cloth, lined with scarlet silk; *London*, black silk, lining of violet silk.

Mus. Bac. *Bachelor of Music.* Granted by all Universities except the Scottish. Hood: *Oxford*, lilac silk, white fur trimming; *Dublin*, blue silk, white fur border; *Cambridge*, same as B.A.; *Durham*, white silk, purple silk lining, bound with fur; *London*, blue silk, white watered silk lining.

Mus. Doc. *Doctor of Music.* Granted by all Universities except the Scottish. Hood: *Oxford*, white silk brocade, lined with crimson silk; *Cambridge*, puce silk, lined with white; *Dublin*, crimson cloth, white silk lining; *Durham*, scarlet silk, purple silk lining; *London*, same as Mus. Bac.

These comprise the better known degrees. There are, however, others of rarer occurrence—viz.: The Archbishop of Canterbury has also the faculty, one of the few relics of his ancient power as Official Legate of the Pope, of granting degrees of M.A., B.D., D.D., M.D., Mus. Doc., &c., which are termed *Lambeth* degrees. The particular University at which a person has graduated is sometimes added after the letters of degree, as M.A., Oxford or Oxon; Cambridge or Cantab; Durham or Dunelm; Dub. or T.C.D. (Trinity Coll., Dublin). The colonial universities, as also the continental, are not entered in the table given above, which is restricted to a notice of such *authorized* degrees as are conferred in the British Islands. Private societies and individuals are in existence from whom fanciful and fictitious degrees can be obtained; no learning, no residence, no examination is required; indeed not any other qualification but that of cash.

The Hoods and Tippets of the various Theological Colleges may be noticed here. By the 58th Canon of 1604 such clergymen as are not Graduates (commonly called *Literates*) are bidden to "wear upon their surplices, instead of hoods, some decent tippets of black, so it be not silk." In accordance with this direction, it has been resolved by the Upper House of Convocation, that all the Theological Colleges of the Church of England have a uniform hood for their non-graduate members, to be in substance the same for all, and to be, according to the Canon, "black, but not of silk;" each College, however, being at liberty to add to the hood a coloured edging, border, or binding, by which its own students might be distinguished. This resolution, which has further been accepted at a conference of Theological College principals and tutors, held at Oxford, may therefore now be taken to be the law on this subject. The following Theological Colleges have already conformed to the resolution of Convocation, the *Lincoln* tippet being of black stuff edged with *blue* silk; *Chichester*, the same with an edging of *crimson* silk; *Truro*, an edging of white fur.

General Rules for distinguishing Hoods.—Only a very few of the multitudinous and multicoloured hoods given above are seen borne by the clergy in public worship. The most common are the B.A. and M.A., previously noticed. The B.A. of Oxford is black corded *silk*, with white fur border; the Cambridge B.A. is a more ample hood of black *stuff*, with wider border of fur. A black silk hood, with red silk inside, is the Oxford M.A. A black and white silk hood of ampler dimensions is the M.A. of Cambridge. Plain black silk would be the B.D. of Oxford or Cambridge. *Scarlet cloth* would denote a Doctor either of Divinity or Law, according to the lining. *Purple* is generally the sign of a Durham degree.

The letters appended to names in the Almanack are chiefly F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.AST.S., indicating that the persons using them are Fellows of the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, or the Royal Astronomical Society.

Principal London Newspaper Offices, &c.

Academy—27, Chancery Lane.
Athenæum—Took's Court, Chancery Lane.
Bell's Weekly Messenger—145, Queen Victoria St.
Bookseller—12, Warwick Lane.
Builder—46, Catherine Street.
Church Times—32, Little Queen Street, Holborn.
Citizen—132, Fleet Street.
City Press—148, Aldersgate Street.
Court Journal—13, Burleigh Street, W.C.
Daily Chronicle—80, Fleet Street.
Daily News—20, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street.
Daily Telegraph—141, Fleet Street.
Echo—22, Catherine Street, Strand.
Economist—340, Strand.
Era—49, Wellington Street, Strand.
Evening News—12, Whitefriars Street.
Field—346, Strand.
Gardeners' Chronicle—41, Wellington St., Strand.
Globe—367, Strand.
Graphic—190, Strand.
Guardian—5, Burleigh Street, Strand.
Herapath's Railway Journal—3, Red Lion Court.
Illustrated London News—108, Strand.
Illustrated Sprtg. & Dramatic News—148, Strand.
Iron—161, Fleet Street.
John Bull—6, Whitefriars Street.
Lady's Pictorial Newspaper—172, Strand.
Lancet—423, Strand.
Lloyd's Weekly News—12, Salisbury Square.
London Gazette—45, St. Martin's Lane.
Magnet—19, Exeter Street, Strand.
Mark Lane Express—Clement's Inn Passage.
Morning Advertiser—127, Fleet Street.
Morning Post—12, Wellington Street, Strand.
News of the World—19, Exeter Street, Strand.
Observer—396, Strand.
Pall Mall Gazette—2, Northumberland Street.
Public Opinion—11, Southampton St., Strand.
Publishers' Circular—188, Fleet Street.
Punch—85, Fleet Street.
Queen—346, Strand.
Reynolds's Newspaper—313, Strand.
Rock—7, Southampton Street, Strand.
St. James's Gazette—13, Angel Court.
St. Stephen's Review—21, John Street, Adelphi.
Saturday Review—38, Southampton Street.
Society—108, Fleet Street.
Spectator—1, Wellington Street, Strand.
Sportsman—140, Fleet Street.
Sporting Times—52, Fleet Street.
Standard—St. Bride Street.
Sunday Times—182, Strand.
Tablet—27, Wellington Street, Strand.
Times—Printing-house Square, Blackfriars.
Truth—Carteret Street, Queen Ann's Gate, S.W.
Vanity Fair—12, Tavistock St., Covent Garden.
Weekly Dispatch—20, Wine Office Ct., Fleet St.
Weekly Times—332, Strand.
Whitehall Review—15, Pall Mall.
World—1, York Street, Covent Garden.

ONE of the revivals of the past quarter of a century has been that of the taste for ancient gold and silver ware, but especially of silver. Previous to that time there were comparatively but few persons who cared about old silver plate; most preferred that which was new, and the old was transferred to the melting-pot: but now the tide has turned, and old plate is one of the things most coveted by all persons professing to have taste. With the revival of this taste there has also grown up with it the very laudable desire to know something of the history of the manufacture and manufacturers of the plate itself. The literature of the subject is not large, but it is almost exhaustive, and for the materials of this Article readers of the Almanack are indebted to Mr. Wilfred Cripps, whose volume on "Old English Plate," published by Mr. Murray, contains nearly all that can be said upon the subject. Readers are also further indebted to that gentleman for the loan of the following illustrations, without which this paper would scarcely be intelligible.

It must be premised that *pure* gold and *pure* silver in a manufactured state do not exist; both are alloyed with a coarser metal, gold sometimes with silver, but mostly with copper; and silver invariably with the latter metal: silver thus alloyed becomes less brittle and is more easily shaped by the workman's hammer. But mixed, the metal is of less value than when pure, and as the uninformed public could have no means of testing its intrinsic value, the Government at a very early period took some steps to insure uniformity in the quantity of base metal used as alloy. So far back as the year 1180 there appears to have been a test or check upon the manufacture, and in 1260 discreet men of the craft were appointed to watch over the ware produced for sale; but not till the year 1300 was there any actual legislation, the first ordinance being that the Leopard's Head should be *marked* upon all *sterling* articles of gold and silver. The Company of Goldsmiths of London was incorporated by Edward III. in the year 1327, and the leopard's head has ever since been borne on the company's shield. In addition to London there have been Assay Offices at York, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Chester, Exeter, Sheffield, and Birmingham. In Scotland, Edinburgh and Glasgow have had this privilege: in Ireland, Dublin alone. One of the duties imposed upon the Company is to test all articles of gold and silver, except certain small articles, and having tested them to impress the HALL MARK thereon. Sterling silver is one invariable standard, viz., 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine silver to 18 dwts. of alloy, which, when thus mixed becomes *standard*, and a pound troy coined into sixty-six shillings gives the nominal value of 5*s.* 6*d.* to the troy ounce.* In *sterling* gold there are twenty-two carats fine to two of alloy, the value of which is £3 17*s.* 10½*d.* In order to encourage the jewellery trade other degrees of fineness are permitted, but these degrees are marked on articles sent to the "Hall" for the purpose. The value of the various *standards* per ounce troy are—

	£	s.	d.
Pure gold, 24 carats	4	4	11½
Standard, 22 carats	3	17	10½
2nd ditto, 18 carats	3	3	8½
3rd ditto, 15 carats	2	13	1
4th ditto, 12 carats	2	2	5¾
5th ditto, 9 carats	1	11	10½

From the above it will be seen that a jeweller can very well afford to sell fifteen carat "standard gold hall-marked" goods against their weight in sovereigns.

An ordinary piece of plate has the following marks:

1. That of the maker, which must be the first letters of his Christian and Surname.

2. That of the Company, the Leopard's Head.

3. That which is supposed to be the Sovereign's mark, the lion passant.

4. A letter denoting the year in which the plate is made, *e.g.* F

5. And, in the case of those articles which are chargeable with duty, the Sovereign's Head.

The maker's mark is placed upon the article by the manufacturer himself. The Sovereign's Head does not appear upon plate manufactured prior to the year 1784.

By the following table of date-marks the age of any piece of plate manufactured in London and assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall may be ascertained:

h	Lombardic, simple	1438–9 to 1457–8
C	Lombardic, external cusps	1458–9 „ 1477–8
D	Lombardic, double cusps	1478–9 „ 1497–8
b	Black letter, small	1498–9 „ 1517–8
A	Lombardic	1518–9 „ 1537–8
B	Roman and other capitals	1538–9 „ 1557–8
a	Black letter, small	1558–9 „ 1577–8
A	Roman letter, capitals.	1578–9 „ 1597–8
D	Lombardic, external cusps	1598–9 „ 1617–8

* Unlike gold, which has one fixed value, the price of silver varies considerably. In 1870 the price paid for it at the Royal Mint was five shillings and a halfpenny per ounce, while in 1885 it was purchased at 48¼ pence. At this price there was a profit, *Seigniorage*, of no less than 36 per cent. upon all the silver coined.

Italic letter, small	1618–9 to 1637–8
Court hand	1638–9 „ 1657–8
Black letter, capitals ..	1658–9 „ 1677–8
Black letter, small	1678–9 „ 1696–7
Court hand	1696–7 „ 1715–6
Roman letter, capitals.	1716–7 „ 1735–6
Roman letter, small ..	1736–7 „ 1755–6
Old English, capitals..	1756–7 „ 1775–6
Roman letter, small ..	1776–7 „ 1795–6
Roman letter, capitals.	1796–7 „ 1815–6
Roman letter, small ..	1816–7 „ 1835–6
Old English, capitals..	1836–7 „ 1855 6
Old English, small....	1856–7 „ 1875–6
Roman letter, capitals.	1876–7 „ 1895–6

Each Assay Office has its distinguishing mark in lieu of the Leopard's Head of Goldsmiths' Hall, and its own cycle and chronological alphabet. The type and the shape of shield on which the letters are impressed change with each cycle.

The learned virtuoso who a hundred years hence may wish to examine his plate, will be sorely puzzled to know whether that marked A was manufactured in the year 1796 or in 1876, the chief difference being the form of the shield. For 1876 he must carefully look for the Sovereign's head, and although the Lions appear remarkably alike (there is also a difference in the Leopard's Head, one being crowned and the other not), he will be fortunate indeed if the stamp be sufficiently distinct for identification; but probably few persons will care for the plate manufactured during the last twenty years of George III.

[Hall marks used from 1756 to 1815.]

ASSAY OFFICES OUT OF LONDON:—

Assay Office.	Distinguishing Mark.	Letter for 1882-3.	Cycle.
			Years.
Birmingham	An Anchor	H	25
Chester....	The City Arms (3 garbs and a dagger).....	T	25 or 20
Exeter	A Castle (with 3 towers)	F	20
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Three Castles....	T	24
Sheffield	A Crown	P	Vari'ble [20 to 25]
Edinburgh ..	A Thistle	A	25
Glasgow ..	Tree, Fish, and Bell.....	L	26
Dublin	A Harp, crowned	M	25

Emigration, 1863 to 1885.

(OF BRITISH ORIGIN ONLY.)

Year.	To North American Colonies.	To the United States.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To other Places.	Total.
1863	9,665	130,521	50,157	2,514	192,857
1864	11,371	130,165	40,073	5,472	187,081
1865	14,424	118,463	36,683	5,321	174,891
1866	9,988	131,840	23,682	4,543	170,053
1867	12,160	126,051	14,023	4,748	156,982
1868	12,332	108,490	12,332	5,033	138,187
1869	20,921	146,737	14,457	4,185	186,300
1870	27,168	153,466	16,526	5,351	202,511
1871	24,954	150,788	11,695	5,314	192,751
1872	24,382	161,782	15,248	9,082	210,494
1873	29,045	166,730	25,137	7,433	228,345
1874	20,728	113,774	52,581	10,189	197,272
1875	12,306	81,193	34,750	12,426	140,675
1876	9,335	54,554	32,196	13,384	109,469
1877	7,720	45,481	30,138	11,856	95,195
1878	10,652	54,694	36,479	11,077	112,902
1879	17,952	91,806	40,959	13,557	164,274
1880	20,902	166,570	24,184	15,886	227,542
1881	23,912	176,104	22,682	20,304	243,002
1882	40,441	181,903	37,289	19,733	279,366
1883	44,185	191,573	71,264	13,096	320,118
1884	31,145	155,280	44,255	11,510	242,190
1885	19,838	137,687	39,395	10,724	207,644

In regard to the nationalities of the above the number of English was 126,260; Scotch, 21,367; Irish, 60,017 in 1885.

Of English origin alone the number of persons who emigrated from 1852 to 1885 was 2,750,276; Scotch, 568,790; Irish, 2,496,674.

There is a large influx every year of immigrants from abroad: the number in 1879, so far as recorded, was 53,973, and in 1885, 85,468.

French Metrical System of Weights and Measures.

The Metrical System is based upon the length of the fourth part of a terrestrial meridian. The ten-millionth part of this arc was chosen as the unit of measures of length, and called a *Mètre*. The cube of the tenth part of the mètre was adopted as the unit of capacity, and denominated a *Litre*. The weight of a litre of distilled water at its greatest density was called a *Kilogramme*, of which the thousandth part, or *Gramme*, was adopted as the unit of weight. The multiples of these, proceeding in decimal progression, are distinguished by the employment of the prefixes *deca*, *hecto*, *kilo*, and *myria*, from the Greek, and the subdivisions by *deci*, *centi*, and *milli*, from the Latin :—

Measures of Length (unit Mètre).

Equal to	Inches.	Feet.	Yards.	Fathoms.	Miles.
Millimètre	0·03937	0·003281	0·0010936	0·0005468	0·0000006
Centimètre	0·39371	0·032809	0·0109363	0·0054682	0·0000062
Décimètre	3·93708	0·328090	0·1093633	0·0546816	0·0000621
Mètre	39·37079	3·280899	1·0936331	0·5468165	0·0006214
Décamètre	393·70790	32·808992	10·9363306	5·4681653	0·0062138
Hectomètre	3937·07900	328·089917	109·3633056	54·6816528	0·0621382
Kilomètre	39370·79000	3280·899167	1093·6330556	546·8165278	0·6213824
Myriamètre	393707·90000	32808·991667	10936·3305556	5468·1652778	6·2138242

Cubic, or Measures of Capacity (unit Litre).

Equal to	Cubic Inches.	Cubic Feet.	Pints.	Gallons.	Bushels.
Millilitre, or cubic centimètre	0·06103	0·000035	0·00176	0·0002201	0·0000275
Centilitre, 10 cubic do.	0·61027	0·000353	0·01761	0·0022010	0·0002751
Décilitre, 100 cubic do.	6·10271	0·003532	0·17608	0·0220097	0·0027512
Litre, or cubic Décimètre	61·02705	0·035317	1·76077	0·2200967	0·0275121
Décalitre or Centistère	610·27052	3·353166	17·60773	2·2009668	0·2751208
Hectolitre, or Décistère	6102·70515	3·531658	176·07734	22·0096677	2·7512085
Kilolitre, or Stère, or cub. mèt.	61027·05152	35·316581	1760·77341	220·0966767	27·5120846
Myrialitre, or Décastère	610270·51519	353·165807	17607·73414	2200·9667675	275·1208459

Measures of Weight (unit Gramme).

Equal to	Grains.	Troy Oz.	Avoirdupois lb.	Cwt. = 112 lb.	Tons = 20 cwt.
Milligramme	0·01543	0·000032	0·0000022	0·0000000	0·0000000
Centigramme	0·15432	0·000322	0·0000220	0·0000002	0·0000000
Décigramme	1·54323	0·003215	0·0002205	0·0000020	0·0000001
Gramme	15·43235	0·032151	0·0022046	0·0000197	0·0000010
Décagramme	154·32349	0·321507	0·0220462	0·0001968	0·0000098
Hectogramme	1543·23488	3·215073	0·2204621	0·0019684	0·0000984
Kilogramme	15432·34880	32·150727	2·2046213	0·0196841	0·0009842
Myriagramme	154323·48800	321·507267	22·0462126	0·1968412	0·0098421

Square, or Measures of Surface (unit Are).

Equal to	Sq. Feet.	Sq. Yards.	Sq. Perches.	Sq. Roods.	Sq. Acres.
Centiare, or square mètre	10·764299	1·196033	0·0395383	0·0009885	0·0002471
Are, or 100 square mètres	1076·429934	119·603326	3·9538290	0·0988457	0·0247114
Hectare, or 10,000 sq. mètres	107642·993419	11960·332602	395·3828959	9·8845724	2·4711431

TABLE FOR THE CONVERSION OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO ENGLISH.

Mètres into yards.		Kilomètres to miles and yards.			Litres into gallons and quarts.			Hectolitres into quarters & bushels			Kilogrammes into cwts. qrs. lbs. ozs.				Hectares into acres r. p.		
1	1·094	1	0	1094	1	0	0·880	1	0	2·751	1	0	0	2	3¼	1	2	1	35
2	2·187	2	1	427	2	0	1·761	2	0	5·502	2	0	0	4	6½	2	4	3	31
3	3·281	3	1	1521	3	0	2·641	3	1	0·254	3	0	0	6	9¾	3	7	1	26
4	4·374	4	2	855	4	0	3·521	4	1	3·005	4	0	0	8	13	4	9	3	22
5	5·468	5	3	188	5	1	0·402	5	1	5·756	5	0	0	11	0¼	5	12	1	17
6	6·562	6	3	1282	6	1	1·282	6	2	0·507	6	0	0	13	3½	6	14	3	12
7	7·655	7	4	615	7	1	2·163	7	2	3·258	7	0	0	15	7	7	17	1	8
8	8·749	8	4	1709	8	1	3·043	8	2	6·010	8	0	0	17	10¼	8	19	3	3
9	9·843	9	5	1043	9	1	3·923	9	3	0·761	9	0	0	19	13½	9	22	0	38
10	10·936	10	6	376	10	2	0·804	10	3	3·512	10	0	0	22	0¾	10	24	2	34
20	21·873	20	12	753	20	4	1·608	20	6	7·024	20	0	1	16	1½	20	49	1	28
30	32·809	30	18	1129	30	6	2·412	30	10	2·536	30	0	2	10	2½	30	74	0	21
40	43·745	40	24	1505	40	8	3·215	40	13	6·048	40	0	3	4	3	40	98	3	15
50	54·682	50	31	122	50	11	0·019	50	17	1·560	50	0	3	26	3¾	50	123	2	9
60	65·618	60	37	498	60	13	0·823	60	20	5·072	60	1	0	20	4½	60	148	1	3
70	76·554	70	43	874	70	15	1·627	70	24	0·585	70	1	1	14	5¼	70	172	3	37
80	87·491	80	49	1251	80	17	2·431	80	27	4·097	80	1	2	8	6	80	197	2	38
90	98·427	90	55	1627	90	19	3·325	90	30	7·609	90	1	3	2	6½	90	222	1	24
100	109·363	100	62	243	100	22	0·039	100	34	3·121	100	1	3	24	7	100	247	0	18
200	218·727	200	124	487	200	44	0·077	200	68	6·242	200	3	3	20	15	200	494	0	37
300	328·090	300	186	730	300	66	0·116	300	103	1·362	300	5	3	17	6	300	741	1	15
400	437·453	400	248	973	400	88	0·155	400	137	4·483	400	7	3	13	14	400	988	1	33
500	546·816	500	310	1217	500	110	0·193	500	171	7·604	500	9	3	10	5	500	1235	2	11

TABLE SHOWING THE CONSUMPTION, OR QUANTITY RETAINED FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE PAST 40 YEARS.—COMPILED BY FRANCIS REID & Co., BROKERS, LIVERPOOL.

Year	SUGAR, RAW AND REFINED.		TEA.		COFFEE.		COCOA.		RICE.		TOBACCO.		WINE.		SPIRITS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN.		FOREIGN WOOL.		COTTON.		RAW SILK.		ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31st Dec.
	Tons.	Lbs. per Head	Pounds. *	Per Head.	Pounds *	Per Head.	Pounds *	Per Head.	Tons.	Lbs. per Head	Pounds *	Per Head.	Gallons *	Per Head.	Gallons *	Per Head.	Pounds. *	Per Head.	Pounds. *	Per Head	Pounds *	Per Head.	*
1845	242,834	19·51	44,193	1·59	34,293	1·23	2,579	0·09	13,466	1·08	26,162	0·94	6,736	0·24	26,665	0·91	74,151	2·66	679,063	24·36	4,058	0·15	27,875
1847	290,282	23·14	46,314	1·65	37,441	1·33	3,079	0·11	55,166	4·40	26,638	0·95	6,053	0·22	25,534	0·91	57,782	2·23	399,753	14·23	3,697	0·13	28,093
1849	299,041	24·24	50,021	1·81	34,399	1·24	3,206	0·12	25,474	2·06	27,553	1·05	6,251	0·23	28,216	1·02	64,318	2·33	656,575	23·76	4,518	0·16	27,632
1851	328,581	26·74	53,949	1·96	32,504	1·18	2,978	0·11	19,173	1·56	27,915	1·01	6,279	0·23	28,742	1·04	69,581	2·53	645,399	23·44	4,059	0·15	27,529
1853	374,379	30·32	58,834	2·13	36,983	1·34	3,997	0·14	38,917	3·15	29,564	1·07	6,813	0·24	30,151	1·09	107,671	3·89	746,709	27·00	6,046	0·22	27,663
1855	384,267	30·86	63,429	2·27	35,764	1·28	4,383	0·16	48,345	3·88	30,333	1·09	6,296	0·23	26,731	0·92	69,846	2·50	767,383	27·51	4,433	0·16	27,899
1856	374,978	29·69	63,272	2·25	34,995	1·24	3,634	0·13	71,032	5·65	32,413	1·15	7,004	0·25	28,284	1·00	89,531	3·18	877,225	31·10	5,945	0·21	28,154
1857	382,294	30·20	69,130	2·44	34,367	1·21	2,656	0·09	74,523	5·85	32,680	1·15	6,605	0·23	28,864	1·02	93,262	3·29	837,391	29·53	0,371	0·37	28,359
1858	450,203	35·30	73,217	2·57	35,338	1·24	3,071	0·11	88,093	6·91	34,110	1·19	6,697	0·23	27,774	0·97	100,037	3·50	884,732	30·97	13,963	0·14	28,566
1859	457,449	35·61	76,362	2·65	34,492	1·20	3,480	0·12	65,334	5·09	34,791	1·21	7,262	0·25	28,790	1·00	104,267	3·62	1,050,845	36·52	7,768	0·27	28,774
1860	448,070	34·61	76,859	2·66	35,674	1·23	3,481	0·12	76,778	5·94	35,412	1·22	7,358	0·25	27,066	0·94	117,633	4·06	1,140,510	39·40	6,024	0·21	28,944
1861	478,040	36·06	77,949	2·67	35,378	1·21	3,576	0·12	79,172	6·07	34,976	1·20	10,787	0·37	25,097	0·86	92,795	3·18	958,696	32·84	4,613	0·16	29,196
1862	485,856	37·24	78,817	2·68	34,664	1·18	3,926	0·13	132,357	10·08	35,614	1·21	9,083	0·33	24,720	0·84	123,840	4·21	309,258	10·52	5,089	0·17	29,400
1863	495,050	37·46	85,206	2·88	32,986	1·11	4,106	0·14	73,225	5·54	37,616	1·27	10,478	0·35	24,718	0·84	113,449	3·83	428,230	14·47	5,368	0·18	29,600
1864	499,604	37·53	88,637	2·98	31,591	1·06	4,171	0·14	80,518	6·05	38,239	1·28	11,456	0·38	26,544	0·89	150,539	5·05	648,602	21·75	1,733	0·06	29,820
1865	545,781	40·75	97,921	3·26	30,748	1·02	4,286	0·14	27,264	2·04	39,179	1·36	12,061	0·40	26,990	0·90	129,761	4·33	675,069	22·75	4,586	0·15	30,000
1866	559,166	41·68	102,325	3·41	30,944	1·03	4,606	0·15	48,726	3·63	40,995	1·36	13,327	0·44	29,769	0·99	172,785	5·75	988,177	32·88	3,488	0·12	30,050
1867	593,358	44·01	111,057	3·68	31,567	1·05	4,585	0·15	78,868	5·85	41,053	1·36	13,754	0·45	29,090	0·96	142,951	4·73	911,910	30·17	3,947	0·13	30,200
1868	561,135	41·03	106,918	3·51	30,608	1·01	5,730	0·19	134,729	9·91	41,280	1·36	15,151	0·50	28,610	0·94	147,673	4·85	1,005,463	33·02	4,105	0·13	30,450
1869	583,369	42·17	111,889	3·64	29,109	0·94	6,564	0·21	175,038	12·75	41,719	1·36	14,840	0·48	29,624	0·96	141,853	4·61	948,298	30·81	2,524	0·08	30,750
1870	666,368	48·00	117,622	3·78	30,629	0·99	6,943	0·21	92,802	6·72	41,717	1·34	15,168	0·50	31,707	1·02	166,819	5·36	1,099,751	35·36	3,638	0·17	31,100
1871	702,201	49·93	123,529	3·92	31,010	0·98	7,333	0·23	103,649	7·37	42,775	1·36	16,237	0·52	34,454	1·09	184,412	5·73	1,406,281	44·64	4,961	0·16	31,500
1872	715,400	50·47	127,792	4·02	31,661	1·00	7,553	0·25	189,796	13·39	43,948	1·38	16,873	0·53	33,618	1·06	165,397	5·21	1,142,620	36·30	3,949	0·12	31,750
1873	786,033	55·02	132,022	4·12	32,330	1·01	8,311	0·26	162,042	11·37	45,944	1·44	18,027	0·57	37,779	1·19	189,824	6·12	1,318,087	41·19	2,718	0·09	32,000
1874	853,845	59·40	137,422	4·27	31,860	0·99	8,863	0·28	144,010	10·02	45,787	1·40	17,284	0·54	40,510	1·26	194,438	6·04	1,427,984	44·35	3,201	0·10	32,200
1875	942,703	65·17	145,458	4·36	32,526	1·01	9,973	0·31	168,687	11·66	47,026	1·45	17,349	0·54	42,427	1·31	189,059	5·84	1,233,200	38·06	1,939	0·06	32,400
1876	852,438	58·39	149,132	4·56	33,342	1·02	10,428	0·32	152,742	10·46	47,681	1·46	18,671	0·57	41,796	1·28	213,065	6·51	1,291,165	39·48	2,943	0·09	32,700
1877	834,692	56·66	151,275	4·58	32,830	0·99	10,060	0·30	192,355	13·06	49,300	1·49	17,671	0·54	40,420	1·22	218,546	6·62	1,188,365	36·01	2,784	0·08	33,000
1878	903,597	60·97	157,691	4·75	33,393	1·00	9,980	0·30	112,167	7·60	47,969	1·44	16,272	0·49	40,722	1·23	196,195	5·90	1,194,310	35·97	2,333	0·07	33,200
1879	914,742	61·13	160,652	4·80	34,696	1·04	10,111	0·30	181,669	12·11	47,309	1·41	14,945	0·45	38,475	1·15	167,793	5·01	1,287,063	38·42	2,517	0·08	33,500
1880	946,094	62·33	158,570	4·66	32,569	0·96	10,566	0·31	217,219	14·31	48,261	1·42	15,852	0·47	35,764	1·05	222,945	6·56	1,494,697	41·31	2,733	0·08	34,000
1881	989,208	62·77	160,225	4·54	31,943	0·90	10,897	0·31	253,563	16·09	48,481	1·38	15,644	0·44	37,094	1·05	181,684	5·15	1,466,423	41·54	1,986	0·06	35,300
1882	992,893	62·30	165,079	4·62	31,962	0·89	11,996	0·34	212,035	13·40	49,055	1·37	14,431	0·40	36,916	1·03	220,513	6·18	1,504,107	42·13	2,458	0·07	35,700
1883	1,066,464	66·36	170,812	4·74	32,448	0·90	12,688	0·36	198,537	12·35	49,565	1·38	14,382	0·39	36,765	1·02	216,929	6·03	1,474,421	40·96	2,660	0·07	36,000
1884	1,071,155	66·09	175,097	4·82	33,016	0·91	13,963	0·38	158,152	9·76	50,772	1·40	14,075	0·39	36,634	1·01	242,662	6·66	1,485,037	40·91	4,142	0·11	36,300
1885	1,147,351	70·22	182,455	4·98	33,410	0·91	14,595	0·40	121,457	7·43	51,325	1·40	13,848	0·38	35,956	0·99	233,514	6·39	1,203,496	32·88	1,698	0·04	36,600

* Millions and hundreds of thousands; the last three figures omitted: *e.g.*, the weight of Tea in 1880 was 158,570,334 lbs., the quantity of Spirits in the same year, 35,764,464 gallons.

On the morrow of St. Martin (12th November) certain high officials, usually the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chancellor, several Judges, the Clerk of the Council, and others, assemble in the Court of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, and after certain ceremonies have been gone through, three gentlemen are nominated for the office of Sheriff for every one of the counties of England and Wales, except Middlesex, the Sheriff of which is elected by the citizens of London; Cornwall, nominated by the Prince of Wales as Duke of that county; and of Lancaster, by the Queen as Duchess. The three names, engrossed upon a parchment roll, are afterwards brought before Her Majesty, who then, with a golden bodkin, pricks through the parchment against one name for every county. The name thus pricked is usually the first on the list. The following is a list of the gentlemen thus nominated whose names stand first upon the roll:—

Bedfordshire.—James Poole Wagstaff, of Manor House, Potton.

Berkshire.—Sir Richard Francis Sutton, Bart., of Benham House, Newbury.

Buckinghamshire.—Charles Meeking, of Richings Park, Colnbrook.

Cambridge and Huntingdon (shires).—Hon. Charles William Fitzwilliam, of Alwalton.

Cheshire.—James Tomkinson, of Willington Hall, Tarporley.

Cornwall.—

Cumberland.—Thomas Hartley, of Armathwaite Hall, Cockermouth.

Derbyshire.—Frederick Charles Arkwright, of Willersley.

Devonshire.—John Blyth-Coham Fleming, of Coham, Highampton.

Dorsetshire.—William Ernest Brymer, of Ilsington House.

Durham.—Gerald Percy Vivian Aylmer, of Walworth Castle, Darlington.

Essex.—John Lionel Tufnell-Tyrell, of Boreham House, Boreham.

Gloucestershire.—Sir Lionel Edward Darell, of Fretherne Court, near Stonehouse.

Herefordshire.—Henry Higgins, of Thinghill, Hereford.

Hertfordshire.—Henry Wilson Demain Saunders, of Fanshaws, Hertford.

Kent.—Lieut.-Col. Charles Arthur Madan Warde, of Squerryes Court, Westerham.

Leicestershire.—William Edward John Basil Farnham, of Quorndon House.

Lincolnshire.—Sir Hickman Beckett Bacon, Bart., of Thonock Hall.

Monmouthshire.—Edmund Davies Williams, of Maesrudded, Blackwood, near Newport.

Norfolk.—Sir Alfred Jodrell, Bart., of Bayfield Hall.

Northamptonshire.—Howard Henry Howard Vyse, of Boughton Park, Northampton.

Northumberland.—Ralph Atkinson, of Angerton, Morpeth.

Nottinghamshire.—Benjamin Huntsman, of West Retford.

Oxfordshire.—Philip James Digby Wykeham, of Tythrop House.

Rutland.—George Fydell Rowley, of Morcott.

Shropshire.—Sir Offley Wakeham, Bart., of Rorrington Lodge, Chirbury.

Somersetshire.—Thos. Marriott-Dodington, of Horsington House, Wincanton.

County of Southampton.—William Ingham Whitaker, of Pylewell Park, Lymington.

Staffordshire.—George Fox, of Elmhurst, Lichfield.

Suffolk.—Robert Hervey Munroe Elwes, of Stoke College, Clare.

Surrey.—The Hon. Francis Henry Baring, of Banstead Park.

Sussex.—Lieut.-Col. Thos. Faulconer Wisden, of the Warren, Broadwater.

Warwickshire.—Thomas Henry Goodwin Newton, of Barrels Park, near Henley-in-Arden.

Westmoreland.—John E. Hassell, of Dalemain.

Wiltshire.—Clement Walker Heneage, of Compton Bassett, Calne.

Worcestershire.—William Edward Everitt, of Finstall, Broomsgrove.

Yorkshire.—Saml. Cunliffe Lister, of Swinton.

Wales, North and South.

Anglesey.—Sir Richard Henry Williams Bulkeley, Bart., of Baron Hill, Beaumaris.

Breconshire.—Richd. Crawshay, of Tymawr, near Abergavenny.

Cardiganshire.—Alban Lewis Gwynne, of Mynachty.

Carmarthenshire.—Fredk. Arthur Gerwyar Jones, of Pantglas, near Llandilo.

Carnarvonshire.—Francis Wm. Alexander Roche, of Portmadoc.

Denbighshire.—Henry Davis Pochin, of Bodnant Hall, Conway.

Flintshire.—Thomas Bate, of Kelsterton.

Glamorganshire.—Tudor Crawshay, of Bowvilstone House, Cardiff.

Merionethshire.—Edward Evans Lloyd, of Moel-y-Garnedd, Bala.

Montgomeryshire.—Charles Whitley Owen, of Tronfraith.

Pembrokeshire.—Frederick Lewis Lloyd Phillipps, of Penty Park.

Radnorshire.—Francis Lyndon Evelyn, of Kinshaw Court, Presteign.

OLD AND NEW STYLE.

The Gregorian, or Roman, reform was at once adopted by those European nations which were in communion with Rome. Protestant nations did not so readily accept even an improvement emanating from Rome, and Greece and Russia still adhere to the Old Style. England adopted the New Calendar by Act of Parliament, 24 George II. c. 23, passed in 1751. The change took effect in the following year, 1752, which was a leap year; the 3rd day of September was made the 14th, and thus the earth was, so to speak, pushed forward eleven days to overtake the sun. In some places the populace rioted, under the impression that they had been cheated out of so many days' wages. Another change was made by the same Statute. For 400 years previously, the civil and legal year had begun on the 25th March (*Annunciation, B. V. M.*). On the 1st of January, 1753, the commencement of the year was transferred to that day.

In citing dates of events occurring between January 1 and March 25, and between 1582 and 1752, it is customary to insert both the civil and historical year. As, *e.g.*, Charles I. was executed, January 30, 164$\frac{8}{9}$, or 1648–9. The revolution in England took place in February, 168$\frac{8}{9}$, or 1688–9. The lower, or the last, figure always indicates the historical year, according to our present computation.

I.—STATUTES.

1. *Burial Grounds (Scotland) Amendment Act.*—By this Act Scotch parochial boards are empowered to sell exclusive rights of burial over the whole of any burial ground instead of over only one-half as was formerly provided. The extension of the boards' powers is stated in the Act to have been rendered necessary by experience (49 Vict. c. 21).

2. *Contagious Diseases Acts Repeal Act.*—This statute briefly sweeps away what have been known as the Contagious Diseases Acts, with all their arbitrary rules and regulations (49 Vict. c. 10).

3. *Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act.*—This Act, which of course only possesses interest for Scotch crofters and their landlords, provides that a crofter shall not be removed from his holding except for the breach of certain conditions set forth at length. Provision is also made for the appointment of a crofters' commission (three in number), whose duties may include the fixing of fair rents and the enlarging of the crofters' holdings. Crofters may also claim compensation for improvements, and are empowered to apply to the Fishery Board for Scotland for loans for the purchase and equipment of fishing boats. The Act was intended to obviate the discontent which had existed for some time amongst the crofters of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland (49 & 50 Vict. c. 29).

4. *Customs Amendment Act.*—The duties on wine are altered by this enactment, which also gives Her Majesty the Queen power to prohibit at her discretion the importation into the United Kingdom of foreign coin (49 & 50 Vict. c. 41).

5. *Customs and Inland Revenue Act.*—This Act contains a provision of which the expediency was much insisted upon in Parliament. It is, that in the case of a person who brews beer merely for his own domestic use, and not for sale, and who occupies a house whose annual value does not exceed £8, no licence shall be required, and the beer shall be exempt from duty (49 Vict. c. 18).

6. *Extraordinary Tithe Redemption Act.*—From the date of the passing of this statute extraordinary tithes on newly cultivated hop-gardens, orchards, &c., are abolished. Power is also given to landowners and others to redeem such charges by paying the amount of their capital value to the parties entitled to it in the manner specified by the Act. The agitation during the year on the part of landowners in Kent and elsewhere which led to this reform will be remembered (49 & 50 Vict. c. 54).

7. *Guardianship of Infants Act.*—This important Act, which applies to Scotland as well as to England, introduces several changes in the common law. The first of interest is that on the death of the father of an infant, the mother, if surviving, is to be the guardian of the infant, either alone or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father or the Court of Chancery. This provision abolishes the old exclusive right of a father to appoint a guardian to his child; and another alteration is that which gives a mother power to appoint a guardian to an infant after her death, to act jointly with the father if the Court should think that the latter is not fit to be the sole guardian of his children. In the case of a divorce or judicial separation, moreover, the guilty party may be decreed to be a person unfit to have the custody of the children of the marriage, and in that case he or she will not be entitled as of right to their guardianship upon the death of the other parent (49 & 50 Vict. c. 27).

8. *Idiots Act.*—This Act provides for the reception of idiots and imbeciles into hospitals, institutions, and licensed houses, which must be registered under the Act, and be subject to the supervision of the Lunacy Commissioners. It does not, however, apply to lunatics (49 Vict. c. 25).

9. *Incumbents of Benefices Loans Extension Act.*—This statute extends the time for the repayment of loans granted by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty (for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy) to incumbents of benefices to any period not exceeding twenty years. The income of the benefice must be shown to have materially diminished, and the consent of the patron must have been obtained (49 & 50 Vict. c. 34).

10. *International Copyright Act.*—In September, 1885, an international conference was held at Berne, at which a convention was agreed to, for giving to the authors of literary and artistic works first published in one of the countries which were parties to the convention, copyright in their works throughout all the other countries. This Act carries that agreement into effect, and accordingly both foreign countries and the colonies may be brought by Her Majesty's Order in Council within the scope of the International Copyright Acts. The country in which a work was really first produced may be determined by Order in Council, and a most important section enacts that when a work is first produced in a foreign country, the author shall have the right of preventing its unlicensed translation in the United Kingdom. The doctrine of reciprocity between the agreeing countries is the key-note of the Act (49 & 50 Vict. c. 33).

11. *Intoxicating Liquors (Sale to Children) Act.*—Every licence-holder who sells or allows to be sold any intoxicating liquor to be consumed on the premises to any child under the age of thirteen is liable to a penalty not exceeding 20s. for the first and 40s. for any subsequent offence (49 & 50 Vict. c. 56).

12. *Lunacy (Vacating of Seats) Act.*—This statute provides a procedure by which the seat of any member of the House of Commons who may have been received into a lunatic asylum shall be declared vacant (49 Vict. c. 16).

13. *Marriage Act.*—The hours for the solemnization of marriages are extended by this Act. From eight o'clock in the morning to twelve at noon were the legal hours previously, but they now are from eight o'clock in the morning to three in the afternoon—an addition of three hours (49 Vict. c. 14).

14. *Marriages Validity Act.*—This is a short enactment, to the effect that when a marriage has been solemnized after the publication of banns, it shall not be deemed invalid because one of the parties was resident in Scotland at the time of the publication of the banns (49 Vict. c. 3).

15. *Married Women (Maintenance in case of Desertion) Act.*— Under this Act a married woman who has been deserted by her husband may summon him for a sum (not exceeding £2 a week) for maintenance, the payment to be enforced in the same way as the payment of money under an order of affiliation. No order, however, is to be made where the wife has been guilty of adultery, unless the adultery has been condoned (49 & 50 Vict. c. 52).

16. *Medical Act.*—This statute contains several technical regulations of no general interest regarding the admission of persons to medical practice. It also provides for the registration of colonial and foreign practitioners with recognized diplomas, thus obviating the necessity of discussing a point often raised in police courts, *i.e.*, whether a person representing himself to be a qualified medical practitioner is so qualified under any foreign diploma he may claim to possess (49 & 50 Vict. c. 48).

17. *Metropolitan Police (Compensation) Act.*— This Act provides for the payment of compensation to persons whose houses or property were damaged in the notorious West End riots of the 8th February, 1886. The amount of compensation is to be settled by a police receiver, and paid out of the police rates. There is an appeal to an arbitrator appointed by the chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, but no other proceedings than those provided by the Act can be taken for compensation (49 Vict. c. 11).

18. *Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Amendment Act.*—This statute gives a right of appeal against the taxation of costs in Parliamentary elections by any judge or officer to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in England, or to the Common Pleas Division in Ireland (49 & 50 Vict. c. 57).

19. *Drowned Persons Interment Act.*—Interment in churchyards or parochial burying-grounds is provided by this Act for human bodies which may be discovered in any tidal or navigable waters as well as the sea, bodies cast up by which were provided for as far back as 1808 (49 Vict. c. 20).

20. *Removal Terms (Scotland) Act.*—This statute only applies to Scotland, and settles the terms of entry to and removal from houses in that country (49 & 50 Vict. c. 50).

21. *Riot (Damages) Act.*—This Act, which may be said to be the complement of one already mentioned (17), provides compensation out of the police rates for persons whose houses or property may be damaged in a riot. The claims are to be made to the police authorities of the district, who are empowered to fix the amount of the damage. The owners of any machinery, and the churchwardens or managers of any church, school, hospital, or public institution are entitled to the benefit of the Act (49 & 50 Vict. c. 38).

22. *Shop Hours Regulation Act.*—Under this important statute, which was passed owing to the strong pressure of public opinion, any person under the age of eighteen years is not to be employed in a shop for a longer period than seventy-four hours (including meal-times) in the week, and employers are bound to post up in their shops a notice to this effect. The penalty for infringing the Act is 20s. for each offence, but the actual offender is the party liable to it, and not the mere occupier of the premises if he used due diligence (49 & 50 Vict. c. 55).

II.—Cases.

1. *Adulteration—False Representation—Sale of Food and Drugs Act,* 1875.—A false representation as to the nature and quality of an article made before its sale is not an offence under the above Act if the real nature and quality of the article is disclosed when the sale is completed. In this case a milkman had stated that he was selling "new milk," but when the sanitary inspector wanted to buy some, he admitted that it was old, and was discharged (*Kirk* v. *Coates*).

2. *Bankruptcy—Fraudulent Preference—Threat of Criminal Proceedings.*—A commercial traveller in the employment of a firm of wholesale grocers, and also a customer of theirs, was in their debt, and under a threat of criminal proceedings, handed to them just before his bankruptcy, several unopened chests of tea which had been received by him from them. He also executed a mortgage in their favour. It was held that the transaction was not void as a fraudulent preference, inasmuch as it was carried out under a threat (*Re Boyd*).

3. *Bill of Sale—Form—Bills of Sale Act,* 1882. —In this case the giver of a bill of sale was stated in it to be the beneficial owner of the goods. The Court of Appeal held that this made the bill of sale void, as it was not in accordance with the form given in the above statute. The court also decided a matter of great importance to lenders and borrowers under this kind of security, namely, that any bill of sale is void where its difference from the statutory form gives it a legal effect either greater or smaller than it would have if drawn in that form, or if it is calculated to mislead. The case may be termed the leading case for the protection of the givers of bills of sale (*Ex parte Stanford; Re Barber*).

4. *Contract—Life Insurance—Wagering—Illegality.*—Here a son effected two policies on the life of his father in which he had no insurable interest, and paid weekly premiums. The father afterwards gave the insurance company notice that he objected to the policies, and the son also gave them notice that they were at an end, and claimed the return of the premiums. The court, however, decided that he could not recover them, as the policies were "wagering policies," and therefore illegal (*Howard* v. *Refuge Friendly Society*).

5. *Copyright—Book—Photographic Album.*— This was a case of a good deal of importance to dealers in fancy goods. It was held that a photographic album called "The Castle Album," with a list of the castles represented by coloured drawings and a short description of them covering only a part of the page, was not a book within the meaning of the copyright law, and that the proprietor of the album would, moreover, have to show that it was exclusively known in the market as "The Castle Album" before he could claim an injunction (*Schove* v. *Schmincke*).

6. *Design—Registration—Agent of Foreign Manufacturer.*—A party who was sole agent and consignee of toys manufactured in the United States by an American company, registered in his own name the designs in accord-

ance with which some of the toys were manufactured. The company had authorized him to register in his own name, but had not assigned to him the designs nor the right to apply them to goods, the only arrangement being that he was their agent for sale in the United Kingdom. Under the circumstances it was decided that he was not the "proprietor" of the designs under the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1883, and that the registration in his name must be expunged (*Re Guiterman's Designs*).

7. *Divorce—Queen's Proctor—Material Acts not brought before the Court—Parties.*—In this notorious case two important points of law were decided. The first was, that the Queen's Proctor is entitled to intervene in a divorce suit for the purpose of showing that the finding ought to have been the other way in consequence of material facts not having been brought before the court. The second was, that when once a co-respondent has been dismissed from a suit, he has no right to take part in any subsequent proceedings (*Crawford* v. *Crawford and Dilke, the Queen's Proctor showing cause*).

8. *Election Law—Parliamentary Vote—Disqualification—Alien.*—Persons born in Hanover of Hanoverian parents, and not naturalized, are aliens, and have no right to vote at Parliamentary elections, although their names are upon the register (*Re Stepney Election Petition; Isaacson* v. *Durant*).

9. *Husband and Wife—Criminal Libel by Husband—Prosecution by Wife.*—A wife cannot prosecute her husband for a personal libel on herself, nor can she give evidence against him in the case. The reason is that such a prosecution is not for the protection or security of her separate estate according to the provisions of the Married Women's Property Acts (*Reg.* v. *Lord Mayor of London and Vance*).

10. *Justice of the Peace—Search Warrant—Criminal Law Amendment Act.*—Under the provisions of the celebrated statute passed last year for the better protection of females, powers of search are given to any justice of the peace who (upon information made before him on oath by any parent or person who in his opinion is acting in good faith in the interest of any woman or girl) has reasonable cause to suspect that that woman or girl is unlawfully detained for immoral purposes by any person in any place within his jurisdiction. This case decided that an action will not lie against a person who has induced a justice to issue a warrant if that person acted *bonâ fide* and without malice, although he might have had no reasonable or probable cause for suspicion (*Hope* v. *Evered*).

11. *Marriage—Dissolution of—Moral Pressure—Threats.*—A marriage into which a party has been forced by moral pressure and threats can be annulled according to the law of this country as free consent is necessary to this as to any other contract (*Scott* v. *Sebright*).

12. *Marriage—Illegal Solemnization—Penal Offence.*—This was a rare and peculiar case. The defendant, the Rev. J. H. Latrobe Bateman, was condemned to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour for solemnizing a marriage between two young persons without a licence, and without publishing the banns (*Reg.* v. *Bateman*).

13. *Master and Servant—Wrongful Dismissal—Misconduct.*—The plaintiff was a confidential clerk in the employment of the defendants, who were merchants having large home and foreign dealings in the way of buying and selling stocks, &c. The plaintiff was in the habit of speculating on the Stock Exchange, and when the defendants discovered this they dismissed him from their employ. The Court of Appeal held that they were justified in so doing, as a servant should not be permitted to do anything incompatible with the proper performance of his duty to his master (*Pearce* v. *Foster*).

14. *Trade-mark—Registration—Fancy word.*—A word such as "Melrose," when used to designate a particular commodity, may be purely a "fancy" word with reference to that commodity, although only a geographical name. Therefore it may be registered as a trade-mark as a "fancy word or word not in common use" under the provisions of the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1883 (*Re Van Duzer's Trade-mark*).

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1870 to 1885.

For indictable offences; in addition to those summarily convicted, or imprisoned for want of sureties.

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1870	12,953	2,400	3,084
1871	11,946	2,184	2,257
1872	10,862	2,259	2,565
1873	11,089	2,110	2,542
1874	11,509	2,231	2,367
1875	10,954	2,205	2,484
1876	12,195	2,051	2,343
1877	11,942	2,009	2,300
1878	12,473	2,273	2,293
1879	12,525	2,091	2,207
1880	11,214	2,046	2,383
1881	11,353	1,832	2,698
1882	11,699	1,944	2,255
1883	11,347	1,914	1,740
1884	11,134	2,077	1,546
1885	10,500	1,956	1,573

TOTAL ANNUAL VALUE OF PROPERTY AND INCOME ASSESSED, 1877-85.

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	Year.
1877	£480,425,213	£54,441,576	£35,464,600	£570,331,389	1877
1878	486,698,836	55,712,709	35,929,649	578,294,971	1878
1879	485,939,056	55,897,204	36,210,037	578,046,297	1879
1880	485,676,370	55,079,954	36,140,577	576,896,901	1880
1881	493,583,819	55,530,028	36,110,043	585,223,890	1881
1882	507,644,153	57,607,470	36,199,354	601,450,977	1882
1883	516,948,272	59,406,708	36,481,078	612,836,058	1883
1884	530,538,379	61,117,685	36,854,135	628,510,199	1884
1885	533,429,560	61,125,422	36,912,150	631,467,132	1885

THE totals of bills, cheques, and drafts passed through the Clearing House since 1869, printed below, may be looked upon as a record of the rise and fall in trade not only in England, but throughout the civilized world.

The science of Economics shows that nations must, to a certain extent, share each other's good or bad trade. In a time of prosperity a nation is richer, and therefore able to buy more of the commodities of other nations, but in a period of depression its purchasing power is restricted, and, in consequence, foreign exports diminish, unless it happen that other fields are extended, or new ones discovered.

Banking being the chief channel through which money is passed from hand to hand, and from one country to another, and London being the chief centre of commerce, the sums passed through the London banks, and by them through the Clearing House, must necessarily reflect the fluctuations in trade.

The Clearing House returns are so enormous as to render it difficult to grasp a year's increase or decrease in them by the bare statement of so many millions more or less; in the accompanying tables they have therefore been analyzed, the daily averages taken, and the variations calculated per cent. The difference is shown between any year and the mean of the ten years ending 1878, and the proportions of the annual totals cleared on the "Special Days" worked out.

The large returns on the "Fourths of the Month" are caused by a great proportion of trade bills being dated on the first of the month, the legal three days' grace making such bills fall due on the fourth. Thus a three months' bill dated 1st January becomes due on 4th April; therefore all goods bought on these conditions would be paid for by bills falling due on "Fourths."

"Consols Settling Days" are those days on which the bulk of transactions in Consols are adjusted.

On the "Stock Exchange Settling Days" nearly all dealings in foreign, colonial, and commercial bonds, stocks, and shares are settled; in some instances accounts stand over until next day. These days are here called "Days following Stock Exchange Settling Days."

The "Ordinary Days" are those left after deducting the 72 "Special Days," and of course reflect the ordinary business.

TOTALS AND ANALYSIS OF THE BILLS, DRAFTS, AND CHEQUES PASSED THROUGH THE LONDON CLEARING HOUSE FROM 1869 TO 1885.

Year.	On the Fourths of the Month (one in each month).	On the Consols Settling Days (one in each month).	On the Stock Exchange Settling Days (two in each month).	On the Days following Stock Exchange Settling Days (two in each month).	On Ordinary Days.	Totals for the Year.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1869	169,729,000	149,932,000	564,935,000	322,802,000	2,418,998,000	3,626,396,000
1870	176,137,000	163,230,000	634,914,000	351,613,000	2,588,326,000	3,914,220,000
1871	211,095,000	210,647,000	806,356,000	441,817,000	3,156,119,000	4,826,034,000
1872	256,899,000	246,922,000	1,015,959,000	524,794,000	3,871,878,000	5,916,452,000
1873	272,156,000	249,755,000	1,038,257,000	517,029,000	3,993,751,000	6,070,948,000
1874	265,427,000	260,244,000	1,010,456,000	510,429,000	3,890,216,000	5,936,772,000
1875	245,810,000	251,572,000	1,043,464,000	481,295,000	3,663,652,000	5,685,793,000
1876	225,936,000	225,948,000	761,091,000	422,276,000	3,328,229,000	4,963,480,000
1877	232,630,000	228,254,000	744,085,000	412,496,000	3,424,918,000	5,042,383,000
1878	217,715,000	227,241,000	787,395,000	414,988,000	3,343,582,000	4,990,921,000
Totals of 10 Years.	2,273,534,000	2,213,745,000	8,406,912,000	4,399,539,000	33,679,669,000	50,973,399,000
1879	213,348,000	225,381,000	842,937,000	383,231,000	3,221,040,000	4,885,937,000
1880	236,809,000	255,224,000	1,151,867,000	484,102,000	3,666,236,000	5,794,238,000
1881	253,133,000	278,864,000	1,383,430,000	518,258,000	3,923,384,000	6,357,069,000
1882	238,150,000	278,387,000	1,228,916,000	498,483,000	3,977,270,000	6,221,206,000
1883	239,080,000	254,620,000	1,058,703,000	476,528,000	3,900,473,000	5,929,404,000
1884	242,659,000	268,352,000	960,623,000	461,452,000	3,865,469,000	5,798,555,000
1885	221,873,000	249,327,000	935,084,000	448,273,000	3,656,514,000	5,511,071,000

Amount cleared from 1st January to end of October, 1885.... £4,572,390,000
" " " " 1886.... 4,841,235,000

Increase..... £268,845,000 or 5·9 per cent.

DAILY AVERAGES OF THE PRECEDING TOTALS.

Showing Increase or Decrease per cent. on Preceding Years; also showing the Difference per cent. between any given Year and the Mean of the 10 years ending 1879.

Year.	Average on the Fourths of the Month.	Increase.	Decrease.	Above the Mean of the 10 years.	Below the Mean of the 10 years.	Average, Consols Settling Days.	Increase.	Decrease.	Above the Mean of the 10 years.	Below the Mean of the 10 years	Average, Stock Exchange Settling Days.	Increase.	Decrease.	Above the Mean of the 10 years.	Below the Mean of the 10 years.
	£	%	%	%	%	£	%	%	%	%	£	%	%	%	%
1873	22,680,000	5·94		24·21		20,813,000	1·14		17·74		43,261,000	2·19		27·50	
1874	22,119,000		2·48	21·13		21,695,000	4·24		22·74		42,102,000		2·68	24·09	
1875	20,484,000		7·39	12·18		20,964,000		3·37	18·60		43,478,000	3·27		28·15	
1876	18,828,000		8·08	3·11		18,829,000		10·18	6·52		31,712,000		27·06		6·53
1877	19,386,000	2·96		6·17		19,021,000	1·02		7·60		31,004,000		2·23		8·62
1878	18,143,000		6·41			18,937,000		0·44			32,808,000	5·81			
1879	17,729,000		2·00			18,782,000		0·81			35,122,000	7·05			
Mean of 10 years to 1879.	18,782,100					18,448,700					35,028,900				
1880	19,734,000	11·00				21,269,000	13·24				47,995,000	36·65			
1881	21,091,000	6·90				23,239,000	9·26				57,643,000	20·10			
1882	19,846,000		5·92			23,199,000		0·17			51,205,000		11·17		
1883	19,923,000	0·38				21,219,000		8·53			44,113,000		13·85		
1884	20,222,000	1·50				22,363,000		5·50			40,026,000		9·30		
1885	18,489,000		8·05			20,777,000		7·01			38,962,000		2·07		

Year.	Average, Day after Stock Exchange Settling Day.	Increase.	Decrease.	Above the Mean of the 10 years.	Below the Mean of the 10 years.	Average on Ordinary Days.	Increase.	Decrease.	Above the Mean of the 10 years.	Below the Mean of the 10 years.	Average of Yearly Totals.	Increase.	Decrease.	Above the Mean of the 10 years.	Below the Mean of the 10 years.
	£	%	%	%	%	£	%	%	%	%	£	%	%	%	%
1873	21,543,000		1·48	20·69		17,067,000	3·59		23·09		19,840,000	2.95		23·61	
1874	21,268,000		1·28	19·15		16,554,000		3·01	19·40		19,338,000		2·53	20·47	
1875	20,054,000		5·71	12·36		15,590,000		5·82	12·44		18,514,000		4·26	15·35	
1876	17,595,000		12·26		1·42	14,423,000		7·49	4·03		16,221,000		12·38	1·06	
1877	17,187,000		2·32		3·71	14,574,000	1·05		5·11		16,425,000	1·26		2·33	
1878	17,291,000					14,228,000		2·37			16,257,000		1·02		
1879	16,662,000		3·63			13,648,000		4·08			15,915,000		2·10		
Mean of 10 years to 1879.	18,331,400					14,323,800					16,579,300				
1880	20,171,000	21·06				15,536,000	13·82				3,812,000	18·20			
1881	21,594,000	7·05				16,624,000	7·01				20,640,000	9·72			
1882	20,770,000		3·82			16,997,000	2·19				20,331,000		1·50		
1883	19,855,000		4·41			16,598,000		2·35			19,314,000		5.00		
1884	19,227,000		3·20			16,379,000		1·30			18,826,000		2·50		
1885	18,678,000		2·09			15,560,000		5·00			17,951,000		4·06		

SHOWING THE PROPORTIONS PER CENT. OF ANNUAL TOTALS ON SPECIAL DAYS.

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	Mean of 10 yrs. to 1878.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
On Fourths of the Month.....	4·47	4·32	4·55	4·61	5·09	4·54	4·68	4·09	3·95	3·83	4·00	4·2	4·0
„ Consols Settling Days.....	4·38	4·43	4·55	4·52	5·38	4·53	5·28	4·40	4·34	4·48	4·30	4·6	4·5
„ Stock Exchange Settling Days.....	17·02	18·35	15·33	14·76	12·19	16·02	13·54	19·88	22·26	19·75	17·90	16·9	17·3
„ Days following Stock Exchange Settling Days	8·60	8·47	8·51	8·12	8·36	8·59	8·34	8·35	8·22	8·01	8·00	8·00	8·1
Total of Special Days	34·47	35·57	32·94	32·01	31·02	33·68	31·84	36·72	38·77	36·07	34·20	33·7	33·9
Total of other Days ..	65·53	64·43	67·06	67·99	68·98	66·32	68·16	63·28	61·23	63·93	65·80	66·3	66·1
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·0	100·00

EXCLUSIVE OF BULLION, INTO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1884–85.

AGAIN a very serious falling off is to be noted in the foreign trade of the country, the trading of 1885 being no less than £43,614,503 below that of 1884, and nearly ninety millions less than that of 1883. British merchants find themselves supplanted in the markets of the world. At home, too, while so many thousand people are complaining of having no work to do, we allow the foreigner to come in and supply us with goods which ought most unquestionably to be made in this country. Amongst the goods so purchased may be mentioned cotton yarn and manufactures £1,100,000; glass £1,650,000; iron manufactured £2,346,000, partially manufactured £1,220,000 more; porcelain and earthenware £503,000; manufactured silks, velvets, ribbons, &c., to the value of nearly £10,000,000; woollen yarn and manufactures of various kinds, nearly £10,000,000 more. These are facts worthy of consideration, they are creditable to the industry and perseverance of the foreigner, but are discreditable to ourselves. The totals for the two years were :—

Total Imports (1884)	£390,018,569
" " (1885)	370,967,955
Decrease in 1885	£19,050,614
Total Exports (1884)	£295,967,583
" " (1885)	271,403,694
Decrease in 1885	£24,563,889

Putting exports and imports together, the total foreign trade of the United Kingdom was :—

Total Imports and Exports (1884)..	£685,986,152
" " (1885)..	642,371,649
A decrease in 1885 of	£43,614,503

The total value of the trade carried on with the following countries in 1884 and 1885 is thus stated :—

TOTAL IMPORTS.

FOREIGN.	1884.	1885.
Russia	£16,315,411	£17,712,426
Sweden	7,513,066	8,108,521
Norway	3,016,049	2,833,069
Denmark.....	5,286,643	4,846,393
Germany.....	23,620,682	23,069,163
Holland	25,876,898	25,009,582
Do. Colonial Possessions	3,392,435	3,156,134
Belgium	15,146,175	15,070,121
France.....	37,437,014	35,709,787
Do. Colonial Possessions	872,084	917,909
Portugal.....	3,042,517	2,670,855
Do. Colonial Possessions	307,899	298,249
Spain	10,157,885	9,464,627
Do. Colonial Possessions	2,172,701	2,071,185
Italy.....	3,167,943	3,009,499
Austrian Territories	1,843,238	2,157,570
Greece	2,015,277	1,912,804
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	196,858	302,411
Roumania	3,134,926	2,757,926
Turkey: European.....	1,969,948	1,532,982
" Asiatic	3,490,256	3,147,655
" Egypt	9,701,459	8,818,376
Tripoli and Tunis	406,055	533,140
Western Africa.....	1,360,408	1,131,097
Morocco	262,344	481,357
Eastern Africa.....	109,574	127,602
Persia	102,517	78,501
Madagascar	15,229	10,366
Arabia (Muscat, &c.)....	2,461	904
Cochin China, &c.	189,767	97,395
Indian Seas Native States	32,806	14,056
Siam, &c.....	162,489	90,535
China, excl. of Hong Kong	£10,140,977	£8,614,069
Japan	662,441	492,804
Islands in the Pacific....	130,086	83,664
Hayti & San Domingo ..	153,972	115,231
United States of America	86,278,541	86,478,813
Mexico.....	700,500	724,847
Central America	1,305,090	1,065,131
New Grenada (Colombia)	433,276	237,140
Venezuela	260,013	226,389
Ecuador	218,609	150,990
Peru	2,082,834	1,884,852
Bolivia.....	246,637	200,046
Chile.....	2,595,433	2,496,245
Brazil	4,701,443	4,085,209
Uruguay.....	656,727	626,593
Argentine Republic.....	1,158,793	1,878,921
Whale Fisheries, Northern	158,764	62,961
Total from For. Countries	£294,205,658	286,566,222

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	1884.	1885.
Channel Islands	£868,598	£809,878
Gibraltar.....	22,820	15,832
Malta and Gozo.....	176,052	78,841
Gambia, Sierra Leone, &c.	254,932	141,271
British Gold Coast	844,324	738,538
St. Helena	9,476	2,184
South Africa, C. of G. Hope	5,303,623	3,832,725
" Natal.....	644,977	623,725
Aden.....	220,253	216,030
Mauritius	356,554	307,364
India: Bombay and Sind	10,634,341	9,644,931
Madras.....	4,380,952	3,696,639
Bengal and Burmah ..	19,432,839	18,541,095
Straits Settlements.....	4,612,414	4,442,166
Ceylon	2,366,771	2,389,492
Hong Kong	1,052,302	968,414
Australasia: W. Australia	276,591	276,779
South Australia	3,262,394	3,459,412
Victoria	7,671,118	5,332,402
New South Wales	8,996,096	7,115,870
Queensland	1,677,042	1,648,225
Tasmania	371,773	304,493
New Zealand.....	6,014,534	5,137,300
Fiji Islands.....	41,149	50,806
British North America:		
Dominion of Canada ..	10,387,723	9,962,217
Newfoundland, &c.....	652,006	384,973
Bermudas	5,714	4,713
British West India Isles .	2,547,201	2,531,652
British Guiana	2,376,150	1,428,559
British Honduras	282,590	230,946
Falkland Islands.....	69,602	81,261
Total from Brit. Posses.	£95,812,911	84,401,733
Total from For. Countries	294,205,658	286,566,222
Total from For. Countries and Brit. Possessions	£390,018,569	370,967,955

TOTAL EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.	1884.	1885.
Russia	£7,588,556	6,240,693
Sweden	3,454,221	3,408,992
Norway	1,850,208	1,696,510
Denmark and Colonies ..	2,763,287	2,370,007
Germany.....	30,789,123	27,059,830
Holland	18,230,039	15,849,466
Do. Colonial Possessions	2,561,169	1,926,006
Belgium	14,780,522	13,876,556
France.....	26,339,443	23,020,350
Do. Colonial Possessions	939,424	806,911
Portugal	2,387,166	2,100,917
Do. Colonial Possessions	1,136,560	577,683

	1884.	1885.
Spain	£4,750,746	£3,914,836
Do. Colonial Possessions	3,349,045	3,416,279
Italy	8,062,965	7,468,000
Austrian Territories	1,408,631	1,120,254
Greece	1,344,666	972,937
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	87,066	103,753
Roumania	1,020,824	846,657
Turkey: European	3,888,071	3,604,719
" Asiatic	3,193,179	3,231,688
Egypt "	3,083,350	3,701,275
Tripoli and Tunis	105,170	91,238
Morocco	372,308	562,206
Western Africa	1,320,338	984,521
Eastern Africa	84,512	208,022
Abyssinia	12,277	15,166
Madagascar	1,467	6,852
Arabia (Muscat)	1,048	1,249
Persia	226,367	328,149
Borneo	235	985
Indian Seas, other States	43	1,561
Siam	48,522	52,159
China (excl. Hong Kong)	4,405,498	5,515,918
Cochin China, &c.	15,587	33,533
Japan	2,604,490	2,298,705
Islands in the Pacific	95,665	90,929
Hayti and San Domingo	519,859	371,591
United States of America	32,738,533	31,094,589
Mexico	1,083,153	866,671
Central America	924,912	693,074
New Grenada (Colombia)	1,221,529	694,948
Venezuela	605,736	350,393
Ecuador	393,715	138,323
Peru	1,247,137	821,371
Bolivia	61,361	75,183
Chile	2,212,176	1,551,305
Brazil	6,789,243	5,611,857
Uruguay	1,626,328	1,443,978
Argentine Republic	5,938,459	4,760,678
Total to For. Countries	£207,663,949	185,979,476

British Possessions.	1884.	1885.
Channel Islands	£804,338	£708,692
Gibraltar	796,372	715,482
Malta and Gozo	1,146,282	1,178,491
Gambia and Sierra Leone	405,845	249,146
Gold Coast	594,852	504,165
Ascension	1,995	2,232
St. Helena	23,810	24,918
South Africa, C. of G. Hope	3,369,274	3,113,704
Natal	1,163,675	1,068,492
Mauritius	428,092	293,781
Aden	211,675	210,732
India: Bombay and Sind	12,874,203	13,087,418
Madras	3,007,831	2,558,955
Bengal and Burmah	16,180,075	15,232,292
Straits Settlements	2,816,298	2,524,735
Ceylon	782,053	565,955
Hong Kong	3,587,487	4,062,182
Australasia: W. Australia	278,848	312,679
South Australia	2,421,767	2,501,823
Victoria	7,598,811	7,647,295
New South Wales	9,391,148	10,072,299
Queensland	2,300,276	2,687,310
Tasmania	565,307	491,374
New Zealand	4,118,747	4,353,581
Fiji Islands	129,836	37,897
British North America:		
Newfoundland, &c.	631,505	443,352
Dominion of Canada	9,055,232	7,931,280
Bermudas	70,870	72,010
British West India Isles	2,463,705	2,022,831
British Guiana	£931,031	£615,176
British Honduras	124,427	107,805
Falkland Islands	27,898	26,071
Total to Brit. Possessions	83,303,634	85,424,218
Total to Foreign Countries	207,663,949	185,976,476
Total to Foreign Countries and Brit. Possessions	£295,967,583	271,403,694

Exports of British Produce and Manufactures.—During the year 1885 the following were among the most important articles of British produce and manufacture exported to our colonies and foreign parts, giving the total value:—

Alkali (soda chiefly)		£1,955,790
Apparel, ready-made		4,161,150
Arms, ammunition, &c.		1,811,975
Bags and sacks, empty		779,876
Beer and ale		1,645,333
Biscuit and bread		502,379
Books, printed		1,143,509
India-rubber manufactures		910,763
Railway Carriages, Trucks, &c.		1,038,736
Cement		811,000
Chemicals and dye-stuffs		1,945,574
Coals		10,022,496
Naphtha, and similar products		857,243
Corn, grain, and meal		329,250
Cotton yarn		11,865,294
Cotton manufactures—		
" White or plain	£30,565,477	
" Printed, &c.	17,706,137	
" Lace, &c.	2,376,837	
" Stockings, &c.	519,346	
Sewing Cotton	2,365,998	
Hosiery and small wares	1,572,557	
Total of all cotton manufactures, &c.		55,111,593
Earthen and china ware		1,838,163
Furniture, cabinet, and upholstery		649,658
Herrings		1,521,891
Glass, plate, flint, bottles, &c.		966,211
Haberdashery, &c.		2,308,939
Hardware and cutlery		2,851,920
Hats		1,111,546
Implements and tools of industry		876,490
Leather, tanned, unwrought		1,701,511
" Boots, &c.		2,307,618
Linen manufactures		4,961,093
" Yarn		986,538
Jute manufactures, including yarn		2,176,387
Manures, including chemical manures		1,726,993
Medicines, drugs, &c.		842,725
Oil, seed		1,534,747
Painters' colours and materials		1,222,888
Paper and stationery		2,435,909
Pickles, vinegar, confectionery, &c.		1,324,625
Skins and furs of all sorts		840,784
Soap		472,438
Spirits		872,338
Sugar, refined		762,183
Steam-engines		3,724,799
Machinery (not steam-engines)		7,362,070
Other iron and steel manufactures, including raw material		21,710,738
Copper, brass, lead, tin, zinc, &c.		4,455,405
Telegraphic wires and apparatus		770,054
Silk manufactures, yarn, &c.		2,334,431
Wool, sheep and lambs'		933,612
Woollen and worsted yard		4,382,898
" manufactures		18,847,053

National Rifle Association, Wimbledon.

Offices of the Association, 12, Pall Mall East. *Secretary:* Captain Edmond St. John-Mildmay.

QUEEN'S PRIZE. SECOND STAGE.—£250, and the N.R.A. Gold Medal.

Year.	Winners.			Distances. Yards.	Shots.	Scores.	H.p.s.	Rifle Used.
1864	Wyatt	Pte.	London R. B.	8, 9, & 1000	7	60mks.	84	Whitworth M. L.
1865	Sharman	Pte.	4th West York.	,,	,,	64 ,,	,,	Rigby M. L.
1866	Cameron, A.	Pte.	6th Inverness	,,	,,	69 ,,	,,	Birming. S. A. Co. M. L.
1867	Lane	Srg.	Bristol Rifles	,,	,,	57 ,,	,,	Govt. Whitworth M. L.
1868	Carslake	Lt.	5th Somerset	,,	,,	65 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1869	Cameron, A.	Corp.	6th Inverness	,,	,,	71 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1870	Humphries	Pte.	6th Surrey	,,	,,	66 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1871	Humphry	Ens.	Cambridge Univ.	,,	,,	68 ,,	,,	Govt. Martini-Hen. B. L.
1872	Michie	C.-Srg.	London Scottish.	,,	,,	65 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1873	Menzies	Srg.	Queen's Edinbrg.	,,	,,	60 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1874	Atkinson	Pte.	1st Durham	,,	,,	64 ,,	105	,, ,,
1875	Pearse	Capt.	18th Devon	,,	,,	73 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1876	Pullman	Srg.	South Middlesex.	,,	,,	74 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1877	Jamieson	Pte.	15th Lancashire.	,,	,,	70 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1878	Rae	Pte.	11th Sterling	,,	,,	78 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1879	Taylor	Corp.	47th Lancashire.	,,	,,	83 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1880	Ferguson	Pte.	1st Argyle	,,	,,	74 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1881	Beck	Pte.	3rd Devon	,,	,,	86 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1882	Lawrance	Srg.	1st Dumbarton.	,,	,,	65 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1883	Mackay	Srg.	1st Sutherland.	800 & 900	10	79 ,,	100	,, ,,
1884	Gallant	Pte.	8th Middlesex	,,	15	110 ,,	150	,, ,,

THIRD STAGE.

Conditions (1886): 7 shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yds, 10 at 500, 15 at 600, and 10 each at 800 & 900 yds.

1885	Bulmer	Serg.	2nd V.B., Lincoln	200 to 900	76	307mk.	380	Govt. Martini-Hen. B. L.
1886	Jackson	Pte.	1st V.B., Lincoln	,,	66	265 ,,	330	,, ,,

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE. FIRST STAGE.—The N.R.A. Silver Medal.

1864	Hayward	Corp.	1st Suffolk	2, 5, & 600.		47mks.	60	Long Enfield M. L.
1865	Ross (E.M.)	Pte.	London Scottish.	,,	,,	47 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1866	James	Pte.	Queen's Westmr.	,,	,,	48 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1867	Wright	Capt.	30th Cheshire	,,	,,	52 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1868	Hutchinson	Dm. Mj.	Bristol Rifles	,,	,,	51 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1869	Kirk	Srg.	1st East York	,,	,,	46 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1870	Young	Pte.	1st Herts	,,	,,	49 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1871	Mayfield	Pte.	Robin Hd. Rifles	,,	,,	51 ,,	,,	Snider B. L.
1872	Cortis	Pte.	1st Sussex	,,	,,	52 ,,	,,	,,
1873	Willows	Corp.	4th Lincoln	,,	7	74 ,,	84	,,
1874	Young	Corp.	1st Herts	,,	,,	87 ,,	105	,,
1875	Innes	Pte.	10th Aberdeen	,,	,,	90 ,,	,,	,,
1876	Burgess	Pte.	1st Newcastle	,,	,,	86 ,,	,,	,,
1877	Betts	Corp.	1st Norfolk	,,	,,	92 ,,	,,	,,
1878	Lowe	Pte.	Queen's Westmr.	,,	,,	95 ,,	,,	Govt. Martini-Hen. B. L.
1879	Macdonald	Qtrmr.	10th Forfar	,,	,,	96 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1880	Scott	Corp.	4th Cheshire	,,	,,	102 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1881	Ingram	Corp.	4th Cheshire	,,	,,	96 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1882*	Smith	C.-Srg.	6th Surrey	,,	7, 10	174 ,,	205	,, ,,
1883	Young	Capt.	2nd Renfrew	,,	,,	183 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1884†	Taylor	Segt.	1st Lanark	,,	7, 10, 15.	195 ,,	230	,, ,,
1885	Simonds	Cr.-Srg.	14th Middlesex	,,	46	189 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1886	Cortis	Capt.	2nd Sussex	,,	,,	194 ,,	,,	,, ,,

* Fire 7 shots at 200, 500, and 600, and afterwards 10 shots at 500 and 600.
† Fire 7 shots at 200, 500, and 600, and afterwards 10 shots at 500 and 15 at 600.

ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD. (Competitors, 8 from each Nationality.)

The Competing Teams were permitted to use any rifle, with 15 shots at (each distance) 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. From 1862 to 1873 highest possible score, 1,440; from 1874, 1,800.

1863	England	1,082 marks	1871	Scotland	1,150 marks	1879	Scotland	1,505 marks
1864	Scotland	967 ,,	1872	England	1,183 ,,	1880	Ireland	1,638 ,,
1865	England	1,053 ,,	1873	Ireland	1,195 ,,	1881	England	1,642 ,,
1866	Scotland	1,170 ,,	1874	Scotland	1,437 ,,	1882	England	1,536 ,,
1867	England	1,097 ,,	1875	Ireland	1,506 ,,	1883	Ireland	1,600 ,,
1868	England	1,166 ,,	1876	England	1,463 ,,	1884	Ireland	1,583 ,,
1869	Scotland	1,149 ,,	1877	Ireland	1,568 ,,	1885	England	1,574 ,,
1870	England	1,166 ,,	1878	Ireland	1,610 ,,	1886	Ireland	1,471 ,,

There are in England, including "Her Majesty's" (Master, the Earl of Coventry), of which there are 40 couples, the kennels being at Ascot Heath, 12 packs of Staghounds, containing between them 299 couples of hounds; besides two packs in Ireland, with 70 couples. The following are the Masters, the Kennels, and the numbers of the principal packs of Staghounds (with over 20 couples each):—

Pack.	Couples.	Master.	Kennels.
County Down	35	Capt. R. W. B. Ker, M.P.	Montalto, Ballinahinch, county Down.
Devon and Somerset	26	Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	Exford, Minehead, Somerset.
Enfield Chase		Colonel A. P. Somerset	Enfield Court, Middlesex.
Mid Kent	23	Mr. Herbert Leney	Waterringbury, near Maidstone.
Norfolk	25	Mr. R. A. Barkley	Palgrave, Diss.
Rothschild's (Lord)	30	Lord Rothschild	Ascott, Leighton Buzzard.
Surrey	36	Mr. Nickalls	Nutfield, Redhill, Surrey.
Ward Union	35	Committee	Ashbourne, county Meath.

Of Foxhound packs, there are no less than 156 in England and Wales, containing 5,925 couples of hounds; in Scotland, eight packs, with 289 couples; and in Ireland, 18 packs, with 635 couples. The following are the packs of Foxhounds containing 50 couples of hounds or more:—

Pack.	Couples.	Master.	Kennels.
Albrighton	50	Sir T. F. Boughey, Bart.	Whiston Cross, Shiffnal.
Atherstone	54	Mr. W. E. Oakeley	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Badsworth	58	Mr. C. B. E. Wright	Badsworth, Pontefract.
Beaufort's (Duke of)	75	Duke of Beaufort, K.G.	Badminton, Wilts.
Bedale	50	Mr. G. W. Elliott	Low St., Bedale, York.
Belvoir	62	Duke of Rutland, K.G.	Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincoln.
Berkeley	60	Lord Fitzhardinge	Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire.
Bicester and Warden Hill	55	Lord Chesham	Stratton Audley, Bicester, Oxon.
Blackmoor Vale	71	Mr. M. Guest	Charleston Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset.
Bramham Moor	50	Mr. G. L. Fox	Bramham Park, Tadcaster.
Brocklesby	55	Earl of Yarborough	Brocklesby Park, Uiceby, Lincoln.
Burton	50	Mr. R. E. Wemyss	Reepham, Lincolnshire.
Cottesmore	58	Mr. W. Baird	Barleythorpe, Oakham, Rutland.
Craven	60	Sir R. F. Sutton, Bart.	Walcot, Hungerford.
Crawley and Horsham	50	Col. A. M. Calvert	West Grinstead, Sussex.
Croome	50	Mr. E. Walter Greene	Kynnersley, Severn Stoke, Worcester.
Essex	50	Mr. L. W. Arkwright	Harlow, Essex.
Essex Union	50	Mr. P. A. W. Carnegie	Billericay, Essex.
Fitzwilliam, The	54	Hon. T. W. Fitzwilliam	Milton, near Peterborough.
Galway's (Lord)	55	Lord Galway	Grove, Retford, Nottinghamshire.
Garth's (Mr.)	60	Mr. T. Garth	Haines Hill, Twyford, Berkshire.
Goodwood	61	Earl of March	Goodwood.
Grafton	53	Lord Penrhyn	Wakefield Lawn, Stony Stratford, Bucks
H. H. (Hampshire)	55	Mr. A. H. Wood	Ropley, Alresford.
Hambledon	50	Mr. W. Long	Droxford, Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire.
Hertfordshire	54	Captain W. Peacocke	Kenesbourne Green, Luton.
Heythrop	55	Mr. A. Brassey	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Holderness	51	Mr. A. Wilson	Etton, near Beverley.
Meynell	75	Mr. R. C. Pole & Mr. Bass, M.P.	Sudbury, Derbyshire.
North Cheshire	57	Captain E. P. Yates	Forest Kennels, Northwich.
North Staffordshire	56	Marquis of Stafford	Trentham, Stoke.
North Warwickshire	50	Mr. F. Lort Phillips	Kenilworth.
Oakley	58	Mr. T. B. Miller	Milton Ernest, Bedford.
Old Berkeley	56	Mr. H. Cox	Chorley-Wood Common, Rickmansworth.
Old Berkshire	50	Col. Van de Weyer	Kingston, Abingdon.
Percy's (Earl)	50	Earl Percy	Greenrigg, Lesbury, Northumberland.
Petworth	50	Lord Leconfield	Petworth Park, Sussex.
Portsmouth's (Earl of)	54	Earl of Portsmouth	Eggesford, N. Devon.
Puckeridge	56	Mr. F. C. Swindell	Braughing Ware, Herts.
Pytchley	55	Mr. H. Langham	Brixworth, Northampton.
Quorn	55	Captain Warner	Quorndon, Loughborough.
Rufford	50	Mr. T. H. Bayly	Rufford, Ollerton, Newark.
South Berks	70	Mr. J. Hargreaves	World's End, Reading.
Southdown	55	Hon. C. Brand	Ringmer, Lewes, Sussex.
Southwold	50	Mr. E. P. Rawnsley	Belchford, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.
South Notts	50	Earl of Harrington	Gedling, Notts.
Tynedale	50	Mr. J. C. Straker	Stagshaw, Corbridge, North.
Vale of White Horse	55	Mr. C. A. Hoare	Cricklade, Wilts.
Warwickshire	53	Lord Willoughby de Broke	Kineton, Warwick.
West Kent	55	Hon. R. Nevill	Warren House, Otford, Sevenoaks.
Wynnstay	50	Sir H. W. Wynn, Bart.	Wynnstay, Ruabon.
York and Ainsty	50	Mr. E. Lycett Green	Acomba, York.
Zetland (Earl of)	55	Earl of Zetland	Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire.
IRELAND.			
Kildare	53	Major R. St. L. Moore	Jigginstown, Naas, county Kildare.
Limerick Co.	50	Mr. J. G. Gubbins	Bruree, Kilmallock, county Limerick.
Meath	70	Mr. J. O. Trotter	Nugentstown, Kells, county Meath.
SCOTLAND.			
Earl of Eglinton's	50	Earl of Eglinton	Eglinton Castle, Irvine, Ayr.

Besides Foxhounds, there are 118 packs of Harriers and Beagles in England and Wales, with 1,770 couples, 35 packs in Ireland, with 573 couples; and four packs in Scotland, with 70 couples.

This gives a total of over 19,000 hounds maintained in the United Kingdom exclusively for hunting purposes.

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

The following Table gives the "close" time for different kinds of Game for England, Scotland, and Ireland, during which it is illegal to pursue the game mentioned, all dates inclusive:—

Game.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Black Game or Heath Fowl.	11th Dec. & 19th Aug., 11th Dec. & 31st Aug., in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest.	11th Dec. & 19th Aug.	11th Dec. and 19th Aug.
Bustard....	2nd Mar. & 31 Aug.	None.	11th Jan. & 31st Aug.
Deer, Male .	None.	None.	1st Jan. & 9th June.
,, Fallow	None.	None.	Michaels. & Dec. 31.
Grouse or Red Game	11th Dec. & 11th Aug.	11th Dec. & 11th Aug.	11th Dec. & 11th Aug.
Hare	None.	None.	21st Apr. & 11th Aug.
Heath or Moor Game	None.	As "Muir-fowl."	11th Dec. & 11th Aug.
Landrail ..	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11th Jan. & 19th Sep.
Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan	None.	11th Dec. & 11th Aug.	11th Dec. & 19th Aug.
Partridge ..	2nd Feb. & 31st Aug.	2nd Feb. & 31st Aug.	11th Jan. & 19th Sept.
Pheasant ..	2nd Feb. & 30th Sept.	2nd Feb. & 30th Sept.	2nd Feb. & 30th Sep.
Quail.....	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11th Jan. & 19th Sep.

It is unlawful to kill pheasants, partridges, grouse, moor game, or hares on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In England hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In Scotland the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck; in Ireland to all these five birds, with the further addition of widgeon, teal, and plover. The close-time for these birds (except quail and landrail in Ireland, for whose close-time see above) is, under the Wild Birds' Protection Act, 1880, from 2nd March to 31st July, both inclusive, throughout the United Kingdom, except the Island of St. Kilda. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between the 16th March and the 31st of July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5s. and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence. In the case, however, of the undermentioned birds, the penalty is £1 for each bird for each offence:—

American quail.	Colin.	Dotterell.
Auk.	Cornish chough.	Dunbird.
Avocet.	Coulterneb.	Dunlin.
Bee-eater.	Cuckoo.	Eider-duck.
Bittern.	Curlew.	Fern-owl.
Bonxie.	Diver.	Fulmar.
Gannet.	Owl.	Sheldrake.
Goatsucker.	Ox-bird.	Shoveller.
Godwit.	Oyster-catcher.	Skua.
Goldfinch.	Peewit.	Smew.
Grebe.	Petrel.	Snipe.
Greenshank.	Phalarope.	Solan Goose.
Guillemot.	Plover.	Spoonbill.
Gull (except Black-backed).	Ploverspage.	Stint.
	Pochard.	Stone Curlew.
Hoopoe.	Puffin.	Stonehatch.
Kingfisher.	Purre.	Summer snipe.
Kittiwake.	Razorbill.	Tarrock.
Lapwing.	Redshank.	Teal.
Lark.	Reeve or Ruff.	Tern.
Loon.	Roller.	Thicknee.
Mallard.	Sanderling.	Tystey.
Marrot.	Sandpiper.	Whaup.
Merganser.	Scout.	Widgeon.
Murre.	Sealark.	Wild duck.
Night-hawk.	Seamew.	Willock.
Night-jar.	Sea parrot.	Wimbrel.
Nightingale.	Sea swallow.	Woodcock.
Oriole.	Shearwater.	Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10s.

The Secretary of State in Great Britain, or the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. Such orders have been made for the county of Lincoln, the Isle of Ely, the Liberty of Peterborough, and the county of Huntingdon, where the close-time is from 15th March to 31st August; for Essex, from 15th March to 1st August; and for Northumberland from 1st March to 11th August. Within the limits of the Exe Fishery District in Devonshire, shags or cormorants are exempted from the close season.

The Act does not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorizing anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

SEASONS FOR HUNTING AND GROUND GAME SHOOTING.

There is no statutory close-time for fox hunting or rabbit shooting, nor is there, except in Ireland, for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. November 1st is the recognized date for the opening of the fox hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer hunting or stalking varies from about Aug. 12 to Oct. 12 for stags, and from Nov. 10 to the end of March for hinds. Hares are in *best* condition in January, February, and March.

CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

I. England and Wales.

Under the Salmon Fishery Acts, salmon—(the word "Salmon" includes all migratory *salmonidæ*)—are protected, and a close-time is fixed for England and Wales, including the Esk in Dumfries, during which fishing for salmon is prohibited. The close-time for nets begins on 1st September, and ends on 1st February; and for rods it begins on 2nd November, and ends on 1st February. The commencement and termination of the close season may be varied by a bye-law by the local boards of conservators (see p. 594), but it must never begin for nets later than

1st November, nor be less than 154 days. For rod and line a minimum close-time is 92 days, which must commence not later than 1st Dec.

For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1st September to 1st May, which cannot be altered by bye-law.

The following are the cases in which these dates have been varied by bye-law:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Avon & Stour.	15 Aug. to 1 Feb.	2 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Taf and Ely ..	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Teify	—	20 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Ayron	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Dart & Exe ..	1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	2 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Teign	,, to 2 Mar.	21 Nov. to 2 Mar.
Towy	,, to 15 Mar.	2 Nov. to 15 Mar.
,, (Between Carmarthen Bar and St. Govin's Head)	,, to 30 Ap.	,, ,,
Ouse (Sussex).	,, to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Usk & Rumney	,, ,,	2 Nov. ,,
Stour (Kent)..	,, to 1 May.	,, to 1 May.
Severn (in Borough of Shrewsbury) only	,, to 15 Jun.	—
Lune (tidal) ..	8 Sep. to 1 Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
,, (non-tidal)	15 ,, ,,	
Eden (below Old Sandsfield)..	10 Sep. to 10 Feb.	10 Sep. to 10 Feb.
,, rest of district	—	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dovey	14 Sep. to 30 Apr.	30 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Kent & Leven .	15 Sep. to 1 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Seiont	,, ,,	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Dwyfach.....	,, ,,	,, ,,
Derwent (Cum)	,, to 10 Mar.	,, to 10 Mar.
Cleddy.....	,, to 15 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Coquet.....	,, to 25 Mar.	,, to 31 Jan.
W. Cumb'rland	,, to 31 Mar.	14 Nov. to 10 Mar.
Conway	,, to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Ogmore	,, ,,	,, ,,
Clwyd & Elwy	,, to 15 May	,, to 15 May
Axe	20 Sep. to 30 Apr.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taw & Torridge.	21 Sep. to ,,	16 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Avon & Erme..	1 Nov. to 4 Apr.	15 Nov. to 4 Apr.
Camel	,, ,,	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Fowey*	,, ,,	,, ,,

No fresh salmon may be sold between 3rd September and 1st Feb., except such as can be proved to come from parts beyond the seas, or to have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, in legal netting season and in legal manner. Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1st Feb. and 3rd November, may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the Kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1st Feb. and 3rd Nov., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon is prohibited between 3rd September and 30th April, unless it can be proved that the salmon exported or entered for exportation was caught during the time at which its sale would be legal in the United Kingdom: the *onus probandi* lies with the person exporting.

The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, *i.e.*, salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

A weekly close season, during which net-fishing for salmon is prohibited, is fixed in England from noon on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Monday. This close-time may be varied by the Local Conservancy Boards, provided it is not less than 42 hours, nor more than 48 hours, and that it is fixed between Friday at midnight and noon on Monday.

II. Scotland.

In Scotland the annual close-time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, from 27th August to 10th February, and for rods, from 1st November to 10th February, except as follows:—

Close-Time for	Nets.	Rods.
Add, Aray, Eckaig, N. & S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira.	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Beauly, Dunbeath, Forth, Lossie, Nairn, Ness, Spey, Kyle of Sutherland.	27 Aug. to 10 Feb.	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Girvan, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Laggan, Luce, Sorn, Stinchar, Ugie, Ythan, and rivers of Orkney, Harris, & Uist.	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Annan, Nith.	ditto	15 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland	ditto	16 Nov. to 30 Jan.
Urr	ditto	30 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Bute	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Thurso.....	27 Aug. to 10 Feb.	15 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borgie, Hope.	Do. do.	11 Sept. to 11 Jan.
Tay*.....	21 Aug. to 4 Feb.	11 Oct. to 4 Feb.*
Findhorn	27 Aug. to 10 Feb.	11 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Tweed.....	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	1 Dec. to 31 Jan.

The weekly close-time for nets is between 6 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday; and, for rods, on Sundays. The Esk, in Dumfries, is included under the English Salmon Acts.

III. Ireland.

In Ireland the close-time for salmon applies also to trout. The netting close-time must never be less than 168 days. Many variations of the close season have been made, of which it is impossible to specify all the details here; the following list, however, shows the general close-time in force in the different districts. With

* In Fowey below Lostwithiel only.

* R. Earn close-time for rods is from 1 Nov. to 4 Feb.

the exception of certain tributaries in some of the districts, the close-time is as follows (all dates inclusive). The second column shows the point of delimitation on the coast between the various districts, which include all rivers, &c., within their respective coast-limits.

District.	Coast Limits.	Cl.-T. Net.	Cl.-T. Rod
Dublin ..	Skerries ..... to	16 Aug. to 1 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Wexford ..	Wicklow..... to	16 Sept. to 19 Apr.	1 Oct. to 14 Mar.
Waterford	Kiln Bay..... to	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Lismore ..	Helvick Head to	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	31 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Cork.....	Ballycotton H. to	16 Aug. to 14 Feb.	13 Oct. to 14 Feb.
Skibbereen	Galley Head .. to	16 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Bantry ..	Mizen Head .. to	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Kenmare	Crow Head .. to	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Killarney	Lamb Head .. to	1 Sept. to 30 Apr.	31 Oct. to 30 Mar.
Limerick..	Dunmore Head to	1 Aug. to 11 Feb.	31 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Galway ..	Hags Head .. to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballinakill	Slyne Head .. to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bangor ..	Pigeon Point.. to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.
Ballina ..	Benwee Head to	13 Aug. to 15 Mar.	16 Sept. to 31 Jan.
Sligo.....	Coonamore .. to	1 Aug. to 16 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballyshannon	Mullaghmore to	19 Aug. to 1 Mar.	10 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Letterkenny	Rossan Point to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	2 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Londonderry	Malin Head .. to	1 Sept. to 14 Apr.	16 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Coleraine	Downhill..... to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	20 Oct. to 15 Mar.
Ballycastle	Portrush..... to	15 Sept. to 17 Mar.	2 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Dundalk..	Donaghadee .. to	20 Aug. to 31 Mar.	1 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Drogheda	Clogher Head	17 Aug. to 30 Jan.	30 Sept. to 30 Jan.

In Ireland the weekly close-time is fixed at 48 hours, from 6 a.m. Saturday till 6 a.m. Monday.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2nd October and 1st February, except in Norfolk and Suffolk, where, under a local Act (the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877), the conservators have fixed the close-time for trout, for nets only, at from 10th September to 25th January; and except in the Thames, when the close season is from 10 Sept. to 31 March.

By an Act passed in 1876, the trout and char close-time may be varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators, so, however, that it does not commence earlier than the 2nd September nor later than the 2nd November, and is not less than 123 days. The following dates have been fixed under this Act. In the districts marked * the close-time, as altered, applies only to trout.

*Eden ..	1 Sept. (rods 16 Oct.) to last Feb.
Severn ..	in boro' of Shrewsbury, 1 Sept. to 15 June (for nets only).
*Taf, Ely	20 Sept. to 1 Feb. (for rods and nets).
*Cleddy ..	29 Sept. to 1 Mar. (ditto)
*Ogmore .	30 Sept. to 28 Feb. (ditto)
*Teign ..	1 Oct. to 2 March (ditto)
*Ayron ..	1 Oct. to 15 Mar. (ditto)
Derwent (Cumb.)	1 Oct. to 10 Mar. (ditto) Except Char in Crummock & Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 June.
*W. Cumberland.	1 Oct. to 31 March (for nets). 1 Oct. to 10 March (for rods).
*Avon & Erme ..	1 Oct. to 28 Feb. (rods and nets).
*Wye....	2 Oct. to 1 Mar. (rods and nets).
Seiont, Gwrfai, &c.	Trout, 2 Oct. to 1 Mar. (rods & nets). ,, in Rs. Braint and Cefni, 15 Oct. to 1 March. Char, 22 Oct. to 1 Mar. (rods & nets).
*Kent ..	2 Oct. to 1 Mar. (for rods and nets).
*Dart....	2 Oct. to 28 Feb. (ditto)
*Dee	14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (for rod & line only).
*Coquet..	1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (for rod & line only).

In Scotland there is no close-time for trout and char. In Ireland the close-time for trout is the same as for salmon. This may be altered, but not shortened, by the Inspectors. For pollen, however, the close-time is fixed by the Pollen Fishery (Ireland) Act, 1881, from 1st November to 31st January.

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close-time for "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and char, which live in fresh-water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15th March to 15th June, both inclusive, for all parts of England and Wales except Norfolk and Suffolk. The penalty for taking or selling freshwater fish in that period is £2 for a first, and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close season, however, does not apply to fish taken in private waters by leave of the owner, in public waters by leave of a Board of Conservators, or taken (with the leave of the owner if in private waters) for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Secretary of State, and the Avon & Stour, Avon & Erme, Wye, Eden, and Towy fishery districts have been so exempted; also the Kent & Levon, Severn & Yorkshire districts, as regards pike, the Usk as regards eels, and certain parts of the Severn as regards other fish than grayling. In Norfolk and Suffolk close-times have been fixed for various fish under the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, from March 1 to June 30. By an Act of 1886 the close season for freshwater fish above referred to is declared not to apply to fishing for eels, otherwise than by angling. But for these fish a separate close-time exists (so far as fixed engines in salmon rivers are concerned) in England from January 1 to June 24; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from January 11 to June 30. In the Severn, elvers, or the fry of eels, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 26 April and 24 June. In

the Thames, between 1 March and 31 May, eels may not be taken by any other means than by weels, bucks, or baskets.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4¼ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

By the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a close-time for "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed from the 15th June to 4th August; and for all other kinds of oysters, from 14th May to 4th August. This Act applies to England and Scotland, but not to Ireland. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from the 16th June to the 31st August inclusive, in that part of the English Channel comprised between a line drawn from the North Foreland Light to Dunkirk, and a line drawn from the Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France alone being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; and till that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1st May to 31st August, is to remain in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. In Ireland, the Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 106, prescribes that no oysters may be taken between 1st May and 1st September, though this close season has been varied by the Inspectors of Fisheries in the following cases:

Tralee Bay.....	11th Mar. to 31st Oct.
Galway Bay.....	1st Jan. to 30th Nov.
Strangford Lough	1st Mar. to 31st Aug.
Achil Sound, Clew Bay	2nd April to 30th Sept.
Sligo, Ballisodare and Drumcliffe Bays ..	30th April to 1st June.

Taking oysters from licensed beds is made larceny.

Licences for Shooting and Fishing.

Game and Gun Licences.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes; rabbit-warren proprietors, or others, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorize others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence, and soldiers, sailors, volunteers, or constables on duty, or at practice, or occupiers of land, or their servants, killing or scaring birds or vermin need not take out a gun licence. The rates of duty are given, at p. 368.

Salmon Licences.—It is not so generally known that in salmon fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, it is necessary to take out a licence to fish for salmon. In Scotland no such licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued. The rates on nets, and other like instruments, range from £20 downwards in England and Wales, and from £30 downwards in Ireland. In the latter country the rate on draft nets, the kind most commonly used, is £3; in England and Wales it varies from about £5 to £2. The rate of licence duty on a rod-and-line is £1 in all parts of Ireland. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts, as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):—

*Derwent.....	20/-
*Lune	20/-
Ribble	20/-
*Dee	20/-
Clwyd & Elwy..	20/-
*Conway	20/-
*Dovey	20/-
*Ayron	20/-
*Teify	20/-
Usk	20/-
*Wye.....	20/-
Avon and Erme	20/-
*Dart.....	20/-
*Teign	20/-
Exe.....	20/-
Axe.....	20/-
Frome	20/-
Avon and Stour	20/-
Ouse (Sussex)	20/-
Yorkshire.....	20/-
Tees	20/-
*Tyne	20/-
*Eden	21/-
*Seiont	21/-
Dwyfach	21/-
Towy.....	21/-
*Ogmore	21/-
*West Cumberland	10/6
*Kent and Leven ..	10/6
Taff and Ely	10/6
Rumney	10/6
Taw and Torridge ..	10/6
Cleddy	10/-
Severn	10/-
Fowey	10/-
Trent.....	10/-
Esk (Yorkshire) ..	10/-
Avon, Brue, & Parret	7/6
Tamar and Plym ..	7/6
Rother	5/-
Wear	5/-
Coquet	5/-

Trout Licences.—In some districts in England and Wales licences for fishing for trout are necessary. A licence to fish for salmon covers the right to fish for trout, but persons not holding a salmon licence, and fishing for trout or char, exclusively of salmon, in the following districts, must take out a licence for the former:—In the Taff and Ely, Rumney, Usk, Wye, Severn, Stour, Wear, and Coquet the duty is 1*s.* on each rod and line. In the Yorkshire Esk, 1*s.* 6*d.* In the Eden*, Kent, Teify, Towy, Avon, Brue, Parret*, Dart, and Tyne*, 2*s.* 6*d.* In the Camel and Fowey, 3*s.* In the Cleddy*, 3*s.* 6*d.* In the Clwyd and Ebury*, 4*s.* 6*d.* In the Derwent* (Cumb.), Seiont*, Ayron*, and Avon and Stour, 5*s.* In the Avon and Erme*, and Dart*, 10*s.* In those districts marked * licences for short periods are issued at lower rates. Licence duties are also payable on nets, ranging from £5 downwards. In Ireland and Scotland no trout licences are necessary.

Fishery Districts, Boards of Conservators, and Inspectors.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and trout is placed by the Salmon Fishery Acts, 1861 to 1876, in the hands of local boards of conservators appointed for the purpose. By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, Fishery Districts may be formed, and Boards of Conservators appointed for waters containing trout; and by the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1884, power is given to make Fishery Districts for freshwater fish only, and "freshwater fish" are defined for the purposes of that Act to be all fish except salmon living temporarily or permanently in fresh water. Under these various powers Boards of Conservators have been appointed for 48 Fishery Districts in England and Wales. The limits of the Fishery Districts, with the names of the clerks to the various Boards, are given in the following list:—

[The districts generally include all rivers running into the sea between the points named, and in the cases marked † also include the sea for a distance of three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries, where the distance is less than six miles across, as in the case of the Solway, the Bristol Channel, and the Humber.]

NAME OF DISTRICT.	COAST LIMITS OF DISTRICT.	ADDRESS OF CLERK.
†Eden	Junction of R. Esk to Skinburness Pnt	T. H. Hodgson, Carlisle.
†Derwent	Seaton to St. Bee's Head	T. C. Burn, Cockermouth.
†West Cumberland	St. Bee's Head to Haverigg Point	J. Webster, Whitehaven.
Kent and Leven	Haverigg Point to Waron	S. H. Jackson, Ulverston.
†Lune	Warton to Blackpool	T. Ball, Lancaster.
†Ribble	Blackpool to Formby Point	T. J. Backhouse, Blackburn.
Dee	East Boundary of Cheshire to Air Pnt.	G. S. Carr, Chester.
Clwyd and Elwy	Air Point to Rhos Bay	P. Browne, Rhyl.
Conway	Rhos Bay to Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
†Seiont	Garth Point to Llanelhaiarn Pt., to Twyn y Parc Pt., in Anglesey	R. J. Davids, Carnarvon.
†Dwyfach	Llanelhaiarn Point to Criccieth	T. Roberts, Portmadoc.
Dovey	Criccieth to Cynvelin	W. R. Davies, Dolgelley.
†Ayron	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head	T. H. Maddy, Aberayron.
†Teify	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	H. W. Howell, Aberayron.
Cleddy	Dinas Head to St. Govin's Head	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
†Towy	St. Govin's Head to Worm's Head	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
†Ogmore	Porthcawl to Cold Knap	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
†Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	R. Y. Evans, Cardiff.
†Runney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Colonel Lyne, Newport.
†Usk	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	C. R. Lyne, Newport.
†Wye	Collister Pill to Lydney Pill	E. Owen, Builth.
†Severn	Lydney Pill to Avon Battery	J. Stallard, junior, Worcester.
Avon, Brue, & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary	T. F. Barham, Bridgwater.
Taw and Torridge	West Boundary of Somerset to ditto of Devon	W. H. Toller, Barnstaple.
Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Pt.	J. R. Collins, Bodmin.
Fowey	Peel Point to Ram Head	W. Pease, Lostwithiel.
Tamar and Plym	Ram Head to Stoke Point	C. V. Bridgman, Tavistock.
Avon and Erme	Stoke Point to Start Point	G. R. Lidstone, Kingsbridge.
Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	A. Pike, Totnes.
Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	S. Hacker, Newton Abbot.
Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	B. J. Ford, Exeter.
Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	F. R. Jeffery, Ottery St. Mary.
Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	W. Forward, Axminster.
Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham.
Avon and Stour	W. Boundary of Hants to Hurst Castle	R. D. Sharp, Christchurch.
Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	F. Holman, Lewes.
Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	T. J. Smith, Rye.
Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	F. G. Haines, Canterbury.
†Ouse and Nene	West Boundary of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	—
Welland	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	S. B. Sharpe, Market Deeping.
†Witham	Western Point to Gibraltar	H. Snaith, Boston.
†Trent	Ingoldnell's Point to Trent Falls	C. K. Eddowes, Derby.
†Yorkshire	Trent Falls to Thorney Beck	J. H. Phillips, Scarborough.
†Esk (Yorkshire)	Thorney Beck to Skinningrove Beck	W. Brown, Whitby.
Tees	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall	M. B. Dodds, Stockton.
†Wear	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point	C. Smart, Sunderland.
†Tyne	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point	R. Gibson, Hexham.
†Coquet	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn	C. Verey, Alnwick.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, *e.g.*, the Thames Conservancy Board, the Lee Conservancy Board, the Conservators of the Medway, and the Conservators of the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries.

These Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of salmon-fishing, but also, during the salmon close-time, for the regulation of other kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to the Salmon Fisheries; and heavy penalties are fixed for infractions of such bye-laws. They also have power to make bye-laws for the protection of the freshwater fisheries for trout and "coarse" fish. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, and char (see p. 593). The exercise of these powers is subject to the approval of the Board of Trade as the "Central Authority," under whom three Inspectors of Fisheries are appointed: viz.:—

Chief Inspector, A. D. Berrington.

Inspectors: C. E. Fryer and H. N. Malan.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 123 Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only 31 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries; the administration of the law being subject to the general supervision of the Fishery Board of Scotland, acting under the Secretary for Scotland.

Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, A. Young, III, George Street, Edinburgh.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 22 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators. The list of districts is given at p. 592. The Inspectors of Fisheries, subject to the Lord Lieutenant, have power to make bye-laws and regulations under the Salmon Fishery Acts.

Inspectors: Sir Thos. F. Brady, Major J. Hayes, and Alan Hornsby, Dublin Castle.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The asterisk (*) signifies that the fish are then in their prime; the dagger (†) signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the double dagger (‡) signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	*	–	‡	†	‡	‡	–	–	†	*	*	*
Bass	–	–	–		*	*	*	*	†	–	–	–
Bream	*	*	†	‡	‡	‡	–	†	*	*	*	*
,, (sea)	–	–		–	–	†	†	*	*	*	*	*
Brill	*	*	‡	†	–	–	†	†	*	*	*	*
Carp	*	*	†	‡	‡	‡	–	†	†	*	*	*
Catfish	†	*	*	*	*	*	†	–	–	–	–	–
Char	‡	†	†	‡	*	*	*	*	*	‡	‡	‡
Chub	†	†	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	*	*	*	†	†
Coal fish or Saithe	*	*	*	†	†	–	–	–	–	*	*	*
Cockle	*	*	*	*	–	–	†	†	*	*	*	*
Cod	*	*	*	*	–	–	†	†	*	*	*	*
Conger	–	†	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	†	–
Crab	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*	–	†	†	†
Crayfish (*a*)	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*	†	–	–	–
Dab	*	*	*	‡	†	–	–	–	†	†	†	†
Dace	*	*	‡	‡	‡	‡	–	†	†	*	*	*
Dory	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Eel	*	*	*	*	*	†	†	*	*	*	*	*
Flounder	†	*	*	*	–	–	*	*	*	*	†	†
Grayling	†	†	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	*	*	*	*	*
Gudgeon	†	†	‡	‡	‡	‡	–	–	†	*	*	*
Gurnard (red)	*	*	†	–	–	–	–	†	*	*	*	*
,, (grey)	†	*	*	*	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*
Haddock	*	*	†	–	–	–	†	†	*	*	*	*
Hake	*	–	–	–	†	†	*	*	*	*	*	*
Halibut	*	*	*	†	–	–	–	†	†	*	*	*
Herring	*	*	*	†	†	†	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lampern	*	*	‡	‡	‡	‡	–	–	†	*	*	*
Lamprey	†	†	†	*	*	*	†	–	–	–	–	–
Ling	*	*	*	*	†	–	–	–	–	†	*	*

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	†	†
Mackerel	–	–	†	†	*	*	*	*	†	–	–	–
Mullet (red)	–	–	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	†	–	–
,, (grey)	†	–	–	–	†	†	*	*	*	*	†	†
Mussel	*	*	*	†	–	–	–	†	†	*	*	*
Oyster (*b*)	*	*	*	*	‡	‡	‡	†	*	*	*	*
Perch	*	–	‡	‡	‡	‡	–	–	†	†	*	*
Periwinkle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pike	*	*	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	†	†	*	*	*
Pilchard	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	*	†	†
Plaice	*	*	*	*	†	–	‡	†	†	*	*	*
Pollack	*	*	†	–	–	–	†	†	*	*	*	*
Prawn	*	*	*	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	–	–
Salmon & Sea Trout (*c*)	‡	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	‡	‡	‡
Shad	–	–	–	*	*	†	†	–	–	–	–	–
Shrimp	*	*	*	*	*	†	*	*	*	†	†	*
Skate	*	*	*	*	–	–	†	†	†	*	*	*
Smelt or Sparling	*	*	*	*	†	–	–	–	†	†	*	*
Sole	*	*	†	†	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sprat	*	*	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	†	*
Sturgeon	*	*	*	–	–	†	†	†	*	*	*	*
Tench	*	*	‡	‡	‡	‡	–	–	‡	*	*	*
Thornback	†	†	†	†	–	–	–	†	†	*	*	*
Torsk or Tusk	*	*	†	–	–	–	–	†	*	*	*	*
Trout	–	†	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	–	–	–
Turbot	*	*	*	*	†	–	†	†	†	*	*	*
Whelk	–	–	–	†	*	*	*	*	*	–	–	–
Whitebait	–	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	†	–	–	–
Whiting	*	*	*	†	†	–	–	†	*	*	*	*
Wrasse	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	†	†	–	–	–

(*a*) This is for sea crayfish. River crayfish can be obtained in the spring, summer, and autumn. It is a moot point whether it is legal to take freshwater crayfish from March to June.

(*b*) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year.

(*c*) In the close season salmon from Holland and also from certain British rivers where fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

Tithe Commutation.

The following table gives the average prices of wheat, barley, and oats per imperial quarter every year since the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act. The prices upon which the Act was based being: wheat, 7*s.* 0½*d.* per bushel; barley, 3*s.* 11½*d.*; and oats, 2*s.* 9*d.*; or per quarter, 48*s.* 6*d.*, 32*s.* 10*d.*, and 23*s.* 1*d.* The average for the past seven years is taken up to the Thursday next before Christmas Day, is taken every year, and the result published in January. The average Tithe Rent Charge for the whole fifty years is £102 9*s.* 9½*d.*, and for the past ten years, £103 13*s.* 5¾*d.*

Years.	Wheat. s.	Wheat. d.	Barley. s.	Barley. d.	Oats. s.	Oats. d.	Tithe Rent-charge.		
1836 ..	48	6 ..	32	10 ..	23	1 ..	100	0	0
1837 ..	55	10 ..	30	4 ..	23	1 ..	93	13	9¾
1838 ..	64	7 ..	31	9 ..	22	5 ..	97	7	11
1839 ..	70	8 ..	39	6 ..	25	11 ..	95	7	9
1840 ..	66	4 ..	36	5 ..	25	8 ..	98	15	9½
1841 ..	64	4 ..	32	10 ..	22	5 ..	102	12	5¼
1842 ..	57	3 ..	27	6 ..	19	3 ..	105	8	2¾
1843 ..	50	1 ..	29	6 ..	18	4 ..	105	12	2¼
1844 ..	51	3 ..	33	8 ..	20	7 ..	104	3	5¼
1845 ..	50	10 ..	31	8 ..	22	6 ..	103	17	11¼
1846 ..	54	8 ..	32	8 ..	23	8 ..	102	17	8¾
1847 ..	69	9 ..	44	2 ..	28	8 ..	99	18	10¼
1848 ..	50	6 ..	31	6 ..	20	6 ..	102	1	0
1849 ..	44	3 ..	27	9 ..	17	6 ..	100	3	7¾
1850 ..	40	3 ..	23	6 ..	16	5 ..	98	16	10
1851 ..	38	6 ..	24	9 ..	18	7 ..	96	11	4¾
1852 ..	40	9 ..	28	6 ..	19	1 ..	93	16	11¼
1853 ..	52	3 ..	33	2 ..	21	0 ..	91	13	5¾
1854 ..	72	5 ..	36	0 ..	27	11 ..	90	19	5
1855 ..	74	8 ..	34	9 ..	27	5 ..	89	15	8¾
1856 ..	69	2 ..	41	1 ..	25	2 ..	93	18	1¼
1857 ..	56	4 ..	42	1 ..	25	0 ..	99	13	7¼
1858 ..	44	2 ..	34	8 ..	24	6 ..	105	16	3½
1859 ..	43	9 ..	33	6 ..	23	2 ..	108	19	6¼
1860 ..	53	3 ..	36	7 ..	24	5 ..	110	17	1½
1861 ..	55	4 ..	36	1 ..	23	9 ..	112	3	4¾
1862 ..	55	5 ..	35	1 ..	22	7 ..	109	13	6
1863 ..	44	9 ..	33	9 ..	21	2 ..	107	5	2
1864 ..	40	2 ..	29	11 ..	20	1 ..	103	3	10¾
1865 ..	41	0 ..	29	9 ..	21	10 ..	98	15	10½
1866 ..	49	11 ..	37	5 ..	24	7 ..	97	7	9¼
1867 ..	64	5 ..	39	11 ..	26	0 ..	98	13	3
1868 ..	63	9 ..	43	0 ..	28	1 ..	100	13	8
1869 ..	48	2 ..	39	5 ..	26	0 ..	103	5	8¼
1870 ..	46	11 ..	34	7 ..	22	10 ..	104	1	0¼
1871 ..	56	8 ..	36	2 ..	25	2 ..	104	15	1
1872 ..	57	0 ..	37	3 ..	23	2 ..	108	4	0¼
1873 ..	58	8 ..	40	5 ..	25	5 ..	110	15	10¼
1874 ..	55	9 ..	44	11 ..	28	10 ..	112	7	3
1875 ..	45	1 ..	38	5 ..	28	8 ..	112	15	6¾
1876 ..	46	2 ..	35	2 ..	26	3 ..	110	14	11
1877 ..	56	9 ..	39	8 ..	25	11 ..	109	16	11½
1878 ..	46	5 ..	40	2 ..	24	4 ..	112	7	5¼
1879 ..	43	10 ..	34	0 ..	21	9 ..	111	15	1½
1880 ..	44	4 ..	33	1 ..	23	1 ..	109	17	9¼
1881 ..	45	4 ..	31	11 ..	21	9 ..	107	2	10½
1882 ..	45	1 ..	31	2 ..	21	10 ..	102	16	2
1883 ..	41	7 ..	31	10 ..	21	5 ..	100	4	9¾
1884 ..	35	8 ..	30	8 ..	20	3 ..	98	6	2¼
1885 ..	41	2 ..	31	10 ..	21	6 ..	93	17	3
1886 ..		..		..		..	90	10	3½
1887 ..		..		..		..			

AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS PER IMPERIAL QUARTER SINCE 1785.

Yrs.	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Yrs.	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.
1785	43	1	24	9	17	8	1810	106	5	48	1	28	7
1786	40	0	25	1	18	6	1811	95	3	42	3	27	7
1787	42	5	23	4	17	2	1812	126	6	66	9	44	6
1788	46	4	22	8	16	1	1814	74	4	37	4	25	8
1789	52	9	23	6	16	6	1816	78	6	33	11	27	2
1790	54	9	26	3	19	5	1817	96	11	49	4	32	5
1791	48	7	26	10	18	1	1818	86	3	53	10	32	5
1792	43	0	27	7	16	9	1819	74	6	45	9	28	2
1793	49	3	31	1	20	6	1820	67	10	33	10	24	2
1794	52	3	31	9	21	3	1821	56	1	26	0	29	6
1795	75	2	37	5	24	5	1822	44	7	21	10	28	1
1796	78	7	35	4	21	10	1823	53	4	36	6	22	11
1797	53	9	27	2	16	3	1824	63	11	36	4	24	10
1798	51	10	29	0	19	5	1825	68	6	40	0	25	8
1799	69	0	36	2	27	6	1826	58	8	34	4	26	8
1800	113	10	59	10	39	4	1827	58	6	37	7	28	2
1801	119	6	68	6	37	0	1828	60	5	32	10	22	0
1802	69	10	33	4	20	4	1829	66	3	32	6	22	9
1803	58	10	25	4	21	6	1830	64	3	32	7	24	5
1804	62	3	31	0	24	3	1831	66	4	38	0	25	4
1805	89	9	44	6	28	4	1832	58	8	33	1	20	5
1806	79	1	38	8	27	7	1833	52	11	27	6	18	5
1807	75	4	39	4	28	4	1834	46	2	29	0	20	11
1808	81	4	43	4	33	4	1835	39	4	29	11	22	0
1809	97	4	47	0	31	5							

For continuation of this table, from 1836 to 1885, *see* "Tithe Commutation Table" in the preceding column.

HIGHEST & LOWEST PRICES OF WHEAT, WITH THE AMOUNT OF DIFFERENCE, SINCE THE PASSING OF SIR ROBERT PEEL'S CORN BILL, 1846.

Yrs.	High. s.	High. d.	Low. s.	Low. d.	Diff. s.	Diff. d.	Yrs.	High. s.	High. d.	Low. s.	Low. d.	Diff. s.	Diff. d.
1846	60	1	45	1	15	0	1868	74	7	63	5	11	2
1847	102	5	49	6	52	11	1869	54	4	44	4	10	0
1848	56	10	46	10	10	0	1870	54	11	40	7	14	4
1849	52	3	41	9	10	6	1871	60	0	46	5	13	7
1850	44	1	36	11	7	2	1872	60	3	53	11	6	4
1851	43	6	36	7	6	11	1873	64	7	54	7	10	0
1852	44	9	35	6	9	3	1874	63	9	43	5	20	4
1853	59	5	37	10	21	7	1875	53	10	40	1	13	9
1854	83	3	52	2	31	1	1876	48	10	42	8	6	2
1855	78	2	56	7	21	7	1877	68	9	46	2	22	7
1856	83	1	64	4	18	9	1878	55	11	41	5	14	6
1857	66	4	53	0	13	4	1879	49	7	37	7	12	0
1858	56	3	42	6	13	9	1880	50	5	39	5	11	0
1859	54	4	39	10	14	6	1881	55	2	40	1	15	1
1860	62	11	42	5	20	6	1882	51	3	40	4	10	11
1861	61	1	50	0	11	1	1883	43	10	39	2	4	8
1862	62	1	53	2	8	11	1884	41	7	33	0	8	7
1863	51	1	43	9	7	4	1885	38	1	30	9	7	4
1864	44	1	38	9	5	4	1886						
1865	46	7	37	10	8	9	1887						
1866	55	10	40	10	15	0	1888						
1867	68	4	52	2	16	2	1889						

STATEMENT OF MILEAGE, CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, DIVIDENDS, ETC., FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL	REVENUE.					1885 DIVIDENDS.			Price 30 Oct., 1886.	YIELD.		
		Miles	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.		Net Receipts.	1st Half	2nd Half	Year		£	s.	d.
	£		£	£	%	£							
Aberdeen	35,760	6	13,474	10,173	76	3,301	4½	5	4¾	103	4	12	2
Belfast Street	220,250	15	44,715	33,279	74	11,445	5½	6½	6	107½	5	11	7
Birkenhead	118,800	8¾	15,975	13,676	86	2,299	—	—	nil	—		—	
Birmingham & Aston.	47,000	6	13,827	7,824	57	6,003	—	—	10	—		—	
Birmingham Central.	309,000	—	26,497	21,437	81	5,060	—	—	—	—		—	
Blackburn and O. D.	43,750	5	7,222	5,896	82	1,326	4	4	4	—		—	
Bradford (steam)	25,920	8¾	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—		—	
Brighton	42,500	—	1,890	3,325	176	Loss 1,435	—	—	—	—		—	
Bristol	169,000	11	38,656	31,104	80	7,552	4	4	4	90	4	8	11
Burnley	68,632	—	17,360	12,015	69	5,345	3½	4½	4	—		—	
Chester	36,320	4	5,148	4,481	87	667	—	—	—	—		—	
City of Oxford	46,260	4	10,844	7,818	72	3,026	5	5	5	—		—	
Derby	52,930	8½	7,909	6,511	82	1,398	2½	2½	2½	—		—	
Dublin United	615,310	32	117,122	85,028	73	32,094	4½	5½	5	107½	4	13	0
Dublin & Lucan (st.)	33,000	7	4,247	2,693	63	1,554	nil	4	2	—		—	
Dudley&Stourbdg(st.)	58,220	6½	9,129	7,096	78	2,033	—	—	3	—		—	
Edinburgh	348,990	18¼	85,910	61,435	72	24,475	5	5	5	110	4	10	11
Gateshead	100,000	6½	7,322	7,299	100	23	—	—	—	—		—	
G'ntsCauseway(elec.)	30,430	6½	2,221	2,118	95	103	—	—	—	—		—	
Glasgow	315,000	25¼	213,773	144,372	67	69,411	10	10	10	152¾	6	10	11
Hull Street	97,560	9	16,938	13,794	81	3,144	2½	3	2¾	70	3	18	6
Imperial	126,284	21	19,110	16,421	86	2,689	—	—	—	—		—	
Ipswich	27,970	3	2,062	1,935	94	127	—	—	nil	—		—	
Leeds (steam)	180,620	20	40,990	34,534	84	6,456	3	3	3	—		—	
Leicester	82,000	8½	22,774	14,957	66	7,817	10	10	10	172½	5	15	11
Liverpool	516,218	60¾	265,804	227,524	86	38,280	5	5	5	112½	4	8	10
LONDON, viz.:—													
Croydon	109,410	12½	6,492	7,202	111	Loss 710	—	—	—	—		—	
North	128,260	10½	9,163	7,254	79	1,909	—	—	—	—		—	
North Metropolitan	1,056,220	35¾	306,846	224,380	73	82,466	9	9½	9¼	207½	4	9	2
South	340,260	13½	67,077	66,416	99	661	—	—	—	62½		—	
Southern	86,990	5	9,947	9,262	92	685	nil	1	½	—		—	
Southwark	162,500	6½	22,517	20,016	89	2,501	nil	2	1	45	2	4	5
Street	250,000	9¾	85,581	64,067	75	21,514	8½	9	8¾	200	4	7	6
Tramways	610,000	19⅝	260,298	202,496	78	57,802	6¾	10	8⅜	177½	4	14	4
West Metropolitan	177,420	8¼	23,611	18,093	77	5,518	3	nil	1½	—		—	
Woolwich and S.E.	79,805	6½	11,869	11,576	98	293	—	—	nil	—		—	
M'chester, Bury, &c. (s)	440,690	35	26,072	24,668	95	1,404	—	—	—	—		—	
Manchester	472,400	125	372,113	337,535	91	34,578	12	12	12	—		—	
Northampton	50,000	5	5,349	4,764	89	585	—	—	—	—		—	
North Staffordshire	145,320	7¾	14,098	8,713	62	5,385	3½	3½	3½	50	7	0	0
Nottingham	100,000	10¼	23,820	20,605	87	3,215	3	3	3	62½	4	16	0
Provincial	275,000	22¼	58,467	48,297	83	10,170	3	3	3	57½	5	4	4
St. Helens	87,480	10	5,990	5,154	86	836	—	—	—	—		—	
Sheffield	80,000	9	33,763	25,273	75	8,490	4	4	4	65	6	1	7
Southampton	66,650	5¼	12,481	8,350	67	4,131	5	5	5	92½	5	8	1
Southport	41,000	7	9,564	6,176	65	3,388	7	6	6½	—		—	
South Stafford	307,260	35½	17,499	16,870	97	629	—	—	nil	—		—	
Stockton & Darlington (steam)	77,870	7½	5,080	5,375	106	Loss 295	—	—	nil	—		—	
Sunderland	80,000	6	10,435	7,838	75	2,597	nil	3½	1¾	37½	4	13	4
Swansea	107,560	5½	16,647	14,364	86	2,283	nil	1½	¾	—		—	
Vale of Clyde	140,414	6½	17,149	12,936	75	4,219	nil	2	1	—		—	
Wigan	60,907	5½	6,123	4,505	74	1,618	—	—	nil	—		—	
Wolverhampton	86,090	8¼	10,747	7,938	74	2,809	3	3½	3¼	50	6	10	0

Experiments with various electric and compressed air motors continue to be made, but so far have failed to prove that they can compete with horse and steam power.

The growth of tramway enterprise in 1885 was not so important as in previous years. The reason for this is probably due to the investing public having been discouraged by the notorious manner in which some of the more recent steam tramways have been overburdened with capital by their promoters. The importance of tramways in the metropolis is now shown by the fact that in 1885 the various London companies carried a grand total of 126,000,000 passengers, and secured a gross revenue of nearly 800,000.

RAILWAYS AND THEIR HISTORY.

The earliest reference to railways on the plan of making a distinct surface and track for wheels is found in Roger North's "Life of Lord Keeper North," where it is stated that at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1676, the coals were conveyed from the mines to the banks of the river "by laying rails of timber exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts were made with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage was made so easy that one horse would draw four or five chaldrons." One hundred years afterwards—viz., about 1776—Mr. Carr constructed an iron railroad at the Sheffield Colliery.

Railways, or tramways of wood, upon which waggons were propelled by animal power, were thus in use as early as the seventeenth century, but it was not until near the beginning of the present century that iron was substituted for wood. James Watt first conceived the idea of utilizing steam for locomotion. This was probably about 1780. George Stephenson, however, was the first to introduce steam locomotive power into practical use. This was in 1825, the jubilee celebration of which event took place under the auspices of the North Eastern Railway Company at Darlington in September, 1875.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a railway from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the county of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of waggons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, or otherwise." The original application was for a canal, but the canal was dropped after the second reading. On the 24th February, 1804, Trevethick's patent locomotive steam engine was tried at Penydarran, near Merthyr, and conveyed along a tramroad 10 tons of bar iron,

Total Length, Capital, Passengers Conveyed, Receipts, and Working Expenses of Railways in the United Kingdom.*

Years.	Length of Lines Open on 31st Dec.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares, Loans).	Number of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders).		Total of Traffic Receipts.		Total of Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.
			Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.		
	Miles.	£			£	£	£	£
1845	2,441	88,481,376	33,791,253	—	6,209,714	—		
1846	3,036	126,296,369	43,790,983	—	7,565,569	—		
1847	3,945	167,321,856	51,352,163	—	8,510,886	—		
1848	5,127	200,173,059	57,965,070	—	9,933,552	—		
1849	6,031	229,747,778	63,841,539	10,585	11,806,498	1,957		
1850	6,621	240,270,745	72,854,422	11,003	13,204,668	1,994		
1851	6,890	248,240,896	85,391,095	12,309	14,997,459	2,176		
1852	7,336	264,165,672	89,135,729	12,150	15,710,554	2,141	Cannot	given previous to 1860.
1853	7,686	273,324,514	102,286,660	13,318	18,035,879	2,346		
1854	8,054	286,068,794	111,206,707	13,807	20,215,724	2,510		
1855	8,280	297,584,709	118,595,135	14,323	21,507,599	2,597		
1856	8,707	307,595,086	129,347,592	14,855	23,165,491	2,660		
1857	9,094	315,157,258	139,008,888	15,395	24,174,610	2,659		
1858	9,542	325,375,507	139,193,699	14,587	23,956,749	2,516		
1859	10,002	334,362,928	149,807,148	14,980	25,743,502	2,573		
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,483,572	15,669	27,766,622	2,661	13,187,368	14,579,254
1861	10,869	362,327,338	173,773,218	15,988	28,565,355	2,628	13,843,337	14,722,018
1862	11,551	385,218,438	180,485,727	15,625	29,128,558	2,522	14,268,409	14,860,149
1863	12,322	404,215,802	204,699,466	16,612	31,156,397	2,528	15,027,234	16,129,163
1864	12,789	425,719,613	229,348,664	17,933	33,911,547	2,651	16,000,308	17,911,239
1865	13,289	455,478,143	251,959,862	18,960	35,751,655	2,691	17,149,073	18,602,582
1866	13,854	481,872,184	274,403,895	19,734	38,164,354	2,754	18,811,673	19,352,681
1867	14,247	502,262,887	287,807,904	20,201	39,479,999	2,771	19,848,952	19,631,047
1868	14,628	511,680,855	—	—	—	—	—	—
1869	15,145	518,779,761	305,764,285	20,189	41,075,321	2,712	20,780,078	21,915,849
1870	15,537	529,908,673	330,160,801	21,249	43,417,070	2,794	21,715,525	23,362,618
1871	15,576	552,680,107	375,409,146	24,415	47,107,558	3,064	23,152,860	25,739,920
1872	15,814	569,047,346	423,147,164	26,758	51,304,114	3,244	26,293,304	26,957,870
1873	16,082	588,320,308	455,634,767	28,332	55,675,421	3,462	30,752,848	29,989,152
1874	16,448	609,949,919	478,316,701	29,081	56,901,281	3,459	32,616,098	26,641,400
1875	16,664	630,226,942	507,532,187	30,457	58,977,518	3,539	33,211,031	28,020,298
1876	16,872	658,214,776	534,494,069	31,928	59,917,868	3,551	33,535,569	28,680,266
1877	17,077	674,059,048	549,541,325	32,180	60,644,057	3,548	33,857,000	29,115,350
1878	17,333	698,545,154	563,024,455	32,563	60,486,000	3,485	32,214,238	29,680,792
1879	17,696	717,003,469	562,732,890	31,800	59,395,282	3,356	32,045,273	29,731,430
1880	17,933	728,316,848	603,885,025	33,675	62,961,767	3,511	33,601,124	31,890,501
1881	18,175	745,528,162	623,047,789	34,280	63,908,237	3,516	34,602,616	31,945,826
1882	18,457	767,899,570	654,838,295	35,479	66,537,128	3,605	36,170,436	33,206,688
1883	18,681	784,921,312	683,718,137	36,600	68,210,052	3,651	37,368,562	33,693,708
1884	18,864	801,464,367	694,991,860	36,842	67,701,042	3,589	37,217,197	33,305,446
1885	19,169	815,858,055	697,213,031	36,163	66,644,967	3,477	36,787,957	32,767,817

* As a matter of printing convenience, the tables illustrating the British Railway System have been placed out of their proper position.

and about 70 persons, a distance of 9 miles. The application passed the third reading as a railway or tramroad. The word "otherwise" was evidently intended to cover the use of Trevethick's engine, and this Act may therefore be considered the first in which steam was contemplated as the motive power. The line is now known as the Swansea and Mumbles Railway. Then followed the Carmarthenshire, the Kilmarnock and Troon, the Severn and Wye, the Berwick and Kelso, the Gloucester and Cheltenham, and other small undertakings, about twenty in number altogether, with an aggregate of 250 miles, and an authorized capital somewhat under a million. It is almost unnecessary to add that animal power only was contemplated in their working. The Stockton and Darlington Act was obtained in 1821, mileage 54, and capital £102,000; and it is remarkable that, while animal power was to be relied upon for working the line, the clause in the Act states with men and horses "or otherwise." George Stephenson came upon the scene immediately after this Act was obtained, was appointed engineer of the line; and at his urgent request, Edward Pease, the promoter, applied for a new Act empowering the company to work the railway with locomotive engines. Great opposition was encountered, but the bill finally passed in 1823, when the construction of the line was rapidly proceeding. The 27th of September, 1825, was fixed upon for the opening day, and amid many prognostications of evil the programme was successfully carried out. The speed attained did not average more than five miles an hour, but the practical application of steam for traction purposes was realized. The engine used upon the occasion, driven by Stephenson himself, and named the "Locomotion," has been preserved, and is still in the workshops of the North Eastern Company. No carriages were provided for the special accommodation of passengers using the line until some weeks after the opening. This line, the germ it may be called of the railway system, proved a great success financially and otherwise. Nevertheless, the employment of locomotives remained almost unknown to the public at large until the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester line, five years later. The Monkland, opened in 1826, was really the first to follow the example of the Stockton and Darlington, and several other small lines—including the Canterbury and Whitstable, a remarkable undertaking, worked partly by fixed and partly by locomotive engines—quickly adopted the new traction power. The inauguration of the Liverpool and Manchester line in 1830, attended as it was with a tragic result, was the first to impress upon the people that a revolution in travelling had really taken place; and even then the aid of the press, powerfully and influentially invoked, failed to arouse anything in the shape of enthusiasm. Royal patronage was not bestowed upon the opening ceremony, although eagerly solicited. To the great minds of the time, however, the event assumed more than ordinary importance, and it is reported that the impression made upon Lord Brougham's contemplative mind forced a tear from his eye. The next scheme was for a line from London to Birmingham, the largest that had yet been projected. A great struggle took place with landowners and other influential personages, opposed not only to this Bill in particular, but to the introduction of railways generally. Undaunted courage and persever-

TABLE SHOWING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES, IN 1884, 1885, AND IN 1886 UP TO THE 30TH OCTOBER, TOGETHER WITH THE PRESENT PRICE AND THE YIELD THEREUPON, CALCULATED UPON THE BASIS OF THE DIVIDEND PAID FOR THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1886.

NAME.	1884.		1885.		Ten Months to Oct. 30, 1886.		Last Two Half-Years' Dividends, Rate per cent. per annum.		Present Price, Oct. 30, 1886.	Yield at Present Price.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.						
Caledonian	104	92	104	91	105	96	4	3½	101	£3	14	3
Glasgow and South Western	118	107	110	92	104	95	4	4	102	3	18	6
Great Eastern	69	57	69	58	73	63	3¼	¾	71	2	16	3
Great Northern	116	109	114	105	118	108	6	3	115	3	18	3
" " A	112	96	106	93	113	102	6	Nil.	111	2	14	0
Great Western	146	143	140	125	140	127	6½	4	136	3	17	3
Lancashire and Yorkshire	118	112	118	104	115	99	3¼	3	112	2	17	9
London, Brighton, & South Coast.	122	112	120	105	131	115	6¼	2¼	130	3	5	4
" " " Deferred	109	90	105	80	118	93	Year	2¾	117	2	7	0
London, Chatham, and Dover	24	18	20	14	26	18	Nil.	Nil.	25		—	
London and North Western	174	163	170	153	167	151	7	5½	162	3	17	3
London and South Western	132	123	130	120	129	118	6¼	3½	126	3	16	3
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	84	73	74	63	72	62	3¾	Nil.	71	2	12	10
" " " Deferred	46	35	39	29	40	32	Nil.	Nil.	39		—	
Metropolitan	119	111	112	98	118	102	4	4	117	3	8	3
Metropolitan District	72	55	61	37	44	37	Nil.	Nil.	43		—	
Midland	137	129	134	126	132	123	5½	4	125	3	16	0
North British	106	91	97	83	98	87	3	2	95	2	12	8
North Eastern	172	154	160	143	160	142	6¼	4½	153	3	10	3
North London	175	169	179	169	189	178	7½	7½	185	4	0	3
North Staffordshire	92	86	92	81	94	89	4	3	93	3	15	3
South Eastern	128	119	123	110	129	117	6¼	3¼	128	3	14	2
" " Deferred	112	96	102	78	114	92	Year	3¼	113	2	17	6
Taff Vale	300	255	272	235	262	216	12	11½	225	5	4	5

ance on the part of the promoters prevailed, and the Bill, which was rejected in 1832, passed in 1833, but not until landowners and others had been conciliated by having the price originally estimated for their land, &c., doubled and even trebled. The expenses of carrying this Bill, which was probably the most momentous parliamentary campaign in the history of railways, were over £70,000. The line was opened throughout in 1838, and the first train accomplished the distance at an average speed of over twenty miles an hour. The tide of public opinion was now fairly turned, and ran as strongly in favour of, as it had before been against, railways. The London and Greenwich, London and Southampton, the Great Western, Birmingham and Derby, Bristol and Exeter, Eastern Counties, Manchester and Leeds, Midland Counties, North Midland, South Eastern, London and Brighton, Birmingham and Manchester, and Edinburgh and Glasgow, together with a large number of small Bills, were all passed in four years from the passing of the London and Birmingham Bill, and before that line was opened. Thus in four or five years was witnessed the laying of the foundations of nearly all the existing great trunk lines of railway in this country.

The expenditure incurred in securing legislative authority to construct railways was enormous. The Parliamentary costs of the Brighton railway averaged £4,806 per mile; of the Manchester and Birmingham, £5,190 per mile; and of the Blackwall, £14,414 per mile! The solicitors' bill for the South Eastern railway contained 10,000 folios, and amounted to £240,000. These few facts, however, afford but a feeble idea of the reckless wastefulness of capital on railway undertakings. It is universally allowed that, under a better policy, not only a much better railway system might have been provided, but a saving might have been effected of at least fifty millions.

Up to 1840, inclusive, notwithstanding the delays and difficulties which surrounded railway projectors, even in the earliest stages of legislation, 299 Acts, authorizing the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841–2–3 only a few small Bills were passed by the legislature. The public mind in the mean while was greatly exercised in connection with the lines already opened. The Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying ten per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns. Attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. Projectors came forward with abortive schemes, eager to supply a want which seemed insatiable. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorized; in 1845, 2,883 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 Acts, obtained parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania." At least four times as many schemes came before the credulous and overweening public as ever came to receive legislative deliberation, and between the close of the 1845 session and the opening of that for 1846, no less than 1,300 projects were brought out. It was calculated that even the small parliamentary deposits required to be lodged with each Bill would aggregate to something like sixty millions. The coolest and most practical heads were absolutely carried away in the prevailing excitement. It gradually dawned upon the minds of reflecting people, that of the £600,000,000 required, a vast proportion were mere paper projects or competitive schemes, alike unnecessary and uncalled for. At the instigation of the Government, probably, the screw was applied, the bank rate was raised from two to four per cent. within a month, the alarm spread, shares fell, and even consols dropped eight per cent. The collapse soon followed: much money was lost, and a deal of wisdom gained.

General legislation relative to railways was introduced about 1840. The lines that had been constructed previous to this were established under Special Acts. Their wonderful increase, considering the obstacles placed in their way by the aristocracy and landowners, until they saw the land and the property in the vicinity of the

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1875.

COMPANIES.	WORKING EXPENSES PER CENT. OF EARNINGS.										
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Caledonian	47·9	47·7	48·7	48·7	51·1	50·7	52·4	49·8	52·3	53·0	50·5
Glasgow and South Western	57·1	54·4	54·9	54·5	53·2	48·2	49·8	49·6	49·9	50·4	51·4
Great Eastern	56·8	54·9	55·1	54·4	55·5	53·4	53·5	53·9	56·0	54·1	53·8
Great Northern	54·0	55·9	56·0	55·1	54·1	53·4	53·4	55·8	56·1	55·5	55·4
Great Western	52·2	52·6	52·4	51·7	50·5	50·2	50·0	49·8	49·8	49·6	48·9
Lancashire and Yorkshire	57·3	56·6	53·9	54·4	53·6	54·4	55·2	56·6	55·6	54·8	58·6
London, Brighton, and South Coast	47·0	46·7	46·1	46·4	47·0	46·4	48·4	51·7	51·3	50·7	49·8
London, Chatham, and Dover	58·0	56·7	54·4	54·9	53·5	52·2	52·9	52·8	52·9	53·3	52·2
London and North Western	55·2	55·0	54·6	53·8	51·6	50·5	51·3	51·0	51·1	51·5	51·4
London and South Western	53·6	53·8	53·8	53·1	56·9	56·2	58·1	58·7	58·9	59·0	59·9
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	53·2	52·3	50·5	50·1	49·3	48·5	49·2	49·2	49·9	50·7	50·6
Midland	54·9	54·4	53·4	52·7	50·5	50·6	51·8	52·2	52·2	52·6	52·3
North British	52·2	53·0	53·9	51·5	53·2	53·2	51·3	49·5	51·3	49·8	50·2
North Eastern	54·3	54·7	54·3	52·1	49·2	50·5	49·9	50·5	50·9	52·7	53·8
North Staffordshire	55·8	55·5	54·6	54·9	51·4	50·6	53·4	51·3	49·0	48·8	46·4
South Eastern	47·1	47·7	46·8	47·8	47·4	46·6	47·1	47·8	48·5	49·0	48·4

lines rapidly improving in value, originated a new species of legislation. More than anything else in the nature of public or private enterprise, it was beginning to be felt that the railways were instrumental in promoting the interests not only of the rich, but perhaps even in a greater degree the interests of the community at large. The enormous development of the trade of the country was ascribed to the instrumentality of railways. It is not wonderful, therefore, that a new branch of law for their regulation was introduced. The variety and repeated alterations in the railway laws showed the difficulty of dealing with the various and often conflicting interests concerned. The Railways' Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury; for government inspection of works; for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulation, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways' Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session. Then followed legislation on the leasing and sale of railways, on the gauge, on cheap trains, passenger duty, &c. In their civil and commercial importance, and the enormous interests they represented, railways soon came to occupy the attention of leading minds of the day, and an active part in their administration was shared by members of the Government and of both Houses of the Legislature. The railway interest has continued powerfully represented. At the present time about 50 members of the Upper House are upon the direction of our railways, and at least 130, or one-fifth, of the members of the House of Commons are officially connected with them. This does not, however, represent the aggregate power of the railway interests in the Legislature, for much larger numbers hold more or less a pecuniary stake in the lines.

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom is about 370,000. This does not include those employed in the construction of new lines. The numbers dependent upon those thus actively employed must be very large. And when we consider the vast numbers besides who are indirectly employed in private establishments, administering to the requirements of the companies in iron-works, engine and carriage works, printing, and so forth, the social dependence upon their existence must be something considerable in the public economy. At the close of last year there were in use upon the railways 15,196 locomotive engines, 33,658 carriages for the conveyance of passengers, 12,561 other vehicles attached to passenger trains, 464,153 waggons for the conveyance of live stock, minerals, and general merchandise, and 12,173 miscellaneous vehicles. There is over £815,000,000 of capital sunk in

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID IN EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ENGLAND.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Furness	8	6	3½	6¾	6¼	7	4¾	3¼	2¼
Great Eastern	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1⅝	2	1⅜	2	2
Great Northern	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	5	4⅝	4⅝	4½
Great Western	3⅞	3¾	4⅛	5⅛	5⅞	6¼	6⅜	6	5½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	6⅛	5⅜	4⅝	5⅜	5	4⅞	4⅜	4¼	3¼
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	5⅝	6¼	6	6½	5¾	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅜
London, Chatham, and Dover*	2 14 0	3¼	3 18 9	3 19 0	3 17 6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	3¼
London and North Western	6⅝	6½	6½	7⅜	7¼	7½	7½	6¾	6½
London and South Western	5¾	5¾	5⅝	6	5 13 9	5¾	5⅝	5½	5
London, Tilbury, and Southend	3¼	3⅞	4⅛	5	5¼	5½	6	6	6
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	2⅞	3	2⅛	3	2	2¾	2⅞	2¼	1⅞
Maryport and Carlisle	11½	10	8¾	10½	10½	10½	9¾	8⅞	7⅜
Metropolitan	4¾	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
Metropolitan District	Nil.	¼	1	1⅛	⅝	0 3 9	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Midland	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅜	5⅛
North Eastern	6⅞	6½	5⅞	8¼	8	8⅛	8¼	6⅞	6
North London	6⅝	7¼	7⅜	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
North Staffordshire	2	1⅝	2	3⅛	2½	3¼	4	3¾	3¾
South Eastern	5½	6	5⅛	6	5¾	5¾	5⅛	4⅞	4⅝
Taff Vale	11½	12	11½	15	16½	17½	17	15	13½
SCOTLAND.									
Caledonian	6⅛	4⅜	2¾	3⅛	4⅛	4½	4½	4⅜	4
Glasgow and South Western	4⅛	3¼	3⅜	5	5¼	5½	5¼	4⅝	4
Great North of Scotland	2⅛	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	½	1¼	⅞
Highland	5	4¼	3⅞	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4¼	3¾
North British	2¼	2¾	Nil.	1½	3⅛	3¾	4½	4	2½
IRELAND.									
Belfast and Northern Counties	7½	6¼	4¼	4⅛	3	4	3¾	3	2¾
Great Northern (Ireland)	6	5¾	4½	5	4⅜	5	4⅜	4½	4½
Great Southern and Western	5½	5¼	4	4½	4	4¾	5	4½	4⅛
Midland Great Western	5	4½	2½	3½	2½	3½	3⅜	3	3
Waterford and Limerick	3	2¾	2½	2¾	2	1	Nil.	Nil.	¼

* On Arbitration Preference Stock.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, DIVIDENDS, AND TRAIN MILEAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

COMPANIES.	Capital.	Revenue.			Working Expenses.		Net Revenue.	Dividend	Train Mileage (Thousands.	Rolling Stock.		
	Nominal Amount Raised. (Thousands.)	Miles in Work.	Gross Receipts.	Per Mile.	Amount.	Per cent. on Gross Receipts.		Rate per Annum.		Engines	Carriages	Waggons.
			£	£	£		£	£ s. d.				
Cambrian	4,610	179	180,809	1,010	112,347	62	68,462	—	906	48	143	1,579
Furness	6,715	134	450,626	3,363	221,313	49	229,313	2 5 0	1,249	121	308	7,170
Great Eastern	40,197	1,045	3,648,000	3,491	1,962,549	54	1,685,063	2 0 0	14,406	673	3,068	14,128
Great Northern	35,375	786	3,606,274	4,588	1,996,434	55	1,609,840	4 10 0	17,261	804	2,244	22,399
Great Western	71,964	2,384	7,730,333	3,243	3,777,844	49	3,952,489	5 10 0	29,856	1,582	4,654	38,304
Lancashire and Yorkshire	40,796	495	3,750,868	7,578	2,198,853	59	1,552,015	3 5 0	13,946	909	2,630	20,323
London, Brighton, and South Coast	23,321	419	2,170,853	5,181	1,080,233	50	1,090,620	4 7 6	8,137	410	2,817	7,526
London, Chatham, and Dover	26,006	179	1,246,456	6,963	650,799	52	595,657	—	3,808	180	966	2,075
London and North Western	101,357	1,828	10,280,463	5,624	5,283,617	51	4,996,846	6 10 0	38,219	2,507	6,391	53,159
London and South Western	29,221	760	3,090,500	4,066	1,850,164	60	1,240,336	5 0 0	11,369	539	2,712	7,827
London, Tilbury, and Southend	1,938	57	174,767	3,066	87,171	50	87,596	6 0 0	688	30	223	638
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	26,311	316	1,978,322	6,260	1,000,634	51	977,688	1 17 6	6,613	540	819	12,535
Maryport and Carlisle	867	41	107,895	2,632	46,958	44	60,937	7 7 6	431	26	46	1,721
Metropolitan	11,331	24	653,568	27,234	285,813	44	367,755	4 0 0	1,721	67	301	67
Metropolitan District	8,211	19	430,640	22,665	205,385	48	225,255	—	1,554	48	350	27
Midland	76,294	1,399	7,430,941	5,312	3,887,407	52	3,543,534	5 2 6	33,573	1,732	3,710	79,969
North Eastern	57,351	1,558	6,133,708	3,937	3,297,152	54	2,836,556	6 0 0	23,161	1,506	2,839	75,684
North London	3,941	12	481,501	40,125	273,373	46	260,158	7 10 0	2,047	98	622	561
North Staffordshire	7,838	193	654,246	3,390	303,719	46	350,527	3 15 0	1,939	127	355	5,030
South Eastern	21,924	369	2,120,900	5,747	1,027,438	48	1,093,462	4 12 6	6,691	330	2,012	5,109
Taff Vale	3,158	94	788,772	8,391	411,893	52	376,879	13 10 0	1,833	161	196	2,349
Total English	677,180	13,612	59,320,905	4,358	31,474,849	53	27,846,056	4 5 4	230,587	12,840	38,813	368,618
Caledonian	38,705	819	2,954,562	3,608	1,492,997	51	1,461,565	4 0 0	12,452	690	1,660	44,393
Glasgow and South Western	13,573	343	1,095,739	3,195	563,625	51	532,114	4 0 0	4,564	291	908	11,693
Great North of Scotland	4,870	298	315,787	1,060	163,393	52	152,394	0 17 6	1,474	71	389	2,231
Highland	4,447	418	386,784	925	203,975	53	182,809	3 15 0	1,673	75	306	2,482
North British	34,582	1,015	2,594,224	2,556	1,302,328	50	1,291,896	2 10 0	11,682	585	1,873	33,125
Total Scottish	103,080	2,982	7,433,337	2,493	3,762,215	51	3,671,122	2 15 7	32,026	1,718	5,161	93,955
Belfast and Northern Counties	1,982	217	203,377	937	117,995	58	85,382	2 15 0	976	52	214	1,477
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	2,322	135	237,914	1,762	110,974	47	126,940	1 10 0	1,054	51	231	580
Great Northern (Ireland)	6,803	510	652,455	1,279	349,526	54	302,929	4 10 0	2,768	133	480	3,274
Great Southern and Western	7,895	533	738,725	1,386	417,467	57	321,258	4 2 6	3,070	167	482	3,484
Midland Great Western	4,690	425	454,478	1,093	243,813	54	210,665	3 0 0	1,813	100	302	2,025
Waterford and Limerick	2,163	270	192,989	7,148	114,500	59	78,489	0 5 0	892	41	131	942
Total Irish	35,597	2,575	2,801,532	1,088	1,550,893	55	1,250,639	3 3 11	12,251	638	2,245	13,753
Aggregate total	815,858	19,169	69,555,774	3,629	36,787,957	53	32,767,817	4 0 10	274,864	15,196	46,219	476,326

their construction, yielding an annual return of £32,768,000 to shareholders and others, considerably more than is derived from the interest in the funded debt of the country.

RAILWAY TUNNELS

(Over One Mile in Length).

		Yards
Severn	Great Western	7,664
Stanbridge	North Western	5,342
Woodhead	Manchester & Sheffd.	5,297
Bramhope	North Eastern	3,745
Medway	South Eastern	3,740
Sevenoaks	South Eastern	3,600
Box	Great Western	3,227
Littleborough	Lancashire & Yorksh.	2,869
Sapperton	Great Western	2,800
Polehill	South Eastern	2,759
Mersey	Mersey	2,700
Bleamoor	Midland	2,600
Kilsby	North Western	2,423
Doves Hole	Midland	2,420
Shepherd's Well	Chatham & Dover	2,376
Oxted	Brighton & S.E. Jt.	2,266
Wapping (L'pool)	North Western	2,250
Clayton	Brighton & S. Coast.	2,200
Sydenham	Chatham & Dover	2,190
Drewton	Hull & Barnsley	2,116
Leugh	Lancashire & Yorksh.	2,018
Abbot's Cliff	South Eastern	2,000
Honiton	South Western	1,881
Merstham	Brighton & S. Coast.	1,830
Claycross	Midland	1,826
Midford	South Western	1,813
Belsize	Midland	1,800

RAILWAYS IN 1885.

The report to the Board of Trade shows that the year 1885, like its predecessor, was comparatively unsatisfactory to railway shareholders. There was a further decrease of net earnings and of dividends to be recorded. The diminution arose in less part from goods traffic than it did in the previous year, but there was still some diminution of goods traffic, and which for the two years is considerable, while the fact of diminution being so long continued, there being a further falling off in the current year, is itself unusual in English railway history. A diminution in working expenses has compensated the shareholders to some extent for a diminution of traffic receipts, but not altogether.

Notwithstanding the somewhat unsatisfactory state of business for the past year or two, there is again an increase in the amount of capital invested to be taken note of. The increase is of somewhat smaller amount than for the last two or three years, having been £14,000,000, whereas in the previous year it was £16,000,000, and in 1882 was over £22,000,000. The increase is still considerable, seeing that for a year or two the earnings of the companies have rather been diminishing than otherwise. The proportions of the different descriptions of capital remain as before, viz., ordinary 37 per cent., guaranteed and preference 38 per cent., and debentures 25 per cent. It was remarked, as usual, that one year with another the dividends on the various descriptions of capital remain at about the same rates. This is due to the fact of the steadiness of the proportions of the different descriptions of capital to each other, and the slight amount of change in the net earnings. A diminution is unfavourable, especially to the ordinary shareholders, on whom the loss almost exclusively falls. During the last two years the average dividend on ordinary capital has fallen materially, although the average percentage of

RAILWAYS OPENED IN 1885.

Railway.	From	To	Date.	Miles.	Chains.
Abbotsbury	Upwey	Abbotsbury	Nov. 9	6	9
Clifton Extension			Sept. 1	5	60
Didcot, Newbury and Southampton	Newbury	Winchester	May 4	25	20
Glasgow and South Western	Fairlie	Largs	June 1	5	0
	Paisley Canal Line		June 1	9	0
Great Eastern	Fordham	Mildenhall	April 1	7	20
Great Northern (Ireland)	Belturbet	Ballyhaise	June 29	4	0
Great Southern and Western	Farranfore	Killorglin	June 15	13	0
	Sallins	Colbinstown	June 22	17	20
	Colbinstown	Baltinglass	Sept. 1	24	20
Great Western	Tiverton	Stoke Canon	May 1	10	51
	Gloucester	Ledbury	July 27	17	33
	Colnbrook	Staines	Nov. 2	3	20
Highland	Fodderty	Strathpeffer	June 3	2	40
Hull, Barnsley & West Riding Junc.			July 20	58	44
L. B. & S. C. and South Eastern, Joint	Woodside	South Croydon	August 10	3	4
London and North Western	West Leigh Branches		March 9	4	40
London and South Western	Surbiton	Guildford	Feb. 2	20	40
	Leatherhead	Horsley			
	Wareham	Swanage	May 20	10	20
	Hurstbourne	Fullerton	June 1	7	40
London, Tilbury and Southend	Barking	Upminster	May 1	7	60
Metropolitan	Harrow	Pinner	May 25	2	20
Midland	Bootle, Goods Branch		June 1	2	40
	Inydale Branches		August	5	0
North Eastern	Byers Green	Bishop Auckland	Dec. 1	3	33
Rhondda and Swansea Branch	P. Talbot	Pontrhydyfen	Feb. 26	5	0
	Pontrhydyfen	Cymmer	Nov. 2	4	0
Scarborough and Whitby	Scarborough	Whitby	July 16	21	0
Southsea	Fratton	Southsea	July 1	1	29
Waterford and Central Ireland	Maryborough	Mountmellick	March 2	6	60

net earnings on the total capital cannot be said to have been seriously affected.

The traffic receipts of the year show a total decrease of £900,000, made up of a decrease of £800,000 in goods traffic and £200,000 in passenger traffic, compensated in part by an increase of £100,000 in miscellaneous receipts, the latter due in a great measure to the railway share of the Parcels Post revenue. The diminution of railway earnings was rather more serious in 1885 than it was in 1884. Contrary to the experience of 1884, when the decline was mainly in the mineral traffic, the decline is now mainly in the general merchandise receipts. The question of course arises, whether the decline is to be attributed to a falling off of business, or merely to a diminution of rates charged for the same business. It is not quite so clear as it was a year ago that there has been some diminution of actual business. This diminution was then apparent on an examination of the tonnage of goods and minerals conveyed compared with returns as to the quantity of pig-iron and coal produced in the United Kingdom, and the quantity of iron ore imported into the United Kingdom. But although the diminution in 1884 as compared with 1883 has not been made up in 1885, still there is no evidence of any serious further diminution, but rather the reverse. Having regard to the general mineral statistics of the United Kingdom, the diminution in receipts from mineral traffic may be assumed to be a decrease due, almost exclusively, to the diminution in the charges for conveyance. Broadly speaking, it may be said that the figures for the last two years show a certain decline in business done both in mineral and general merchandise traffic, but the decline was most marked in minerals in the year 1884, and in the case of general merchandise in the year 1885.

As regards passenger traffic, it is noticed that the diminution which has taken place is almost exclusively in first and second class. The third class receipts, although they have fallen off, have diminished only slightly, this being in accordance with the experience of a good many years back. For the first time a difference is made by the fact of there being an actual decrease in the third class receipts, but the decline is less marked than in the other classes where, as had often been noticed, the decline has been going on for some time. The preponderance of third class traffic continues to be more and more marked.

The receipts per train mile from all kinds of

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Statement of the Receipts in each Class from Passengers upon the undermentioned Lines. (Exclusive of Season Tickets.)

Year.	Great Northern.			Great Western.			London & North Western.			Midland.		
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1873	222,695	217,752	512,924	425,234	476,925	1,124,657	750,499	557,200	1,651,269	206,828	184,443	960,470
1874	228,231	220,587	539,690	422,761	506,043	1,200,523	759,989	561,755	1,708,045	227,050	190,565	1,015,888
1875	231,759	201,648	590,131	417,120	514,542	1,211,664	729,648	549,295	1,762,876	384,567	.	1,136,148
1876	217,990	189,220	614,446	477,979	694,460	1,499,852	681,783	538,435	1,819,095	394,517	.	1,221,537
1877	210,223	185,403	645,475	445,751	676,819	1,536,348	650,076	519,442	1,885,251	389,382	..	1,270,737
1878	200,980	183,361	659,624	413,828	676,532	1,556,393	619,295	495,340	1,895,481	367,473	..	1,268,574
1879	188,180	176,326	665,253	380,642	677,545	1,510,493	568,502	452,386	1,854,164	318,312	..	1,256,697
1880	186,962	177,795	711,298	379,143	710,288	1,578,891	567,849	439,106	1,960,441	320,579	..	1,336,773
1881	180,753	130,448	785,626	344,555	678,442	1,535,947	560,285	417,324	2,017,100	306,674	..	1,393,890
1882	179,566	125,060	834,416	363,107	706,556	1,769,060	553,183	398,130	2,166,422	297,434	..	1,490,929
1883	174,863	120,453	852,059	347,073	672,262	1,863,785	563,787	397,579	2,255,223	269,175	..	1,533,904
1884	167,295	114,845	882,886	326,812	537,483	2,036,521	534,591	389,648	2,305,504	280,926	..	1,555,126
1885	162,032	99,663	885,782	298,787	504,125	2,045,137	500,833	361,650	2,290,883	259,721	..	1,541,515

The Midland Railway Company took the initiative in passenger traffic reforms, having run third-class carriages by all trains from 1st April, 1872; afterwards, from 1st January, 1875, greatly reducing the first-class and abolishing second-class fares.

ANALYSIS OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Maintenance of Way, Works, &c.	Locomotive Power and Carriage and Waggon Repairs.	Traffic and General.	Rates, Taxes, and Government Duty.	Compensation.	Law & Parliamentary.	Steamboats, Canals, Harbours, &c.	Total Working Expenses.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1872	4,870,252	9,295,981	8,646,751	1,523,406	486,008	299,454	1,171,452	26,293,304
1873	5,883,396	11,546,622	9,560,686	1,586,300	596,216	391,828	1,208,905	30,752,848
1874	6,555,110	11,589,756	10,228,881	1,786,143	607,169	315,013	1,543,457	32,612,712
1875	6,542,670	11,412,836	10,832,744	1,977,089	659,955	301,777	1,527,251	33,220,728
1876	6,693,953	11,218,361	11,116,707	2,023,324	643,815	267,824	1,608,658	33,535,509
1877	6,893,234	11,095,339	11,335,647	2,125,508	585,335	256,202	1,604,322	33,857,178
1878	6,467,196	10,786,211	11,362,047	2,264,521	448,620	238,283	1,622,957	33,189,368
1879	6,004,746	10,465,706	11,183,864	2,251,656	400,014	219,845	1,562,739	32,045,273
1880	6,108,191	11,215,066	11,596,833	2,324,196	410,009	277,132	1,710,809	33,601,124
1881	6,391,775	11,529,192	11,904,295	2,446,336	440,446	290,482	1,649,681	34,602,616
1882	6,608,390	12,013,496	12,476,236	2,590,088	484,843	328,987	1,719,588	36,170,436
1883	6,743,798	12,642,093	12,836,905	2,600,105	444,973	373,185	1,778,838	37,368,562
1884	6,622,539	12,892,533	12,940,657	2,336,268	386,057	323,990	1,767,213	37,217,197
1885	6,305,823	12,902,640	12,941,168	2,343,335	309,315	247,405	1,790,301	36,787,957

traffic again show a diminution last year as compared with the previous year. Altogether there is a decrease of nearly 1½*d.* per train mile, while the diminution as compared with a period of eleven years amounts to about 9*d.* per train mile. There seems no doubt, therefore, that both in passengers and goods, but chiefly in passengers, railway companies are doing more work for the public than they formerly did for the same money.

A considerable reduction of working expenditure is to be set against the diminution of traffic receipts. The amount of the decrease is over £400,000, so that finally the net earnings are diminished by £537,000 only. This decrease in working expenditure has again taken place along with an increase in the train mileage run, so that the cost per train mile again shows a diminution, viz., from 31·59*d.* in 1884 to 30·93*d.* in 1885. This decrease in working expenditure per train mile has been going on for several years. In every item, except rates and taxes, a marked diminution is shown. The changes in the items of expenditure help to justify the statement that there has been a general decline in money prices and wages during the last ten years.

The decrease in net earnings is so considerable as to affect seriously the dividends on ordinary capital, which has to bear not only the loss of net earnings but the increased payments that have to be made on account of the annual interest on the additional guaranteed, preferential, and debenture capital. As a consequence, while the net earnings on capital declined last year from 4·16 to 4·02 per cent., the dividends paid on ordinary capital declined from 4·34 to 4·04 per cent., the decline in the dividend paid on ordinary capital since 1882 being from 4·73 per cent. The dividend on ordinary capital would have further declined but for the fact that on the whole the ordinary shareholder during the last few years has been benefiting by the reduction in the rate of interest on other descriptions of capital. The rate on preferential and guaranteed capital has in fact steadily declined since 1880 from 4·35 to 4·17 per cent., and the rate on debenture stocks has also been declining. The bulk of the ordinary capital of railway companies receives dividends ranging between 3 and 7 per cent., the amount of such capital being in fact over 70 per cent. of the total.

The rate of dividend on ordinary capital is actually more than one-eighth less than it was in 1883, and is very little more than it was in the former year of great depression, viz., in 1879. Allowing that the period is a depressed one, the result may not be considered very unsatisfactory to railway shareholders. The minimum is no lower than it was in 1879, and if the present period of depression is followed by years like 1880 and 1883 those interested in railway companies will be able to put the good years against the bad. It is also a matter for satisfaction that the falling off in business indicated by the figures is still not very considerable, although the fact of the falling off being so long continued is somewhat unusual. It remains to be seen to what extent the year 1886 will show a further decline on the whole, or an improvement compared with its predecessor.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

To the public generally one of the most interesting points in connection with the working of the railways is the increased immunity from accident, as evidenced by the great decline for a considerable number of years past in the charges paid by the companies by way of compensation for personal injury to passengers. In 1875 the cost per train mile of compensation for personal injury was 0·44*d.*, whereas in 1885 it was 0·11*d.* only per train mile. In loss and damage of goods, similarly, the cost in 1875 was equal to 0·32*d.*, whereas in 1885 it was 0·16*d.* only per train mile. One of the chief causes of increase of cost in railway working in the period has been the general adoption of the block system, and of the system of interlocking points and signals, on which the Board of Trade have insisted. But against any direct increase of expenditure from this cause there may fairly be set this reduction in the item of compensation from injuries. The reduction, in fact, represents almost a pure gain to the railway companies.

The general report of the Board of Trade upon the accidents which occurred upon the railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1885 shows that the total number of persons killed in the working of the railways during the year was 957, and the number of injured 3,467. Of these numbers, 102 killed and 1,129 injured were passengers, but of these only 6 were killed and 436 injured in consequence of accidents to or collisions between trains; the deaths of the remaining 96 passengers and the injuries to 693 were due to a variety of other causes, but more

ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGER TRAINS IN 1885, INVOLVING LOSS OF LIFE AND SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY.

1885.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Passengers.		Servants.	
				Killed.	Injur'd	Killed.	Injur'd
January 1	M. S. & L.	Coll. exc. train with coal wagon	Penistone.....	4	47	—	2
January 16	N. S.	Coll. exp. pass. trn. and goods trn.	Sideway	—	3	1	1
January 17	B. & M.	Coll. pass. trn. with min'l wagon	Pengarn	1	1	—	—
January 17	B. & M.	Collision two goods trains	Garth.....	—	—	1	—
May 19....	B. & N. C.	Pass. train collided with buffers	Ballyclare	—	35	—	—
June 30 ..	G. S. & W.	Pass. trn. eng. connect. rod broke	Castletownroche	—	7	—	2
July 31 ..	S. & D. Jt.	Collision pass. and goods train ..	Binegar.....	—	14	1	2
August 3..	G. W.	Boat train driven against buffers	Portishead	—	5	—	1
August 3..	L. & N. W.	Collision two excursion trains ..	Crewe	—	15	—	—
August 23	Dist.	Collision two passenger trains ..	Earl's Court....	—	18	1	3
August 25	W. & C.	Pass. trn. desc. incline left rails	Llanfaltcg	—	—	3	—
Novem. 15	G. W.	Passenger train left rails.....	Yelverton	—	3	1	2
Novem. 22	L.B.&S.C.	Coll. engine and pass. carriages	East Croydon ..	—	18	—	—

especially to a want of caution on the part of the individuals themselves. Of the remainder, 451 killed and 2,117 injured were officers or servants of the companies or of contractors; of suicides there were 51; of trespassers, 250 were killed and 126 injured; of persons passing over the railway at level crossings, 58 were killed and 21 injured; and of other persons from miscellaneous causes, 41 were killed and 74 injured. In addition to the above, 40 persons were killed and 3,555 were injured from accidents on the companies' premises, which cannot be considered as "railway accidents," as they were not connected with the movement of railway vehicles. The proportions of passengers killed and injured during the year from all causes were one in 6,835,421 killed, and one in 617,549 injured. These are by far the lowest numbers ever recorded; while those killed and injured from causes beyond their own control are also very much less than in any previous year.

The number of inquiries directed by the Board of Trade has also considerably decreased, 60 accidents having been reported upon by the inspecting officers as compared with 105 in the previous year. Each head under which accidents are classified has declined. From engines or vehicles meeting with obstructions or leaving the rails, or from defects in permanent way or works, there were 7 accidents; from boiler explosions, failures of axles, or other defects in the rolling stock, 6; trains entering stations at too great a speed, 4; collisions of all kinds, 34; and other accidents, 9. Not a single accident is recorded for the last three years from trains meeting in opposite directions, nor from collisions at level crossings of two railways, nor from trains on fire. Forty-one accidents were attributed to negligence, want of care, or mistakes, 13 to inadequate or unsuitable brake-power, 8 to defective arrangements of signals, points, or looking apparatus; 7 to defective construction of road or works, and 7 to excessive speed. Of the 60 investigated accidents, 7 occurred on the London and North-Western, 4 on the Caledonian, 4 on the Great Western, and 3 each on the Great Eastern, Great Southern and Western, Metropolitan, Metropolitan District, and Midland. General accidents to servants of railway companies show that 36 were killed and 267 were injured whilst employed in coupling and uncoupling vehicles; 102 were killed and 969 injured whilst employed in various shunting operations, 12 were killed and 59 injured by falling between the train and platform; 107 were killed and 126 injured whilst working on the permanent way and sidings; and 79 were killed and 108 injured whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line, on duty. There has been a steady decrease during the past twelve years in the proportion of servants killed and injured to the number employed. In 1885 the proportions were 1 in 768 killed and 1 in 163 injured, whereas in 1875 the proportions were 1 in 334 killed and 1 in 70 injured. An idea of the relative amount of risk run by the various

RAILWAY SPEED.

THE FASTEST RUNNING, WITHOUT STOPPAGE, IS MADE BY THE COMPANIES AS UNDER:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.	Distance.	Velocity.
				H. M.	Miles.	Miles.
Great Northern	4.17	Grantham	King's Cross	1 58	105¼	53½
Great Western	11.45	Paddington	Swindon	1 27	77¼	53¼
Midland	1.30	Kettering	Kentish Town	1 22	70½	51¾
London and North Western.	7.26	Rugby	Crewe	1 30	75½	50½
North Eastern	3.20	York	Darlington	0 53	44¼	50
Manchester, Shef.,& Lincoln	4.4	Grantham	Sheffield	1 8	56½	49¾
Great Eastern	5.42	Lincoln	Spalding	0 47	38¼	48¾
Caledonian	11.0	Carstairs	Carlisle	1 32	73½	48
London, Chatham, & Dover.	9.40	Victoria	Dover	1 40	78½	47
London, Brighton & S. Coast	5.0	London Bridge	Brighton	1 5	50½	46½
South Eastern	10.30	Ashford	London Bridge	1 10	54½	46½
North British	10.0	Edinburgh	Berwick	1 15	57½	46
London & South Western	1.20	Basingstoke	Vauxhall	1 2	46½	45

THE LONGEST RUNS WITHOUT STOPPAGE ARE MADE BY THE COMPANIES AS UNDER

Company.	Between		Distance.	Time.	Average.
			Miles.	H. M.	Per hour.
Great Southern and Western	Dublin	Cork	165½	3 47	43¾
North Eastern	Newcastle	Edinburgh	124½	2 53	43¼
Great Northern	Grantham	King's Cross	105¼	1 58	53½
Midland	St. Pancras	Leicester	99¼	2 2	48¾
North British	Carlisle	Edinburgh	98¼	2 20	42¼
Caledonian	Carlisle	Holytown	91	2 9	42½
London and North Western	Carlisle	Preston	89	2 5	42¾
London, Chatham, and Dover	Dover	Victoria	78	1 45	44½
Great Western	Paddington	Swindon	77¼	1 27	53¼
South Eastern	Cannon Street	Dover	75½	1 38	46¼
Great Eastern	Liverpool Street	Harwich	70¼	1 40	42¼

NOTE.—The greatest performance in running is probably that of the "Charles Dickens," an engine belonging to the London and North Western Company, which runs from Manchester to Euston and back daily, Sundays, &c., excepted. It is worked by two drivers, who take charge on alternate days. The daily run is 367 miles.

classes of railway servants will be gathered from a statement on page 609. The accidents to persons other than passengers or servants appear also to be on the decrease. Such accidents are generally due to the want of caution on the part of the persons themselves, but it is a question whether if better gates and fences were provided and more stringent rules enforced so great a loss of life need occur.

It is observed generally that the large decrease in the number of accidents and collisions, and in the number of casualties to passengers and servants which has taken place in the working of the traffic during the past year, is due to the continued care and attention of the officers and servants of the companies, to the laying of additional lines of way, the enlarging and re-arranging of stations, the extension of the interlocking and block systems, the adoption, as yet only experimentally, of electrical contrivances for the prevention of mistakes in block working, and lastly, the larger use of continuous brakes on passenger trains.

The Board of Trade continue to call special attention to two points, viz., the block system, and efficient continuous brakes. As regards the block system it seems that, while much progress has been made, there are still deficiencies, especially in Scotland and Ireland. There appears to be no satisfactory reason why it should not at once be fully adopted upon all passenger lines. As regards continuous brakes, although considerable progress has been made in the adoption of new and improved brakes, it is still observed that the employment of such brakes is far from universal; that where new brakes have been adopted, or are being adopted, they frequently do not comply with the essential conditions which have been so often laid down; and above all, that the different companies, instead of employing one uniform brake possessing those conditions, are adopting different brakes, so that those brakes become inefficient on trains in which, as is necessarily now so common, the rolling stock is interchanged and mingled.

BLOCK SYSTEM.

The amount of progress that has been made in the adoption of the absolute block and interlocking systems is considerable. The proportion in which the signal and point levers had been interlocked was 91 per cent. in England, 77 per cent. in Scotland, and 49 per cent. in Ireland. The amount both of block and interlocking on some railways in England and Scotland is, however, still short of what is necessary for safe working; whilst in Ireland it may be said that the progress made is far from satisfactory. It appears that since 1873, when 6,217 miles out of 16,082 miles then opened were so worked, the block system has been largely extended, and that at the end of 1885 this system had been adopted on 14,185 miles out of 18,069 miles open for traffic. The proportions of line worked on the block system at the end of 1885 were 90 per cent. in England, 80 per cent. in Scotland, and 20 per cent. in Ireland.

CONTINUOUS BRAKES.

In several cases the good effects of continuous brakes have been specially mentioned, whilst in other cases the accidents and collisions might, according to the statements in the reports of inquiries, have been either prevented or their effects mitigated had the trains been fitted with quickly-acting continuous brakes, automatic in their action, instead of those with which the trains were fitted. It appears that 41,747 vehicles used in passenger trains had been fitted either with continuous brakes or with pipes only for running with vehicles so fitted, and that 9,500 vehicles remain to be so fitted. Brakes apparently complying with the conditions laid down by the Board of Trade are fitted to 25,292, or 50 per cent. of the vehicles running in passenger trains. Those only complying with some of the conditions are fitted to 16,455, or 32 per cent. The application of continuous brakes of the various descriptions has increased from 19 per cent. in 1878 to 82 per cent. in 1885, or at an average rate per annum of about 7 per cent.

RAILWAY COMPENSATION.

It is satisfactory to have to record a continued steady decline in the amount paid by way of compensation for personal injury to passengers. There is not a single company of any importance that has not claims constantly coming in for the most trivial injury, nevertheless the total is not more than half what it was a few years ago. A summary of the amounts paid last year by the principal companies, and the amount of compensation paid for the loss and damage of goods is as follows:—

COMPENSATION—	*Passengers.*	*Goods.*
Great Eastern	£19,394	£9,933
Great Northern	7,813	10,771
Great Western	5,688	29,229
Lancashire and Yorkshire	10,230	8,585
London, Brighton, and South Coast	572	4,911
London, Chatham, and Dover	751	2,108
London and North Western	17,275	43,022
London and South Western	10,984	9,016
Manchester, Sheffl., & Lincoln	3,245	4,488
Metropolitan	931	20
Metropolitan District	2,347	—
Midland	8,720	23,108
North Eastern	11,901	7,994
North Staffordshire	326	2,174
Somerset and Dorset	1,457	740
South Eastern	2,499	2,954
Total, England	£106,739	£162,503
Caledonian	£7,084	£5,639
Glasgow and South Western	4,191	1,335
Highland	475	1,079
North British	4,507	5,376
Total, Scotland	£16,805	£13,826
Belfast & Northern Counties	£1,399	£329
Great Northern (Ireland)	577	1,348
Great Southern and Western	538	1,602
Midland Great Western	854	779
Total, Ireland	£4,466	£4,976
Total, United Kingdom	£128,010	£181,305

THE CHEAP TRAINS ACT.

THE "Cheap Trains Act, 1883," is a measure which affects not only railway shareholders and the public generally, but especially the working classes whose domiciles have been interfered with by the extension of the railway

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, WITH OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company.	Incorporated under Present Title.	Chairman.	Deputy Chairman.	Secretary.	Accountant.	General Manager. T. Traffic Manager.	Head Office.
Belfast and County Down	1846	R. W. Kelly	E. H. Thompson	J. Milliken	H. Evans	J. Tatlow	Belfast.
Belfast & Nortn. Counties	1860	J. Young	H. H. McNeile	C. Stewart	F. J. Hopkirk	E. J. Cotton	Belfast.
Brecon and Merthyr	1859	H. F. Slattery	.....	W. Thompson	F. H. Shepherd	A. Henshaw (T.)	Brecon.
Caledonian	1845	J. C. Bolton, M.P.	T. Hill	A. Gibson	J. Drynan	J. Thompson	Glasgow.
Cambrian	1864	J. F. Buckley	.....	J. Conacher	J. Conacher	E. Liller (T.)	Oswestry.
Dub., Wicklow, & Wexford	1860	Sir R. Martin, Bt.	W. Foot	E. W. Maunsell	H. S. Boyle	W. L. Payne (T.)	Dublin.
Furness	1844	D. of Devonshire, K.G.	Lord E. Cavendish	H. Cook	T. Edge	Sir J. Ramsden (Mang. Director)	Barrow-in-Furness.
Glasgow & South Western	1855	M. W. Thompson	R. Barclay	J. Morton	J. Thomson	J. Morton	Glasgow.
Great Eastern	1862	C. H. Parkes [K.T.	Lord C. J. Hamilton, M.P.	J. Hadfield	G. Fearn	W. Birt	L'pool St. Stn., E.C.
Great Northern	1846	Rt. Hon. Lord Colville,	Hon. C. Allsopp, M.P.	Arthur Fitch	W. Grinling	H. Oakley	King's Cross Stn., N.
Great Northern (Ireland)	1876	J. W. Murland	J. Gray	J. P. Culverwell	W. Thompson	T. Shaw (T.)	Dublin.
Great North of Scotland	1846	W. Ferguson	T. Adam	W. Moffat	S. Paterson	W. Moffat	Aberdeen.
Great Southern & Western	1844	J. C. Colvill	J. W. Murland	F. B. Ormsby	J. R. M'Cready	G. E. Ilbery	Dublin.
Great Western	1835	Sir D. Gooch, Bt.	Sir A. Wood	J. D. Higgins	J. H. Matthews	J. Grierson	Paddington Stn., W.
Highland	1865	Hon. T. C. Bruce	Lord Lovat	A. Dougall	W. Gowenlock	A. Dougall	Inverness.
Lancashire and Yorkshire	1847	J. Pearson	G. J. Armytage	J. H. Stafford	W. Sloane	W. Thorley	Manchester.
Lond., Brighton, & S. Coast	1846	S. Laing	J. Levy	A. Sarle	G. Steer	A. Sarle	Lond. Bge. Stn., S.E.
Lond., Chatham, & Dover	1859	J. S. Forbes	Sir S. H. Waterlow, Bt.	J. Morgan	J. Morgan	M. Harris (M.)	Victoria Stn., S.W.
London & North Western	1846	R. Moon	O. L. Stephen	S. Reay	F. Whittle	G. Findlay	Euston Stn., N.W.
London & South Western	1839	Hon. R. H. Dutton	W. S. Portal	F. J. Macaulay	F. Hartnell	C. Scotter	Waterloo Stn., S.E.
Lond., Tilbury, & Southend	1862	H. D. Browne [M.P.	T. W. Ratcliff	H. Cecil Newton	H. C. Newton	A. L. Stride	Fenchurch St. Stn., [E.C.
Manc., Sheffield, & Lincoln	1849	Sir E. W. Watkin, Bt.,	Lord Auckland	E. Ross	F. Williams	W. Pollitt	Manchester.
Maryport and Carlisle	1837	Sir W. Lawson, Bt., M.P.	R. Ritson	H. Carr	H. Carr	H. Carr	Maryport.
Metropolitan	1853	Sir E. W. Watkin, Bt., M.P.	H. D. Pochin	J. M. Eyles	....	J. Bell	32, Westbourne Terrace, W.
Metropolitan District	1864	J. S. Forbes	G. W. Currie	G. Hopwood	J. W. Whittam	A. Powell	6, Westr. Chambers, [S.W.
Midland	1844	M. W. Thompson	G. E. Paget	J. Williams	W. H. Hodges	J. Noble	Derby.
Midland Great Western	1845	Sir R. S. Cusack	.....	G. W. Greene	T. Bennett	J. E. Ward	Dublin.
Mid Wales	1859	S. G. Sheppard	.....	J. Wade	J. A. Whittle	F. Grundy	Brecon.
North British	1862	Sir J. Falshaw, Bart.	John Beaumont	G. B. Wieland	G. Simpson	J. Walker	Edinburgh.
North Eastern	1854	J. Dent Dent	Lord Derwent	C. N. Wilkinson	W. Tidswell	H. Tennant	York.
North London	1858	O. L. Stephen	Sir W. J. W. Baynes, Bt.	G. B. Newton	G. E. Mainland	G. B. Newton	Euston Stn., N.W.
North Staffordshire	1847	T. Salt	J. Bramley-Moore	P. Morris	W. H. Newman	W. D. Phillips	Stoke-upon-Trent.
Pembroke and Tenby	1859	J. J. Barrow	.....	W. F. Poole	W. F. Poole	I. Smedley	Carmarthen.
Rhymney	1854	J. Boyle [M.P.	W. Austin	W. Mein	T. Farrance	C. Lundie (T.)	Cardiff.
South Eastern	1836	Sir E. W. Watkin, Bt.,	Rt. Hn. Lord Brabourne	J. Shaw	G. Whately	Myles Fenton	Lond. Bdg. Stn., S.E.
Taff Vale	1836	J. Inskip	G. Fisher (Man. Dir.)	J. G. Nicholson	S. Coleman	J. Hurman (T.)	Cardiff.
Waterford and Limerick	1868	J. Spaight	E. R. Mahoney	J. J. Murphy	J. J. Murphy	J. Roberts (T.)	Waterford.

systems into crowded centres of London and other large urban areas. The Act has been received by the railway companies with indifference, its provisions being regarded as partial so far as free and untaxed locomotion is concerned, and nothing less than total repeal of all taxation is the universal desire of the railway proprietors and authorities. To the public generally, and more especially to the working classes, who obtain a direct remission of the passenger tax, and for whom additional workmen's trains have to be provided by the railway companies, the Act is of very great benefit.

The Act, which took effect 1st October, 1883, provides that fares not exceeding the rate of one penny per mile shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. Duty shall be payable at a reduced rate of two per cent. on fares exceeding the rate of one penny a mile between stations within one urban district. Such district will contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character.

If at any time the Board of Trade have reason to believe that upon any railway a due and sufficient proportion of accommodation is not provided at fares not exceeding a penny a mile, or that such proper and sufficient trains are not provided for workmen going to and returning from their work, at such fares and at such times between six in the evening and eight in the morning as appear to the Board of Trade to be reasonable, steps may be taken to compel the company to provide such accommodation and fares.

Provision is also made in the Act continuing the companies' powers as to special mileage and exceptional charges, and also enlarging their powers in dealing with the charges over distances which include fractions of a mile over a quarter of a mile. The Queen's forces, including officers or men in the navy or naval volunteers, or in the regular, reserve, or auxiliary forces of the army, or in any police force when conveyed by railway on any occasion for the public service, are, when travelling in bodies under one hundred and fifty in number, to be charged three-fourths the rates for ordinary passengers; when over that number, at half rates. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

RAILWAY SERVANTS' RISKS.

Some idea of the relative amount of risk run by the different classes of railway servants is afforded by the following table, which shows the number of men employed in various occupations, and the number of fatal accidents and injuries to each class, in the year 1884:—

Class of Servants.	Number Employed.	Number Killed and Injured in 1884.		Proportion to the Number Employed.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Breaksmen and Goods Guards	7,407	53	447	1 in 139	1 in 17
Gatekeepers	1,605	10	8	1 ,, 160	1 ,, 200
Permanent-way men	37,840	125	154	1 ,, 303	1 ,, 245
Firemen	12,795	31	152	1 ,, 422	1 ,, 84
Engine-drivers	12,874	27	138	1 ,, 476	1 ,, 92
Porters and Shunters	48,070	97	732	1 ,, 495	1 ,, 65
Inspectors	3,518	7	34	1 ,, 502	1 ,, 103
Passenger guards	5,902	6	68	1 ,, 983	1 ,, 87
Ticket collectors, &c.	2,060	2	8	1 ,, 1,030	1 ,, 257
Pointsmen and signalmen	19,012	18	49	1 ,, 1,056	1 ,, 390
Labourers	70,405	41	84	1 ,, 1,717	1 ,, 840
Station Masters	6,165	3	6	1 ,, 2,055	1 ,, 1,027
Mechanics	55,940	20	39	1 ,, 2,797	1 ,, 1,434

Working Men's Clubs

Are defined to be for purposes of social intercourse, mutual helpfulness, mental and moral improvement, and rational recreation. It is held by the Registry office that a Working Men's Club may be established for one only of these specified purposes. Thus, for instance, music being deemed a form of rational recreation, registry has been granted to brass band clubs. To entitle to the privileges of the Act it must presumably be composed of working men, and rules will not be registered where the institution appears to be intended for a wealthier class. They are subject to all the provisions of the Friendly Societies Acts, with the following exception, viz.: the power of nomination at death for sums not exceeding £50 does not extend to their members; they are not subject to the obligation of periodical valuation; by permission of the Inland Revenue a certain number of clubs supply refreshments to their members without payment of licence duty; but as this forms no part of the purposes defined by the Act, no rules providing for it are registered, the practice being regulated by bye-laws, drawn up in a form and approved of by the Inland Revenue. Where colourable Working Men's Clubs exist only for the purpose of carrying on the liquor trade, its registry under the Acts may be suspended or cancelled, on the ground that it exists for an illegal purpose. Model rules have been drawn up by the Working Men's Club and Institute Union.

The construction of Railways in India, which commenced in 1853, has at various periods been conducted on three different principles: (1) by the employment of companies under a system of guarantee; (2) by the State itself through its own officials; and (3) by assisted companies with or without a guarantee or subsidy from the State. Three of the lines constructed on the old system of guarantee (the East Indian, the Eastern Bengal, and the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi) have been purchased by the Government. The total length of railway open in India at 31st December, 1885, was 12,208 miles, and the capital expenditure was £166,146,651. The gross receipts for 1885 amounted to £17,989,625, the working expenses to £8,863,294, and the net revenue to £9,126,331. The net earnings yielded a return of 5·84 per cent. per annum upon the invested capital. The total number of passengers carried in the year was 80,864,779, yielding £5,538,126; the aggregate tonnage moved amounted to 18,925,385 tons, the receipts from which were £11,915,375. The average cost of the 5½ feet gauge and of the mètre gauge lines have been, respectively, £16,752 and £6,616 per mile of line. From the commencement of operations up to Dec., 1885, a gross sum of £64,650,921 has been advanced as interest by the State to the Guaranteed Companies, and up to 30th June, 1885, the total net earnings of these railways, exclusive of half of any surplus profits realized, amounted to £38,506,292, leaving a net amount of £26,144,629, which has been paid by the State. The surplus profits realized during the year 1885 amounted to £785,866.

The rolling stock in use on all Indian railways consists of 2,974 engines, 6,870 passenger carriages, 52,217 goods waggons, and 3,318 other vehicles. The number of persons employed is 215,866, including 4,375 Europeans.

A marked feature of railway construction in India is the number of important large bridges at present in progress. One over the Hooghly, near Calcutta, consists of a central span of 120 feet and two side spans of 540 feet each. One over the Ganges, at Benares, consists of seven spans of 356 feet each; while one over the Indus, at Sukkar, has in it one span of the enormous width of 790 feet.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, DIVIDENDS, Etc.

Railway.	Incorporat'd	Year ended December, 1885. Capital Expended.	Miles.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.		Net Receipts.		Last Two Dividends.		Price 30 Oct., 1886.	Yield.			Dividends Due.		London Office.
		£		£	£	%	£	%			£	£	s.	d.			
Bengal & North Western	1882	1,824,309	303	120,532	59,452	49	61,080	3·35	4	4	104	3	16	2	Jan.	July	Gresham House.
*Bombay and Baroda	1855	8,912,100	438	1,317,352	564,780	43	752,572	8·44	7¾	6	161	4	4	10	Jan.	July	45, Finsbury Circus.
‡Burmah	-	2,653,209	327	216,365	169,053	78	47,312	1·78	—	—	—	—			—	—	
†Eastern Bengal	1857	4,669,654	234	488,576	299,253	61	189,323	4·05	ann. 19s. 8d.		23	(1,957)			Mar.	Sept.	Bank of England.
†East Indian	1849	34,410,302	1,515	4,760,728	1,678,795	35	3,081,933	8·96	ann. 20s. / ann. 18s. 8d.	6¾ 5¼	23 / 25 / 122	(1,953) / (1,953) / 3	6	0	Mar.	Sept.	28-30, Nicholas Lane.
*Great Indian Peninsula	1849	25,932,376	1,288	3,643,205	1,838,483	50	1,804,722	6·94	£7 0s. 8d.	5	147	4	1	9	Jan.	July	3, New Broad Street.
*Indian Midland	1885			Under	Construc	tion			4	4	110	3	12	9	Jan.	July	3, New Broad Street.
†Indus Valley	-	8,461,997	652	1,086,613	444,140	41	642,473	7·59	—	—	—	—			—	—	
*Madras	1853	11,220,876	861	765,799	437,882	57	327,917	2·92	5	5	129	3	16	11	Jan.	July	61, New Broad Street.
Nizam's	1883	2,056,099	117	111,395	62,692	56	48,702	2·37	5	5	101	4	18	1	June	Dec.	7, Gt. Winchester St.
*Oudh and Rohilcund	1862	5,942,209	608	553,737	363,201	66	190,536	3·21	5	5	127	3	18	1	Jan.	July	29, Martin's Lane.
†Punjaub Northern	—	7,305,126	447	382,930	240,066	63	142,864	1·94	—	—	—	—			—	—	
†Rajputana Malwa	—	10,656,844	1,411	1,638,700	865,400	53	773,300	7·25	—	—	—	—			—	—	
*Scinde, Punjaub & Delhi	1869	11,510,193	693	1,368,059	754,553	55	613,506	5·33	ann. 18s. 3¼d.		24	(1,958)			—	—	Gresham House.
†Southern Mahratta	1882	1,829,627	316	86,623	72,588	83	14,035	0·77	4	4	105	3	16	2	June	Dec.	31, Lombard Street.
*South Indian	1874	4,402,269	654	457,377	297,841	65	159,536	3·62	5	5	127	3	18	1	Jan.	July	55, Gracechurch St.

* Guaranteed Companies. † State Imperial Railways. ‡ State Provincial Railway.

County and Municipal Directory of England and Wales.

Containing a List of Counties, with the Acerage, Population, and Rental, the names, of Lord-Lieutenants, High Sheriffs in office in January, Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, Clerks of the Peace, County Treasurers, Chief Constables (with strength of force), County Surveyors, Treasurers, &c. Also of Cities and Municipal Boroughs, with the names of the High Stewards, Mayors, Recorders, Stipendiary Magistrates, and Town Clerks.

ABERAVON, Glamorg. Pop. 4,875. Val. £10,246
Mayor, Richard Cook Jenkins
Town Clerk, Marmaduke Tennant

ABERYSTWITH, Cardig. Pop. 7,133. Val. £24,999
Mayor, George Green (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Arthur Johnson Hughes
Magistrates' Clerk, Hugh Hughes, jun.

ABINGDON, Berks. Pop. 5,662. Val. £17,105
High Steward, Earl of Abingdon
Mayor, Alderman John Tomkins, J.P. (4th time)
Recorder, James R. White Bros
Town Clerk, Bromley Challenor, jun.

ACCRINGTON, Lanc. Pop. 31,435. Val. £113,821
Mayor, Alderman William Entwisle
Town Clerk, A. H. Aitken

ALDEBURGH, Suffolk. Pop. 2,098. Val. £7,424
Mayor, Newson Garrett, J.P.
Town Clerk, H. C. Casley

ANDOVER, Hants. Pop. 5,654. Val. £26,750
Mayor, Alderman Frederick Charles Ellew
Recorder, Wm. Waldron Ravenhill
Town Clerk, Richard Footner

ANGLESEY (COUNTY OF). Acres, 193,511 Population, 51,416. Rental £149,946.
Lord Lieutenant, Rich. Davies (1884), Treborth, Bangor
High Sheriff, David Hughes
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Captain Edmd. H. Verney, R.N.
Clerk of the Peace, J. L. Griffith, Holyhead
County Treasurer, E. Jones, Beaumaris
Ch. Const., Col. W. H. Thomas, Beaumaris (28)
County Surveyor, W. E. Jones, Llanfair
Coroner, R. J. Roberts, Menai Bridge

APPLEBY, Westmoreld. Pop. 2,500. Val. £10,900
Mayor, Alderman E. Alexander Heelis
Town Clerk, William Hewitson

ARUNDEL, Sussex. Pop. 2,748. Val. £10,621
Mayor, Ald. Robert Edwin Roberts (6th time)
Town Clerk, Richard Holmes

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, Lancashire. Pop. 37,027. Val. £139,960
Mayor, Alderman John Wilson, J.P.
Town Clerk, Charles Gartside

BACUP, Lancashire. Pop. 25,034. Val. £82,387
Mayor, James S. Sutcliffe, J.P.
Town Clerk, James Heyworth

BANBURY, Oxfordsh. Pop. 3,600. Val. £18,882
High Steward, Ven. Lord Saye and Sele, D.C.L.
Mayor, William Edmunds
Recorder, Alexr. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, William Munton

BANGOR, Carnarvon. Pop. 9,500. Val. £25,504
Mayor, Thomas Lewis
Town Clerk, Richard Hughes Pritchard

BARNSLEY, Yorks. Pop. 29,789. Val. £89,400
Mayor, T. Marsden
Town Clerk, Henry Horsfield

BARNSTAPLE, Devon. Pop. 12,283. Val. £35,634
Mayor, Alexander Lander (re-elected)
Recorder, Charles Jerom Murch
Town Clerk, James Rosson

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, Lancashire. Pop. 51,000. Val. £220,860
Mayor, Aldm. Benjamin Townson (2nd time)
Town Clerk, Charles Francis Preston

BASINGSTOKE, Hants. Pop. 6,681. Val. £47,511
Mayor, Major John May
Town Clerk, William Henry Bayley

BATH, Somerset. Pop. 51,835. Val. £275,438
Mayor, Jerom Murch, J.P., D.L. (5th time).
Recorder, Arthur Charles, Q.C.
Town Clerk, John Stone

BATLEY, Yorks. Pop. 27,514. Val. £35,043
Mayor, John Joseph Jubb (re-elected)
Town Clerk, John Arthur Deane

BEAUMARIS, Anglesey. Pop. 2,241. Val. £9,166
Mayor, Ald. Sir R. A. Williams-Bulkeley, Bt.
Town Clerk, Rice Roberts

BECCLES, Suffolk. Pop. 5,721. Val. £24,000
Mayor, Edward Masters (re-elected)
Town Clerk, George Bellamy Angell

BEDFORD, Beds. Pop. 19,533. Val. £78,629
Mayor, Alderman George Hurst, J.P., F.R.S.
Recorder, His Hon. John Thomas Abdy, D.C.L.
Town Clerk, Theed William Pearse

BEDFORDSHIRE. Acres 294,983. Population 149,173. Rental £940,921
Lord Lieut., The Rt. Hon. Earl Cowper, K.G. (1861), Panshanger, Herts.
High Sheriff, John Edmund Audley Harvey
Chairman of Q. S., Colonel William Stuart
Clerk of the Peace, Theed William Pearse
County Treasurer, Thomas Barnard, J.P.
Chf. Const., Lt.-Col. F. J. Josselyn, Bedford (91)
Surveyor, W. Watson, Shefford
County Coroners: Mark Whyley, Bedford; F. T. Tanqueray, Woburn

BERKSHIRE. Acres 462,210. Population 218,363 Rental £1,771,854.
Lord Lieut., Col. Lord Wantage, K.C.B., VC (1886), Lockinge House, Wantage
High Sheriff, V. W. B. Van de Weyer
Chairman of Q. S., George Charles Cherry
Vice-Chairman of Q.S., Wm. Geo. Mount, M.P.
Clerk of the Peace, J. T. Morland, Abingdon
Treasurer, H. T. Roberts, Wokingham
Chief Constable, Col. A. Blandy, Reading (145)
Coroners: A. D. Bartlett, Abingdon; James C. Pinniger, *Newbury*; W. Weedon, Reading; and L. Jotcham, Wantage

BERWICK-ON-TWEED. Pop. 13,995. Val. £62,558
Mayor, Alderman James Allan
Recorder, William Thomas Greenhow
Sheriff, Captain Francis Martin Norman, R.N.
Town Clerk, Robert Douglas

BEVERLEY, Yorks. Pop. 11,442. Val. £33,235
Mayor, John Stephenson
Town Clerk, James Mills

BEWDLEY, Worcester. Pop. 3,088. Val. £8,179
Mayor, John Gabb
Town Clerk, Richard Hemingway

BIDEFORD, Devon. Pop. 6,499. Val. £16,366
Mayor, Alexander Greig Duncan
Recorder, Charles Jerom Murch
Town Clerk, Charles William Hole

BIRKENHEAD, Cheshire. Pop. 84,006. Val. £463,955
Mayor, William Laird, J.P. (3rd time)
Recorder, Clement Higgins, Q.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Charles J. Preston
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Alfred Gill

BIRMINGHAM, Warwickshire. Pop. in 1881, 400,774. Val. £1,759,273
Mayor, Ald. Thomas Martineau (re-elected)
Recorder, John Stratford Dugdale, Q.C., M.P.
Stipendiary Magistrate, T. C. Sneyd-Kynnersley
Town Clerk, Edward Orford Smith
Clerk of the Peace, Thos. Rd. Tucker Hodgson

BISHOP'S CASTLE, Salop. Pop. 1,788. Val. £6,565
Mayor, Henry Starr Newill (solicitor)
Town Clerk, Ernest Griffiths

BLACKBURN, Lanc. Pop. 104,014. Val. £379,954
Mayor, Edgar Appleby
First Recorder, Miles Walker Mattinson
Town Clerk, William Edward Louis Gaine

BLACKPOOL, Lanc. Pop. 17,500. Val. £148,191
Mayor, Alderman William Henry Cocker, J.P.
Town Clerk, Thomas Loftos

BLANDFORD, Dorset. Pop. 1,373. Val. £3,907
Mayor, John W. Luff (first Mayor re-elected)
Town Clerk, Edwin Augustus Smith

BODMIN, Cornwall. Pop. 5,061. Val. £14,540
Mayor, J. B. Collins, J.P.
Town Clerk, Robert Phillipps Edyvean

BOLTON, Lanc. Pop. 105,414. Val. £397,936
Mayor, Alderman Thomas Fletcher (3rd time)
Recorder, Samuel Pope, Q.C.
Town Clerk, W. Robt. Gudgeon Hennell

BOOTLE, Lancashire. Pop. 43,233. Val. £412,089
Mayor, Alderman William Jones
Town Clerk, J. H. Farmer

BOSTON, Lincolnshire. Pop. 14,937. Val. £42,700
Mayor, John Cabourn Simonds (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Robert Wm. Staniland

BRACKLEY, Northants.
Mayor, Robert John Russel

BRADFORD, Yorks. Pop. 194,491. Val. £949,232
Mayor, Angus Holden (2nd time)
Recorder, Gainsford Bruce, Q.C.
Town Clerk, William Thomas McGowen

BRECKNOCK (COUNTY OF). Acres 460,158. Population, 57,746. Rental £340,047
Lord Lieut. & Chairman of Quar. Ses., Sir J. R. Bailey, Bt., M.P. (1875), Glanusk Park, Crickhowell
High Sheriff, Thomas Wood
Clerk of the Peace, H. Edgar Thomas, Brecon
County Treasurer, J. R. Cobb, Brecon
Chief Constable, E. R. Gwynne, Brecon (36)
County Surveyor, William Williams, Brecon
County Coroners: R. A. Williams, Crickhowell; J. Williams, Brecon; D. W. J. Thomas, Brecon

BRECON, Brecknock. Pop. 6,247. Val. £22,121
Mayor, James Williams, F.R.C.S.
Town Clerk, John Williams

BRIDGNORTH, Salop. Pop. 5,885. Val. £20,382
Mayor, William Rhodes
Town Clerk, Hubert Smith

BRIDGWATER, Somerset. Pop. 12,007. Val. £36,000
Mayor, Alderman Alfred Peace, J.P.
Recorder, Peter Henry Edlin, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Paul Octavius Haythorne Reed.

BRIDPORT, Dorset. Pop. 6,795. Val. £19,037
Mayor, Charles Edmunds
Town Clerk, Frederick Walter Gundry

BRIGHTON, Sussex. Pop. 107,546. Val. £689,721
Mayor, Edward James Reeves (3rd time)
Recorder, Philip Chasemore Gates, Q.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Chas. Gilbert Heathcote
Town Clerk, F. J. Tillstone

BRISTOL, Glouc. Pop. 206,503. Val. £975,760
Mayor, Alderman George William Edwards
Recorder, Charles Grevile Prideaux, Q.C.
Sheriff, Francis James Fry
Town Clerk, Daniel Travers Burges, £1,000

BUCKINGHAM, Bucks. Pop. 3,585. Val. £18,900
High Steward, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I.
Mayor, Edward Harper Ridgway (3rd time)
Recorder, Edward Bullock
Town Clerk, Henry Hearn

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Acres 477,151. Population, 176,323. Rental £979,402
Lord Lieut. & Chairman of Q.S., Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I. (1868), Stowe, Buckingham.
High Sheriff, Edward Levy-Lawson
Vice-Chairman of Q.S., Henry Wm. Cripps, Q.C.
Clerk of the Peace, Edwd. R. Baynes, Aylesbury
County Treasurer, H. A. P. Cooper, Old Bank, Aylesbury
Chf. Const., Capt. J. C. T. Drake, Aylesbury (151)
Coroners: Geo. Hanby De'Ath, Buckingham; George Fell, Aylesbury; G. A. Charsley, Beaconsfield; J. Worley, Stony Stratford

BURNLEY, Lanc. Pop. 74,000. Val. £213,630
Mayor, Alderman George Keighley (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Walter Southern

BURSLEM, Stafford. Pop. 26,522. Val. £97,510
Mayor, Alderman S. Lawton
Town Clerk, J. W. Powell

BURTON-UPON-TRENT, Staffords. Pop. 42,500 Val. £218,649
Mayor, Alderman E. Wright
Town Clerk, T. N. Whitehead

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, Suffolk. Pop. 16,111. Val. £54,535
Steward of the Liberty, Marquis of Bristol
Mayor, Albert Edward W. Lake
Recorder, William Mayd
Town Clerk, William Salmon

BURY, Lancashire. Pop. 53,240. Val. £219,308
Mayor, Alderman Joseph Burrow (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Septimus J. Thorp

CALNE, Wiltshire. Pop. 2,474. Val. £9,606
Mayor, Henry William Harris
Town Clerk, Edward Robert Henly

CAMBRIDGE, Cambs. Pop. 35,372. Val. 171,620
Mayor, William Beales Redfarn (re-elected)
Recorder, James Redfoord Bulwer, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Edmond Foster

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Acres 524,935. Population 185,594. Rental £1,396,796
Lord Lieutenant, Charles Watson Townley (1874), Fulbourn, Cambridge
High Sheriff, Thomas Maylin Vipan
Chairman of Q. S., Arthur Sperling
Vice-Chairman of Q.S., Edward Hicks [bridge
Clk. of Peace, Hale Wortham, Royston and Cam-
Chief Constables, Major R. Calvert, Cambridge (70); Major W. B. Ferris, Isle of Ely (53)
Treasurer, Gilbert Ainslie, Cambridge
Coroner, Charles William Palmer, Cambridge

CANTERBURY, Kent. Pop. 21,704. Val. £84,500
Mayor, Samuel Prentice
Recorder, Frederick Meadows White, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Rest William Flint

CARDIFF, Glamorg. Pop. 115,000. Val. £559,972
Mayor, Morgan Morgan
Stipendiary Magistrate, (vacant)
Town Clerk, Joseph Larke Wheatley

CARDIGAN (Bore'). Pop. 3,613. Val. £10,927
Mayor, Alderman Levi James, J.P.
Town Clerk, William Wagner Mitchell

CARDIGANSHIRE. Acres 443,387. Population 70,270. Rental £344,104
Lord Lieutenant, Colonel Edward Lewis Pryse (1857), Peithyll
High Sheriff, John Charles Harford
Chairman of Q. S., Chas. Marshall Griffith, Q.C.
Clerk of the Peace, F. R. Roberts, Aberystwith
County Treasurer, A. J. Hughes, Aberystwith
Chief Const., Major C.B.Lewis, Aberystwith (39)
County Surv., J.W.Szlumper, C.E., Aberystwith
Coroners: John Rowland, M.D., Lampeter; Evan Rowland, Aberystwith; J. H. Evans, Newcastle Emlyn

CARLISLE, Cumb. Pop. 35,884. Val. £145,627
Mayor, William Maxwell
Recorder, Leofric Temple, Q.C.
Town Clerk, John Nanson

CARMARTHEN (Boro'). Pop. 10,512. Val. £33,207
Mayor, W. R. Edwards
Recorder, Benjamin Francis Williams, Q.C.
Town Clerk, George Thomas

CARMARTHENSHIRE. Acres 594,405. Population 124,864. Rental £556,805
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Cawdor (1861), Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire
High Sheriff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jas. Hills-Johnes, K.C.B., P.C
Chairman of Q. S., Viscount Emlyn
Clerk of the Peace, Charles Bishop, Llandovery
Chief Constable, W. Philipps, Llandilo (62)
County Surveyor, T. George, Carmarthen
Coroners: J. Rowlands and G. Thomas, Carmarthen; J. P. Lewis, Llandilo

CARNARVON (Boro'). Pop. 28,891. Val. £25,804
Mayor, Councillor John Jones
Town Clerk, John Hugh Roberts

CARNARVONSHIRE. Acres 369,477. Population 119,349. Rental £565,892
Lord Lieutenant, John Ernest Greaves (1886), Plas Weunydd, Festiniog
High Sheriff, Sir Llewellyn Turner, Knt.
Chairman of Q.S., Francis Wm. Lloyd Edwards
Clerk of the Peace, John H. Roberts, Carnarvon
County Treasurer, W. P. C. Jones, Criccieth
Chief Const., Maj. J.M. Clayton, Carnarvon (78)
County Surveyor, J. H. Thomas, Carnarvon
Coroners: John Hugh Roberts, Carnarvon; T. H. Hughes, Pwllheli

CHARD, Somerset. Pop. 2,411. Val. £5,881
Mayor, George Trenchard Canning (5th time)
Town Clerk, Walter James Tucker

CHELTENHAM, Glouc. Pop. 50,842. Val. £244,775
Mayor, Ald. George Parsonage (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Edward Thomas Brydges

CHESHIRE. Acres 657,123. Population 644,037. Rental £3,908,308
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Westminster, K.G. (1883), Eaton Hall, Chester
High Sheriff,
Chairman of Q. S., Lord Egerton of Tatton
Dy. Chairman of Q. S., His Hon. Horatio Lloyd
Clerk of the Peace, Charles Wm. Potts, Chester
County Treasurer, Charles Townshend, Chester
Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Thomas Roberts
Ch. Const., Lt.-Col. J. H. Hamersley, Chester (335)
County Surveyor & Bridgemaster, Stanhope Bull
County Auditor, James Williams

CHESTER (City). Population 36,788. Val. £158,131
Mayor, William Brown
Recorder, His Honour Horatio Lloyd
Town Clerk, Samuel Smith

CHESTERFIELD, Derby. Pop. 12,221. Val. £38,940
Mayor, Ald. Thomas Philpot Wood (re-elected)
Town Clerk, John Cutts

CHICHESTER, Sussex. Pop. 8,092. Val. £30,000
Mayor, William Smith, J.P.
Recorder, John James Johnson, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Edward Arnold

CHIPPENHAM, Wilts. Pop. 1,352. Val. £4,075
Mayor, Edmund Mainley Awdry (2nd time)
Town Clerk, Francis Henry Phillips

CHIPPING NORTON, Oxn. Pp. 4,167. Val. £11,949
Mayor, Ald. Henry Field Wilkins (8th time)
Town Clerk, George Henry Saunders

CHORLEY, Lancashire. Pop. 19,472. Val. £61,119
Mayor, Thomas Forrester
Town Clerk, Thomas Arthur Jackson

CHRISTCHURCH, Hants.
Mayor, James Kemp-Welch
High Steward, Randle Wilbraham

CLITHEROE, Lanc. Pop. 10,117. Val. £33,098
Mayor, Alderman James Garnett (5th time)
Recorder, His Hon. Theoph. Hastings Ingham
Town Clerk, John Eastham

COLCHESTER, Essex. Pop. 28,374. Val. £102,525
Mayor, Horace George Egerton Green
Recorder, Frederick Aug. Philbrick, Q.C.
Town Clerk, H. C. Wanklyn

CONGLETON, Chesh. Pop. 11,116. Val. £30,682
Mayor, Alderman Joshua Howard
Town Clerk, John Wilson, LL.D.

CONWAY, Carnarvon. Pop. 3,197. Val. £16,164
Mayor, Alderman Albert Wood (re-elected)
Town Clerk, T. E. Parry

CORNWALL (COUNTY OF). Acres 863,665. Population 330,686. Rental £1,492,479
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe (1877), Mount-Edgcumbe, Plymouth
High Sheriff, Charles Ebenezer Treffry
Chairmen of Q.S., Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bt., Sir C. B. Graves-Sawle, Bt., and W.C. Pendarves
Clerk of the Peace, Henry S. Stokes, Bodmin
Treasurer, J. Coode, St. Austell
Chief Constable, Col. Walter R. Gilbert, C.B., Bodmin (210)
County Surveyors, S. W. Jenkin, Liskeard; T. Hickes, Truro
Coroners: G. G. White, Launceston; E. G. Hamley, Bodmin; J. Carlyon, Truro; G. P. Grenfell, Penzance; and A. C. L. Glubb, Liskeard

COVENTRY, Warwick. Pop. 42,111. Val. £125,754
Mayor, Ald. Albert Saml. Thomson (3rd time)
Town Clerk, Thomas Browett

CREWE, Cheshire. Pop. 24,385. Val. £788,141
Mayor, Ald. Francis Wm. Webb, C.E. (4th time)
Town Clerk, Frederick Cooke

CROYDON, E. Surrey. Pop. 91,600. Val. £567,000
Mayor, Alderman A. T. Layton
Town Clerk, Charles Marryat Elborough

CUMBERLAND (COUNTY OF). Acres 970,161. Population 250,647. Rental £1,916,149
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Muncaster, M.P. (1876), Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass
High Sheriff, Henry Pearson Banks
Chairman of Q. S., Richard Saul Ferguson
Clerk of the Peace, Thos. W. Hodgson, Carlisle
County Treasurer, H. Dobinson, Carlisle
Chief Constable, John Dunne, Carlisle (179)
County Surveyor, J. A. Cory, Carlisle
Coroners: William Lumb, Whitehaven; John Carrick, Brampton; Joseph Hayton, Cockermouth; John Webster, Whitehaven; and P. B. Stoney, Ulverston

DARLINGTON, Durham. Pop. 35,104. Val. £156,563
Mayor, E. D. Walker
Town Clerk, Francis Thomas Steavenson

DARTMOUTH, Devon. Pop. 5,725. Val. £17,467
Mayor, Francis Charles Simpson (4th time)
Recorder, Albert Wm. Beetham, F.R.S.
Town Clerk, O. S. Bartlett

DARWEN: see "Over Darwen"

DAVENTRY, Northants. Pop. 3,859. Val. £13,062
Mayor, William Willoughby
Town Clerk, Frederick Willoughby

DEAL, Kent. Pop. 8,422. Val. £28,532
Mayor, Alfred Edwards Ralph (3rd time)
Recorder, Henry Fielding Dickens
Town Clerk, George Mercer

DENBIGH (Boro'). Pop. 6,534. Val. £31,968
Mayor, R. Humphreys Roberts (re-elected)
Town Clerk, John Parry Jones

DENBIGHSHIRE. Acres 425,038. Population 111,740. Rental £655,747
Lord Lieutenant, Col. Wm. Cornwallis West, M.P. (1872), Ruthin Castle, Ruthin, and Newlands Manor, Lymington
High Sheriff, Lt.-Col. Henry Walter Meredith
Chairman of Q. S., B. T. Griffith-Boscawen
Deputy Chairman of Q.S., W. D. Wynne Griffith
Clerk of the Peace, Llewelyn Adams, Ruthin
County Treasurer, Marcell Conran, Broyffrgn in Denbigh
Chief Constable, Major T. J. Leadbetter, Wrexham (79)
County Surveyor, R. L. Williams, Denbigh
Coroners: E. Pierce, Denbigh; B. H. Thelwall, Wrexham

DERBY (Boro'). Pop. 91,823. Val. £344,020
Mayor, Samuel Whitaker
Recorder, John Compton Lawrance, Q.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, Harry Freckelton Gadsby

DERBYSHIRE. Acres 658,624. Population 461,914. Rental £2,197,815
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Devonshire, K.G. (1858), Chatsworth
High Sheriff, Henry Chandos-Pole-Gell
Chairman of Q. S., Thomas William Evans
Clerk of the Peace, Charles Stanhope B. Busby, Chesterfield
County Treasurer, George Crompton, Derby
Chief Constable, Capt. F. J. Parry, Derby (267)
Coroners: W. H. Whiston, Derby; J. Sale, Derby; C. G. Busby, Chesterfield; Robert Bennett, Buxton

DEVIZES, Wiltshire. Pop. 6,645. Val. £24,680
Mayor, Thomas Chandler (4th time)
Recorder, Ralph Ludlow Lopes
Town Clerk, Alexander Grant Meek, B.A.

DEVONPORT, Devonsh. Pop. 48,939. Val. 101,502
Mayor, Alderman J. W. W. Ryder (6th time)
Recorder, Henry Mason Bompas, Q.C.
Town Clerk, John Jas. Edgcombe Venning

DEVONSHIRE. Acres 1,655,208. Population 603,595. Rental £3,553,526
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Iddesleigh, G.C.B. (1886), Pynes, near Exeter
High Sheriff, Henry Bingham Mildmay
Chairmen of Q.S., Earl of Devon, Lord Clinton, Sir John T. B. Duckworth, Bart., Sir J. Budd Phear, His Honour Judge Montague Bere, Q.C., and W. H. Halliday
Clerk of the Peace, Henry Michelmore, Exeter
County Treasurer, W. Cotton, Exeter
Chief Constable, G. de Courcy Hamilton, Exeter (380)
County Surveyors, E. H. Harbottle and J. Little, Exeter
Coroners: S. M. Cox, Honiton; F. Burrow, Crediton; James Fraser Bromham, Barnstaple; W. Burd, Okehampton; R. R. Rodd, Stoke Damerell; Sidney Hacker, Totnes

DEWSBURY, Yorks. Pop. 29,637. Val. £114,034
Mayor, Thomas Bateman Fox (3rd time)
Town Clerk, Trevor C. Edwards

DONCASTER, Yorks. Pop. 21,130. Val. £105,318
Mayor, Henry Wainwright
Recorder, Edgar John Meynell
Town Clerk, William Edwood Shirley

DORCHESTER, Dorset. Pop. 8,300. Val. £25,000
Mayor, Alfred Pope (2nd time)
Town Clerk, Giles Symonds

DORSET (COUNTY OF). Acres 627,265. Population 191,008. Rental £1,125,240.
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Ilchester (1885), Melbury House, Dorchester
High Sheriff, Thomas Merthyr Guest
Vice-Admiral, Marquis of Winchester
Chairman of Q. S., John Floyer
Clerk of the Peace, Thomas Ffooks, Sherborne
County Treasurer, C. Keats, Dorchester
Chief Constable, Capt. A. E. Amyatt, Dorchester (139)
County Surveyor, W. J. Fletcher, Wimborne
Coroners: Giles Symonds, Dorchester; J. C. Leach, Shaftesbury; Sir R. N. Howard, Portland; C. H. W. Parkinson, Blandford and Wimborne

DOVER, Kent. Pop. 30,270. Val. £139,278
Mayor, William Henry Crundall
Recorder, Harry Bodkin Poland
Town Clerk, Edward W. Nadir Knocker

DROITWICH, Worcest. Pop. 3,761. Val. £19,254
Mayor, Ald. Serjeant S. Roden, M.D. (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Samuel John Tombs

DUDLEY, Worcester. Pop. 46,252. Val. £135,745
Mayor, Ald. William Elwell Walker, J.P.
Town Clerk, Edward Marcus Warmington

DUNSTABLE, Beds. Pop. 4,627. Val. £13,911
Mayor, Alderman J. Langridge
Town Clerk, Charles Stockdale Benning

DURHAM (COUNTY PALATINE). Acres 647,592. Pop. 867,258. Rental £4,571,976
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Durham (1884), Lambton Castle
High Sheriff, Joseph Richardson
Chairman of Q. S., John Lloyd Wharton, M.P.
Clerk of the Peace, Ralph Simey, Durham
County Treasurer, J. E. Backhouse, Durham
Chief Const., Lt.-Col. G. F. White, Durham (550)
County Surveyor, William Crozier, Durham
Coroners: J. Graham, Sunderland; Thomas Dean, Bishop Auckland; C. Maynard, Durham; J. Settle, Stockton
Chancellor, James Fleming, Q.C.
Attorney-General, Gainsford Bruce, Q.C.
Solicitor-General,

DURHAM (City). Pop. 15,372. Val. 57,412
Mayor, Alderman James Fowler (5th time)
Recorder, Francis John Greenwell
Town Clerk, William Marshall

EASTBOURNE, Sussex. Pop. 28,510. Val. £192,493
Mayor, Lt.-Col Aldermaa W. A. Cardwell
Town Clerk, John Henry Campion Coles

ESSEX (COUNTY OF). Acres 987,032. Population 576,434. Rental £3,454,803
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Carlingford, K.P. (1873), Dudbrook House, Brentwood
High Sheriff, Henry Ford Barclay
Chairmen of Q. S., T. Kemble, Rt. Hon. Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., M.P., A. Johnston, and P. O. Papillon
Clerk of the Peace, Henry Gibson, Ongar
County Treasurer, R. Woodhouse, Chelmsford
Chief Constable, Major W. H. Poyntz, Chelmsford (299)
County Surveyor, H. Stock, Denman-street, London-bridge
Coroners: see p. 172

EVESHAM, Worcestersh. Pop. 5,112. Val. £21,194
Mayor, Isaac Morris
Town Clerk, Thomas Cox

EXETER, Devon. Pop. 37,665. Val. £191,507
Mayor, Alderman Arthur Burch
Recorder & Judge of the Provost Court, Thomas Townsend Bucknill, Q.C.
Sheriff, George Colson
Town Clerk, Bartholomew Charles Gidley

EYE, Suffolk. Pop. 2,269. Val. £8,883
Mayor, Henry Gedny
Town Clerk, Francis Woolnough

FALMOUTH, Cornwall. Pop. 4,373. Val. £8,893
Mayor, Richard Carter (3rd time)
Town Clerk, J. H. Genn

FAVERSHAM, Kent. Pop. 8,537. Val. £33,675
Mayor, J. M. Goldfinch (2nd time)
Recorder, George Edwardes Dering
Town Clerk, Francis Frederick Giraud

FLINT (Boro'). Pop. 5,096. Val. £21,169
Mayor, John Kingsley Huntley (5th time)
Town Clerk, Henry Taylor

FLINTSHIRE. Acres 161,807. Population 80,587. Rental £231,601
Lord Lieutenant, Hugh Robert Hughes (1874), Ystrad, Denbigh
High Sheriff, Robert J. Sisson
Chairman of Q. S., J. S. Bankes
Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Troughton Roberts
County Treasurer, Dacre Trevor Roper, Mold
Chief Constable, Peter Browne, Rhyl (52)
Coroners: William Davies, Holywell; John Pay, Ellesmere, Salop

FOLKESTONE, Kent. Pop. 18,822. Val. £109,300
Mayor, Alderman John Sherwood, J.P.
Recorder,
Town Clerk, William George Southey Harrison

GATESHEAD, Durham. Pop. 65,803. Val. £234,995
Mayor, George Davidson
Town Clerk, Joseph Willis Swinberne

GLAMORGANSHIRE. Acres 516,959. Population 511,433. Rental £2,620,134
Lord Lieutenant, Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot, M.P. (1848), Margam Park, Taibach
High Sheriff, Lt.-Col. Charles R. Clementstone
Chairman of Q. S., Charles Richard Franklin
Clerk of the Peace, T. M. Franklin, Cardiff
County Treasurer, Richard Wyndham Williams, Cardiff
County Surveyor, A. B. Bassett, Cardiff
Ch. Const., Lt.-Col. H. G. Lindsay, Cardiff (264)
Coroners: E. B. Reece, Cardiff; R. J. Rhys, Merthyr; H. Cuthbertson, Neath; E. Strick, Swansea; T. Stockwood, Bridgend

GLASTONBURY, Som. Pop. 3,719. Val. £17,643
Mayor, Alderman J. Austin
Town Clerk, Edward Bath

GLOSSOP, Derby. Pop. 19,574. Val. £52,367
Mayor, James Sidebottom (7th time)
Town Clerk, Thomas Michael Ellison

GLOUCESTER (City). Pop. 36,521. Val. £135,563
High Steward, Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
Mayor, Richard Vassar-Smith
Recorder, Alfred Young
Town Clerk, George Sheffield Blakeway

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Acres 783,699. Population 572,433. Rental £3,208,772
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Ducie (1857), Tortworth Court, near Wooton-under-Edge
High Sheriff, Sir Lionel Edward Darell, Bart.
Chairman of Q. S., Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt., M.P.
Clerk of the Peace, Francis Edward Guise
County Treasurer, G. F. Riddiford, Gloucester
Ch. Const., Adm. H. Christian, Cheltenham (324)
County Surveyor, J. Medland, Gloucester
Coroners: E. M. Grace, M.D., Thornbury; A. J. M. Ball, Stroud; E. W. Coren, Gloucester; Maurice Frederic Carter, Newnham

GODALMING, Surrey. Pop. 2,505. Val. £7,776
Mayor, Sidney Ballard
Town Clerk, Hugh Fremingham Day

GODMANCHESTER, Hunts. Pp. 2,188. Vl. £16,503
Mayor, Alderman C. Veasey
Town Clerk, Gerald Hunnybun

GRANTHAM, Lincoln. Pop. 16,886. Val. £56,445
Mayor, Samuel Bentley-Rudd
Recorder, Gilbert George Kennedy
Town Clerk, Aubrey Henry Malim

GRAVESEND, Kent. Pop. 23,375. Val. £96,545
Mayor, William Fletcher (re-elected)
Recorder, Standish Grove Grady
Town Clerk, George Edward Sharland

GT. GRIMSBY, Lincoln. Pop. 28,503. Val. £128,373
Mayor, Ald. Henry Smethurst (re-elected)
Town Clerk, William Grange

GUILDFORD, Surrey. Pop. 10,858. Val. £57,114
Mayor, W. Swayne
Recorder, J. Morgan Howard, Q.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, Ferdinand Smallpeice

HALIFAX, Yorks. Pop. 73,630. Val. £293,625
Mayor, Richard Horsfall (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Keighley Walton

HAM, West: see "West Ham."

HAMPSHIRE (OR SOUTHAMPTON). Acres 1,037,764. Pop. 593,470. Rental £3,461,473
Lord Lieutenant, Marquis of Winchester (1852), Amport House, near Andover
High Sheriff, Wyndham William Portal
Chairman of Q. S., M. Portal & W. C. D. Esdaile
Clerk of the Peace, Thomas H. Earle (barrister)
County Treasurer, G. E. Yonge, Winchester
County Clerk, G. A. Webb
Chf. Const., Capt. J. H. Forrest, Winchstr. (298)
County Surveyor, J. Robinson, C.E., Winchester
County Coroners: E. Goble, Fareham; R. Harfield, Southampton; S. Clarke, Whitchurch; H. White, Winchester

HANLEY, Stafford. Pop. 48,354. Val. £159,832
Mayor, Alderman John Bromley
Recorder, John Beavis Brindley
Town Clerk, Arthur Challinor

HARROGATE, Yorks. Pop. 11,500. Val. £73,532
Mayor, Alderman Ellis, J.P.
Town Clerk, W. Henry Wyles

HARTLEPOOL, Durh. Pop. 17,002. Val. £54,548
Mayor, Alderman Thomas Richardson, jun.
Recorder, Thomas Belk
Town Clerk, Henry Belk

HARWICH, Essex. Pop. 7,810. Val. £22,900
Mayor, Alderman John Henry Vaux, J.P.
High Steward, Edgar W. Garland
Town Clerk, Edward Chapman

HASTINGS, Sussex. Pop. 42,258. Val. £312,122
Mayor, Alderman George Archibald Thorpe
Recorder, Robert Henry Hurst
Town Clerk, George Meadows

HAVERFORDWEST, Pembrokeshire. Pop. 6,398. Val. £17,234
Lord Lieut., Chas. Edw. Gregg-Philipps (1876)
Mayor, Thomas James
Sheriff, D. P. Saunders
Chairman of Q. S., William Stevenson Owen
Town Clerk, Henry Davies

HEDON, Yorkshire. Pop. 996. Val. £3,304
Mayor, Robert Carrick (solicitor)
Town Clerk, Arthur Iveson

HELSTON, Cornwall. Pop. 3,432. Val. £8,626
Mayor, Frederick Vivian Hill (9th time)
Recorder, Sir Geo. Edwd. D. Sherston Baker, Bt.
Town Clerk, John Gilbert Plomer

HENLEY-UPON-THAMES, Oxfordshire. Pop. 4,604. Val. £16,082
Mayor, Frederick Ball
Town Clerk, John Cooper

HEREFORD (City). Pop. 19,882. Val. £86,842
Mayor, Alderman John Gwynne James
Recorder, Francis Edward Guise
Town Clerk, Joseph Carless

HEREFORDSHIRE. Acres 532,918. Population 121,062. Rental £960,303
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Bateman (1852), Shobden Court, Leominster
High Sheriff, Capt. Robert Henry De Winton
Chairman of Q. S., Sir Richd. Harington, Bt.
Clerk of the Peace, J. F. Symonds, Hereford
County Treasurer, H. C. Beddoe, Hereford
Ch. Const., Capt. J. D. Telfer, R.A., Hereford (70)
County Surveyor, William Cheiake, Hereford
Coroners: T. Llanwarne, Hereford; H. Moore, Leominster

HERTFORD, Herts. Pop. 7,585. Val. £27,907
High Steward, Earl Cowper, K.G.
Mayor, Robert Cocks, J.P.
Town Clerk, Charles Elton Longmore
Borough Treasurer, T. S. Carter.

HERTFORDSHIRE. Acres 405,141. Population 203,069. Rental £1,383,145
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Verulam (1845), Gorhambury, St. Albans
High Sheriff, John H. Eyres Parker
Chairman of Q. S.,
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Richard Nicholson
County Treasurers: C. E. Longmore, Hertford; I. N. Edwards, St. Albans
Ch. Const., Lt.-Col. H. S. Daniell, Hatfield (144)
County Surveyor, U. A. Smith, Hertford
Coroners: J. T. Sworder, Hertford; H. Brabant, St. Albans; F. Shillitoe, Hitchin; H. Day, Hemel Hempstead; H. Baker, Bishop Stortford; and D. B. Balding, Royston

HEYWOOD, Lanc. Pop. 22,979. Val. £95,720
Mayor, Alderman John Fletcher
Town Clerk, A. Wallis

HIGH WYCOMBE. *See* Wycombe.

HIGHAM, Derbyshire.
Mayor, Alderman Wood

HIGHAM FERRERS, Northants.
Mayor, Dr. John Crew, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

HONITON, Devon. Pop. 3,358. Val. £14,791
Mayor, David William Ramsay Buchanan
Town Clerk, George Tash Tweed

HUDDERSFIELD, Yorkshire. Pop. 81,825. Val. £323,029
Mayor, Alderman Wright Mellor
Town Clerk, G. B. Nalder

HULL (Kingston-upon-Hull), Yorkshire. Pop. 155,000. Val. £686,326
High Steward, Marquis of Ripon, K.G.
Mayor, Alderman John Leak
Recorder, William Cole Beasley, Q.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edward Curtis Twiss
Sheriff, John Sherburn, M.D.
Town Clerk, R. Hill Dawe

HUNTINGDON (Boro'). Pop. 4,229. Val. £19,313
Mayor, William Waddell Ballard, M.D.
Town Clerk, Edward Maule

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. Acres 229,515. Population 59,491. Rental £448,360
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Bedford, K.G. (1884), Woburn Abbey, Bedford
High Sheriff, Thomas Maylin Vipan
Chairman of Q. S., Philip Tillard
Clerk of the Peace, Edward Maule, Huntingdon
County Treasurer, R. A. Reaney, Huntingdon
Chief Constable, Major H. G. Rooper, Huntingdon (52)
County Surveyor, R. Hutchinson, Huntingdon
Coroners: C. B. Margetts, Huntingdon; C. R. Wade-Gery, St. Neots; Gerald Hunnybun, Hundred of Leightonstone; W. D. Gaches, Peterborough; F. R. Serjeant, Ramsey

HYDE, Cheshire. Pop. 28,630. Val. £104,706
Mayor, Alderman John Cheetham (re-elected)
Town Clerk, John Hibbert

HYTHE, E. Kent. Pop. 4,164. Val. £18,842
Mayor, Frederick William Porter
Recorder, George Shee
Town Clerk, George Wilks

IPSWICH, Suffolk. Pop. 50,762. Val. £193,124
Mayor, Edward Packard, jun.
Recorder, Thomas Calthorpe Blofeld
Town Clerk, William Bantoft

JARROW-ON-TYNE, Durham. Pop. 25,526. Val. £84,715
Mayor, Thomas Smith Salter (re-elected)
Town Clerk, William Stephen Daglish.

KEIGHLEY, Yorks. Pop. 30,000. Val. £84,970
Mayor, Alderman Robert Holmes
Town Clerk, George Burr

KENDAL, Westmoreland. Pop. 13,696. Val. £56,444
Mayor, Alderman William Bindloss
Town Clerk, John Bolton

KENT (COUNTY OF). Acres 995,392. Population 977,706. Rental £6,732,991.
Lord Lieutenant, Earl Sydney, G.C.B. (1856), Frognal, near Foot's Cray
High Sheriff, Chapman de L. Faunce-de-Laune
Chairmen of Q. S., Lord Brabourne, East Kent; John G. Talbot, M.P., West Kent
Chairman of General Sess., Sir John Farnaby Lennard, Bart.
Clerk of the Peace, Francis Russell, Maidstone
County Treasurers, H. Tasker and John Alfred Wigan, Maidstone
Ch. Const., Capt. J. H. Ruxton, Maidstone (332)
County Surveyor, F. W. Ruck, Maidstone
Coroners: E. A. Carttar, Greenwich; T. Buss, Tonbridge; R. M. Mercer, Canterbury; W. J. Harris, Sittingbourne; and G. Hinds, Goudhurst

KIDDERMINSTER, Worcestershire. Pop. 24,270. Val. £74,804
Mayor, T. Tempest-Radford
Town Clerk, James Morton

KIDWELLY, Carmar. Pop. 2,231. Val. £10,000
Mayor, Thomas Chivers
Town Clerk, Daniel Charles Edwards

KING'S LYNN, Norf. Pop. 18,475. Val. £73,010
Mayor, William Burkett (2nd time)
Recorder, Carlos Cooper
Town Clerk, Thomas Goodwyn Archer

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, Surrey. Pop. 20,648. Val. £84,949
Mayor, George Clifton Sherrard
Recorder, Sir William Hardman
Town Clerk, Walter Meacock Wilkinson

LAMPETER, Cardigan. Pop. 1,443. Val. £3,380
Mayor, William Jones (re-elected)
Town Clerk, David Lloyd

LANCASHIRE. Acres 1,208,154. Population 3,454,441. Rental £20,674,870
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Sefton, K.G. (1858), Croxteth Hall
Chancellor of the Duchy, Right Hon. Lord John Manners, G.C.B., M.P.
High Sheriff, Sir Andrew Barclay Walker, Bt.
Chairman of Gen. Sess., Earl of Derby, K.G.
Chairmen of Q. S., Earl of Derby, K.G., Kirkdale; John Fell, Lancaster; W. H. Higgin, Q.C. (stipendiary), Manchester and Preston
Clerk of Peace, F. Campbell Hulton, Preston
County Treasurer, H. Alison, Preston
Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. H. M. Moorsom, Preston (1,462)
Coroners: H. J. Robinson, Blackburn; F. Price, Manchester; J. Molesworth, Rochdale; J. B. Edge, Manchester; S. Brighouse, Southport; Dr. J. B. Gilbertson, Preston; L. Holden, Lancaster; J. Poole, Ulverston; W. Ascroft, Walton-le-Dale; J. R. Buckton, Manor of Hale

LANCASTER, Lanc. Pop. 20,664. Val. £91,945
Mayor, Alderman Thomas Storey
Town Clerk, Thomas Swainson

LAUNCESTON, Cornw. Pop. 3,217. Val. £10,719
Mayor, Ald. Geo. Graham White (3rd time)
Town Clerk, Claude Hurst Peter

LEAMINGTON (Royal Leamington Spa), Warwickshire. Pop. 22,974. Val. £131,759
Mayor, Samuel Thomas Wackrill, J.P. (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Henry Consett Passman

LEEDS, Yorks. Pop. 339,057. Val. £1,173,566
Mayor, Alderman Edwin Gaunt (re-elected)
Recorder, John Edward Barker
Stipendiary Magistrate, William Bruce
Town Clerk, Sir George William Morrison

LEICESTER (Boro'). Pop. 122,376. Val. £415,468
Mayor, Alderman Israel Hart (3rd time)
Recorder, John James Heath Saint
Town Clerk, J. Storey

LEICESTERSHIRE. Acres 511,907. Population 321,258. Rental £2,107,307
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Rutland, K.G. (1857), Belvoir Castle, Grantham
High Sheriff, David Bromilow
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Sir Henry St. John Halford, Bart., C.B.
Clerk of Peace, Wm. N. Reeve, F.S.A., Leicester
County Treasurer, Sir Fredck. Thos. Fowke, Bt.
Ch. Const., Capt. R. V. S. Grimston, Leicester (152)
County Surveyor, W. B. Smith, Leicester
Coroners: G. F. Harrison, Leicester; H. Deane, Loughborough; F. J. Oldham, Melton Mowbray

LEOMINSTER, Hereford. Pop. 6,042. Val. £28,997
Mayor, Ald. Thomas Bristow Stallard (7th time)
Town Clerk, W. Thomas Sale

LEWES, Sussex. Pop. 11,199. Val. £47,259
Mayor, Ald. Joseph Farncombe (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Montague Spencer Blaker

LICHFIELD, Stafford. Pop. 8,360. Val. £32,052
Mayor, Alfred Charles Lomac
Recorder, Henry William Cripps, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Charles Simpson.

LINCOLN (City). Pop. 37,312. Val. £
Mayor, Hugh Wyatt (re-elected)
Recorder, Horace Smith
Town Clerk, John Thomas Tweed

LINCOLNSHIRE. Acres 1,767,879. Population 469,919. Rental £3,661,224
Lord Lieutenant, Earl Brownlow (1867), Belton House, Grantham
High Sheriff, Richard George Ellison
Chairmen of Q. S., Col. C. T. J. Moore, Boston; Rev. J. R. Jackson, Spalding; Lord Aveland, Bourn; Sir W. E. Welby-Gregory, Bt., Sleaford; Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bt., Lincoln & Grimsby
Clerks of the Peace, F. T. White, Boston; J. Phillips, Stamford; J. F. Burton, Lincoln
County Treasurers: C. F. Bonner, Spalding; W. I. Claypon, Boston; R. Ingoldby, Sleaford; W. Garfit, Louth; and A. S. Leslie-Melville, Lincoln

Chf. Const., Capt. P. B. Bicknell, Lincoln (289)
County Surveyors: J. Kingston, Fosdyke Bridge; C. Kirk, Sleaford; J. Thropp, Lincoln
Coroners: W. Clegg, Boston; Dr. Moody, Grimsby; J. C. Eaton, Ancaster; G. Mitchinson, M.D., Lincoln; A. Iveson, Gainsborough; T. Sharpley, M.D., Louth; J. G. Calthrop, Spalding

LISKEARD, Cornwall. Pop. 4,536. Val. £17,260
Mayor, Borlase Childs
Town Clerk, W. T. Hancock

LIVERPOOL, Lancashire. Area 5,210 acres. Population 552,508. Val. £3,407,721
Mayor, James Poole
Recorder, Charles Henry Hopwood, Q.C.
Police Magistrate, Thos. Stamford Raffles, J.P.
Judge Court of Passage, Thos. Henry Baylis, Q.C.
Town Clerk, George James Atkinson

LLANDOVERY, Carm. Pop. 2,035. Val. £5,753
Mayor,
Town Clerk, J. Thomas

LLANFYLLIN, Montgomery. Pop. 1,774. Val. £
Mayor, John Dugdale (re-elected)
Town Clerk, William Anthony Pughe

LLANIDLOES, Montgomeryshire. Pop. 3,421. Val. £3,664
Mayor, Alderman William Thomas, J.P.
Town Clerk, John David Davies

LONDON (City of): see p. 307

LONGTON, Stafford. Pop. 32,000. Val. £62,444
Mayor,
Town Clerk, George Hulme Hawley

LOSTWITHIEL, Cornw. Pop. 1,450. Val. £3,093
Mayor, William Pease
Town Clerk, Robert Phillipps Edyvean

LOUTH, Lincoln. Pop. 10,690. Val. £37,839
Mayor, Alderman James Fowler, J.P.
Town Clerk, Thomas Falkner Allison

LOWESTOFT, Suff. Pop. 19,696. Val. £373,046
Mayor, Alderman John Louth Clemence
Town Clerk, Robert Beattie Nicholson

LUDLOW, Salop. Pop. 5,035. Val. £14,477
Mayor, Henry Thomas Weyman (solicitor)
Recorder, John Kinnersley Smythies
Town Clerk, John Herbert Williams

LUTON, Beds. Pop. 30,000. Val. £101,916
Mayor, Henry Blundell
Town Clerk, George Bailey

LYDD, E. Kent. Pop. 2,800. Val. £12,630
Mayor, Edward Finn (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Henry Stringer

LYME REGIS, Dorset. Pop. 2,043. Val. £6,980
Mayor, Alderman Henry Henley
Town Clerk, C. Preston

LYMINGTON, Hants. Pop. 2,431. Val. £8,399
Mayor, Alderman William Stewart Good
Town Clerk, Edwin Jackman

MACCLESFIELD, Cheshire. Pop. 37,514. Val. £91,846
Mayor, Ald. John Willott White (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Joseph Barclay

MAIDENHEAD, Berks. Pop. 8,219. Val. £46,023
Mayor, Henry Hodjson Durrant (5th time)
Recorder, William Morris
Town Clerk, W. B. Farr

MAIDSTONE, Kent. Pop. 31,000. Val. £128,747
Mayor, Alderman William Day
Recorder, His Honour Samuel Prentice, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Herbert Monckton

MALDON, Essex. Pop. 5,468. Val. £18,427
Mayor, Alderman John Granger Sadd
Recorder, William Willis, Q.C.
Town Clerk, John Crick Freeman

MAN (ISLE OF): see p. 434

MANCHESTER (City), Lancashire. Pop. 376,895. Val. £2,411,509
Mayor, Alderman Matthew Curtis
Recorder, Henry Wyndham West, Q.C.
Stipendiary Magistrates, Francis J. Headlam and John H. P. Leresche
Town Clerk, Sir Joseph Heron

MARGATE, Kent. Pop. 15,889. Val. 844,200
Mayor, Henry F. Hermitage (re-elected)
Recorder, Henry Bargrave Deane
Town Clerk, George Foord Kelcey

MARLBOROUGH, Wilts. Pop. 3,343. Val. £11,301
Mayor, James Morrison (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Robert William Merriman

MERIONETHSHIRE. Acres 384,717. Population 52,038. Rental £376,034
Lord Lieutenant, Robert Davies Pryce (1884), Aberllefenny
High Sheriff, William Robert Maurice Wynne
Chairman of Q. S., William Robert M. Wynne
Deputy Chairman of Q.S., Samuel Pope, Q.C.
Clerk of the Peace, Robert Jones, Portmadoc
County Treasurer, John Richards, Dolgelly
Chief Const., Major T. W. Best, Dolgelly (35)
County Surveyor, O. Pierce, Dolgelly
County Coroner, G. J. Williams, Dolgelly

MIDDLESBROUGH, Yorkshire. Pop. 55,288. Val. £225,568
Mayor, Amos Hinton
Stipendiary Magistrate, Charles J. Coleman
Town Clerk, George Bainbridge

MIDDLESEX (COUNTY OF). Acres 181,317. Population 2,920,485. Rental £28,885,550
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Strafford (1884), Wrotham Park, Barnet
High Sheriffs, The Sheriffs of London
Assistant-Judge, Peter Henry Edlin, Q.C.
Chairman of Justices, Col. Sir Francis Brockman Morley, K.C.B.
Chairman of General Purposes Committee, Sir William Henry Wyatt
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Richard Nicholson, Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge-st., Westminster
County Treasurer, G. Allen, Putney Hill, and Carlisle Street, Soho
Coroners: see p. 172

MIDDLETON, Lancashire.
Mayor, Harvey Heywood

MONMOUTH (Boro'). Pop. 6,112. Val. £20,128
Mayor, Ald. George Willis, M.D., Oak House
Town Clerk, Thomas Robert Oakley

MONMOUTHSHIRE. Acres 368,399. Population 211,734. Rental £1,255,875
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Beaufort, K.G. (1867), Badminton, Chippenham
High Sheriff, Edmund Davies Williams
Chairman of Q. S., Arthur Davies Berrington
Clerk of Peace, Osmond A. Wyatt, J.P., Usk
County Treas., W. C. A. Williams, Monmouth

Ch. Const., Maj. E. Herbert, Abergavenny (144)
County Surveyor, William Tanner, Newport
County Coroners: Martin Edwards, Pontypool; E. D. Batt, Abergavenny; E. P. King, Chepstow

MONTGOMERY (Boro'). Pop. 1,194. Val. £7,558
Mayor, N. W. Fairles-Humphreys
Town Clerk, William Wilding

MONTGOMERYSHIRE. Acres 495,089. Population 65,718. Rental £497,173
Lord Lieutenant & Chairman of Q. S., Earl of Powis (1877), Powis Castle, Welshpool
High Sheriff, Charles Whitley Owen
Clerk of the Peace, G. D. Harrison, Welshpool
County Treasurer, W. M. Howell, Welshpool
Chief Constable, J. Danily, Newtown (33)
County Surveyor, W. N. Swettenham, M.I.C.E., Newtown
County Coroners: W. Jones, Montgomery; W. A. Pughe, Llanfyllin; E. M. Jones, Welshpool; D. Howell, Machynlleth; E. Hall, Newtown

MORLEY (near Leeds), Yorkshire
Mayor, J. Schofield (re-elected)

MORPETH, Northumb. Pop. 4,556. Val. £13,664
Mayor, Joseph W. Chirney (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Francis Brumell

MOSSLEY, S.E. Lanc. Pop. 17,000. Val. £60,000
Mayor, John Mayall, J.P.
Town Clerk, Joseph Hyde

NEATH, Glamorg. Pop. 10,447. Val. £30,907
Mayor, John Henry Rowland
Town Clerk, Edwin Charles Curtis

NEWARK, Notts. Pop. 14,019. Val. 54,273
Mayor, Alderman Becher Lidd Pratt
Recorder, John H. Etherington Smith
Town Clerk, Godfrey Tallents

NEWBURY, Berks. Pop. 10,143. Val. £35,201
Mayor, Councillor Benjamin Smith
Recorder, George M. Dowdeswell, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Henry Burke Godwin

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, Staffordshire. Pop. 18,000. Val. £50,142
Mayor, R. B. Mellard
Recorder, Thomas Clement Sneyd-Kynnersley
Town Clerk, Thomas Harding

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Northumberland. Pop. 145,359. Val. £785,074
Mayor, Benjmn. Chapman Browne (re-elected)
Recorder, William Digby Seymour, Q.C.
Sheriff, William Haswell Stephenson
Town Clerk, Hill Motum
Clerk of the Peace, John Clayton

NEWPORT, Isle of Wight. Pop. 9,430. Val. £34,172
Mayor, Alderman Francis Pittis, J.P.
Town Clerk, Richard Roach Pittis

NEWPORT, Mon. Pop. 35,313. Val. £201,627
Mayor, George Hoskins
Town Clerk, Albert Augustus Newman

NEW ROMNEY, E. Kent. Pop. 1,026. Val. £5,800
Mayor, Richard R. Daglish
Town Clerk, Henry Stringer

NEWTOWN, Montgomeryshire
Mayor, William Thomas

NORFOLK (COUNTY OF). Acres 1,356,173. Population 444,749. Rental £2,744,149
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Leicester, K.G. (1846), Holkham Hall
High Sheriff, William Morris
Chairmen of Q. S., R. T. Gurdon, M.P., J. R. Bulwer, Q.C., W. M. R. Haggard, and Lord Walsingham
Clerk of the Peace, Charles Foster, Norwich
County Treasurer, H. W. Day, Swaffham
Chief Constable, Paynton Pigott, Norwich (236)
County Surveyor, T. H. B. Heslop, Norwich
Coroners: J. Stanley, Norwich; T. M. Wilkins, Lynn; W. M. Barton, East Dereham; H. E. Garrod, Diss; T. L. Reed, Downham Market

NORTHAMPTON (Boro'). Pop. 51,847. Val. £170,000
Mayor, Richard Cleaver
Recorder, John Hibberd Brewer
Town Clerk, William Shoosmith

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Acres 629,912. Population 272,555. Rental £1,922,965
Lord Lieutenant, Earl Spencer, K.G. (1872), Althorp Park
High Sheriff, Thomas William Thornton
Chairman of Q. S., H. Minshull Stockdale
Clerk of Peace, H. P. Markham, Northampton
County Treasurer, Alfred Page, Union Bank, Northampton
Chief Constable, Lieut. J. D. Kellie McCallum, Northampton (137), and Peterborough (10)
County Surveyor, Edmund Law, Northampton
Coroners: W. Terry, Northampton; J. T. Parker, Wellingborough; A. Weston, Brackley

NORTHUMBERLAND (COUNTY OF). Acres 1,290,312. Pop. 434,086. Rental £2,863,363
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Northumberland, K.G. (1877), Alnwick Castle
High Sheriff, George Anderson
Chairman of Q.S., Sir Matt. W. Ridley, Bt., M.P.
Clerk of the Peace, Stephen Sanderson, Newcastle-on-Tyne
County Treas., J. A. Woods, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Chief Constable, Capt. H. D. Terry, Morpeth (197)
County Surveyor, H. F. Sneyd-Kynnersley, A.M.I.C.E., Newcastle
Coroners: J. R. D. Lynn, Blyth; G. E. Watson, Alnwick

NORWICH, Norfolk. Pop. 87,842. Val. £274,881
Mayor, Harry Bullard
Sheriff, Frederic Oddin Taylor
Recorder, His Honour Wm. James Metcalfe, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Henry Blake Miller

NOTTINGHAM (Boro'). Estimated pop. 235,000. Val. £889,559
Mayor, Alderman John Turney, J.P.
Recorder, Hon. Edwd. Chandos Leigh, Q.
Sheriff, Robert Dennett
Town Clerk, Samuel George Johnson

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Acres 527,752. Population 391,815. Rental £2,617,015
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of St. Albans (1880), Bestwood Park
High Sheriff, Henry Abel Smith
Chairmen of Q. S., Sir Henry Bromley, Bart., Lord Belper, and Earl Manvers
Clerk of the Peace, T. F. A. Burnaby, Newark
County Treasurer, E. Patchitt, Nottingham
Chief Const., Capt. H. Holden, Nottingham (172)
County Surveyor, E. Parry, Nottingham
Coroners: D. Whittingham, Nottingham; W. Newton, Newark; J. Housley, Retford

OKEHAMPTON, Devon. Pop. 2,200. Val. £4,215
Mayor, Alderman Charles Green (re-elected)
Town Clerk, William Burd

OLDHAM, Lanc. Pop. 111,343. Val. £548,340
Mayor, Joshua W. Radcliffe (3rd time)
Town Clerk, A. Nicholson

OSWESTRY, Salop. Pop. 7,851. Val. £28,732
Mayor, William Henry Lacon
Recorder, Chas. Watkin Williams-Wynn
Town Clerk, Joseph Parry-Jones

OVER DARWEN, Lanc. Pop. 29,747. Val. £103,602
Mayor, Thomas Grime
Town Clerk, Charles Costeker

OXFORD (City). Pop. 35,929. Val. £
Lord High Steward, Earl of Jersey
Mayor, Alderman James Hughes (5th time)
Recorder, His Honour Wm. Henry Cooke, Q.C.
Sheriff, G. W. Cooper
Town Clerk, Joseph Jones Bickerton, M.A.

OXFORDSHIRE. Acres 483,621. Population 179,559. Rental £1,280,519
Lord Lieutenant, Sir Henry William Dashwood, Bart. (1883), Kirtlington Park, Oxford.
High Sheriff, Philip James Digby Wykeham
Chairman of Q. S., Charles Edward Thornhill
Vice-Chairman of Q. S., Earl of Jersey
Clerk of the Peace, Thomas Marriott Davenport, M.A., Oxford
County Treasurer, G. Dayman, Oxford
Chief Constable, C. M. Owen, Oxford (107)
County Surveyor, H. J. Tollit, Oxford
Coroners: W. W. Robinson, Oxford; C. D. Faulkner, Deddington; F. Westell, Witney; H. Dixon, Watlington

PEMBROKE (Boro'). Pop. 14,197. Val. £36,241
Mayor, Alderman J. W. Morison (re-elected)
Town Clerk, William Odyerne Hulm

PEMBROKESHIRE. Acres 391,181. Population 91,824. Rental £389,587
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Kensington (1872), St. Bride's, Haverfordwest
High Sheriff, Richard Walter Byrd Mirehouse
Chairman of Q. S., Henry George Allen, Q.C.
Clk. of the Peace, J. Owen; *Deputy*, W. D. George
County Treasurer, H. Mathias, Haverfordwest
Chief Constable, T. J. Webb-Bowen, Haverfordwest (55)
County Surveyor, T. George, Carmarthen
County Coroners: James Price, Haverfordwest; Ivor Evans, Cardigan

PENRYN, Cornwall. Pop. 3,446. Val. £7,226
Mayor, John Bisson (re-elected)
Town Clerk, George Appleby Jenkins

PENZANCE, Cornwall. Pop. 12,409. Val. £40,060
Mayor, Wellington Dale (re-elected)
Recorder, Robert Alexander Kinglake
Town Clerk, Thomas Cornish

PETERBOROUGH, Northants. Pop. 21,219. Val. £91,124
Mayor, Henry Pearson Gates, J.P.
Town Clerk, William Mellows

PLYMOUTH, Devon. Pop. 73,794. Val. £205,953
Lord High Steward, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Mayor, William Henry Alger (re-elected)
Recorder, Henry Mason Bompas, Q.C.
Town Clerk, John Walter Wilson

PONTEFRACT, Yorks. Pop. 8,798. Val. £28,645
Mayor, John Rhodes (7th time)
Recorder, John Heaton Cadman
Town Clerk, Edmund Henry Coleman

POOLE, Dorset. Pop. 12,156. Val. £35,439
Mayor, William Douglas Dugdale (re-elected)
Recorder, George Pitt-Lewis, Q.C., M.P.
Sheriff, Henry Mackintosh
Town Clerk, Henry Wm. Dickinson

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA, Hants. Pop. 127,989. Val. £518,080
Mayor, Alderman William D. King
Recorder, George Deedes Warry
Town Clerk, Alexander Hellard
Clerk to Magistrates, Thomas Cousins
Clerk of the Peace, Richard William Ford

PRESTON, N. Lanc. Pop. 96,532. Val. £318,619
Mayor, Alderman Walter Bibby
Recorder, John Edmd. W. Addison, Q.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, Henry Hamer

PWLLHELI, Carnarvon. Pop. 3,239. Val. £5,623
Mayor, John Edwards
Town Clerk, O. L. Edwards

QUEENBOROUGH, Kent. Pop. 982. Val. £4,843
Mayor, Alderman A. W. Howe
Town Clerk, W. J. Harris

RADNOR (COUNTY OF). Acres 276,552. Population 23,528. Rental £127,092
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Ormathwaite (1875), Eywood Titley, Herefordshire
High Sheriff, Sir Herbert E. F. Lewis, Bart., Harpton Court, Kington
Chairman of Q. S., Rev. Rd. Lister Venables
Clerk of the Peace, William Stephens, Presteign
County Treasurer, Edward Wood, Rhayader
Chief Constable, J. T. Wheeldon, Penybont (17)
County Surveyor, S. W. Williams, Rhayader
Coroners: William Stephens, Presteign; H. Vaughan Vaughan, Builth (Hay Division)

RAMSGATE, Kent. Pop. 22,683. Val. £113,426
Mayor, Alderman W. F. Pygott
Town Clerk, W. A. Hubbard

READING, Berks. Pop. 48,000. Val. £201,114
High Steward, Richard Benyon
Mayor, Arthur Hill (4th time)
Recorder, James Olliff Griffits, Q.C.
Town Clerk, H. Day

REIGATE, Surrey. Pop. 18,656. Val. £130,240
Mayor, Alderman H. Summers
Town Clerk, Clair James Grece, LL.D.

RETFORD, Notts. Pop. 9,627. Val. £29,277
High Steward, F. J. Savile Foljambe, M.P.
Mayor, Councillor John William Holmes, J.P.
Town Clerk, Samuel Jones

RICHMOND, Yorks. Pop. 4,502. Val. £16,019
Mayor, Captain Gerald Walker (4th time)
Recorder, William Norton Lawson
Town Clerk, Christopher George Croft

RIPON, Yorkshire. Pop. 7,390. Val. £31,269
Mayor, Alderman John Baynes (re-elected)
Town Clerk, M. Kirkley

ROCHDALE, Lanc. Pop. 68,866. Val. £252,077
Mayor, Joseph R. Heape (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Zachary Mellor

ROCHESTER, Kent. Pop. 21,307. Val. £82,795
Mayor, Lewis Levy (re-elected 3rd time)
Recorder, Francis Barrow
Town Clerk, Richard Prall

ROMNEY: see "New Romney"

ROMSEY, Hants. Pop. 4,204. Val. £12,829
Mayor, William Overbury Purchase
Town Clerk, Geo. Ferris Whidborne Mortimer

ROTHERHAM, Yorks. Pop. 34,782. Val. £131,897
Mayor, Councillor Charles J. Stoddart
Town Clerk, Samuel Brown

RUTHIN, Denbighshire. Pop. 3,034. Val. £12,608
Mayor, Colonel Wm. Cornwallis West, M.P.
Town Clerk, William Lloyd

RUTLANDSHIRE. Acres 94,889. Population 21,434. Rental £238,800
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Dysart (1881), Buckminster Park, near Grantham
High Sheriff, Frederick Gordon Blair
Chairman of Q. S., Edward Nathaniel Conant
Clerk of the Peace, Benjamin Adam, Oakham
Chief Constable, William Keep, Oakham (14)
County Surveyor, James Richardson, Stamford
Coroners: William Keal, Oakham; William Thos. Sheild, Uppingham

RYDE, Isle of Wight. Pop. 11,461. Val. £74,027
Mayor, Alderman Benjamin Barrow (9th time)
Town Clerk, John Wilson Fardell

RYE, East Sussex. Pop. 4,220. Val. £11,152
Mayor, Alderman J. Coleman Vidler (2nd time)
Recorder, Robert Henry Hurst
Town Clerk, Walter Dawes

SAFFRON WALDEN, Essex. Pop. 6,061. Val. £24,042
Mayor, Joseph Bell, J.P.
Recorder, William Willis, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Jas. Gordon Bellingham

ST. ALBANS, Herts. Pop. 10,930. Val. £33,746
Mayor, Councillor H. Partridge Smith
Town Clerk, Isaac Newton Edwards

ST. HELENS, Lanc. Pop. 64,000. Val. £249,934
Mayor, Alderman David Gamble
Town Clerk, Thomas Brewis

ST. IVES, Cornwall. Pop. 6,504. Val. £14,000
Mayor, Edward Hain, jun. (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Robert Hichens Bamfield

ST. IVES, Hunts. Pop. 3,001. Val. £13,017
Mayor, Bateman Brown
Town Clerk, George Newton Day

SALFORD, Lanc. Pop. 176,233. Val. £755,347
Mayor, Alderman James Farmer (re-elected)
Stipendiary Magistrate, Joseph Makinson
High Constable, T. H. Birley
Town Clerk, John Graves

SALISBURY, Wilts. Pop. 14,792. Val. £53,711
Mayor, Fred Griffin
Recorder, John David Chambers
Town Clerk, Wm. Charles Powning

SALOP (OR SHROPSHIRE). Acres 844,565. Population 248,014. Rental £2,068,757
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Bradford (1875), Weston Park, Shiffnal
High Sheriff, Arthur Sparrow
Chairman of Q. S., Alfred Salwey
Clerk of the Peace, George de Courcy Peele, Shrewsbury
County Treasurer, George Moulkie Salt
Chief Constable, Colonel R. J. Edgell (137)
County Surveyor, T. Groves
Coroners: John Pay, Ellesmere; John Bidlake, Wellington; A. P. Trow, Cleobury Mortimer; G. G. Warren, Market Drayton; H. T. Weyman, Ludlow; R. E. Clarke, Shrewsbury

SALTASH, Cornwall
Mayor, G. Adams

SANDWICH, Kent. Pop. 2,846. Val. £9,429
Mayor, Ald. Henry Stephen Watts (3rd time)
Recorder, Lumley Smith, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Thos. Lyddon Surrage

SCARBOROUGH, Yorks. Pop. 30,504. Val. £160,969
Mayor, Ald. John Woodall, M.A., J.P. (re-elected)
Recorder, Alfred Walker Simpson
Town Clerk, George Dippie

SHAFTESBURY, Dorset. Pop. 2,312. Val. £5,065
Mayor, William Thomas Buckland
Town Clerk, Wm. Edward Burridge

SHEFFIELD, Yorks. Pop. 284,508. Val. £1,040,145
Mayor, Henry Stephenson, J.P.
Recorder, Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M.P.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edwd. M. Earle-Welby
Town Clerk, John Yeomans

SHREWSBURY, Salop. Pop. 26,478. Val. £119,000
Mayor, Alderman G. Butler Lloyd
Recorder, Arthur Richard Jelf, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Edmund Cresswell Peele

SOMERSET (COUNTY OF). Acres 1,049,812. Population 469,109. Rental £3,317,662
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P. (1864), Marston House, Frome
High Sheriff, Col. Alexander Wm. Adair
Chairman of Q. S., Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart., M.P.
Clerk of the Peace, William Dunn, Frome
County Treasurer, C. T. Hoskins, Taunton
Ch. Const., Capt. C. J. Alison, Glastonbury (308)
County Surveyors, W. J. Willcox, Bath; C. E. Norman, Taunton
Coroners: S. Craddock, Bath; W. Müller, Bruton; W. W. Munckton, Curry Rivell

SOUTHAMPTON, Hampshire. Pop. (1886) 63,445. Val. £251,654
Mayor, Major Harry Coles (re-elected)
Recorder, Alfred H. Say Stonhouse-Vigor
Sheriff, E. Brown
Town Clerk, Richard Seward Pearce

SOUTHMOLTON, Devonshire. Pop. 3,340. Val. £14,219
Lord High Steward, Lord Poltimore
Mayor, Ald. John Tucker Widgery (3rd time)
Recorder, Charles Barrett Russell
Town Clerk, Russell Louis Riccard

SOUTHPORT, Lanc. Pop. 36,000. Val. £221,053
Mayor, John Unwin (re-elected)
Town Clerk, John Henry Ellis

SOUTH SHIELDS, Durham. Pop. 56,875. Val. £229,986
Mayor, Joseph Toward Eltringham (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Joseph Mason Moore

SOUTHWOLD, Suffolk. Pop. 2,111. Val. £6,799
Mayor, John Eustace Grubbe (16th time)
Treasurer, Sir Edmund H. K. Lacon, Bart.
Town Clerk, W. C. Tuck

STAFFORD (Boro'). Pop. 19,977. Val. £55,900
High Steward, Earl of Lichfield
Mayor, William Henry Peach
Town Clerk, Matthew Folliott Blakiston

STAFFORDSHIRE. Acres 748,433. Population 981,013. Rental £4,982,199
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Wrottesley (1871), Wrottesley Hall, Wolverhampton
High Sheriff, James Chadwick
Chairman of Q. S., Thomas Fletcher Twemlow

Clerk of the Peace, Matthew Folliott Blakiston, Stafford
County Treasurer, E. C. Seargeant, Stafford
Chief Const., Capt. W. Congreve, Stafford (245)
County Surveyor, R. Griffiths, Stafford
Coroners: J. Booth, Tunstall; W. Morgan, Stafford; W. H. Phillips, Wolverhampton; A. A. Flint, Uttoxeter; E. Hooper, Harborne; Edward Percy Jobson, Dudley

STALYBRIDGE, Lanc. Pop. 42,853. Val. £89,850
Mayor, Ald. Mark Fentem, J.P. (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Noah Buckley

STAMFORD, Linc. Pop. 8,775. Val. £31,321
Mayor, John Thornton Duncan, F.R.C.P.
Recorder, James Corrie Carter
Town Clerk, James Edward Atter

STOCKPORT, Cheshire and Lancashire. Pop. 68,000. Val. £205,780
Mayor, Joseph Leigh, J.P.
Town Clerk, Walter Hyde

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, Durham. Pop. 41,015. Val. £154,490
Mayor, Alderman Joseph Richardson
Town Clerk, Matthew Bowser Dodds, M.A., J.P.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, Staffordsh. Pop. 19,263. Val. £67,937
Mayor, Alderman George Leason (3rd time)
Stipendiary Magistrate, Henry C. Greenwood
Town Clerk, William Bagnall

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Warwicksh. Pop. 8,053. Val. £31,710
High Steward, The Earl Delawarr
Mayor, Sir Arth. Hodgson, K.C.M.G. (4th time)
Town Clerk, Thomas Hunt

SUDBURY, Suffolk. Pop. 6,584. Val. £17,914
Mayor, George William Andrewes (7th time)
Recorder, William Cockerell
Town Clerk, Robert Ransom

SUFFOLK (COUNTY OF). Acres 944,060. Population 356,893. Rental £2,041,588
Lord Lieutenant, Marquis of Bristol (1886), Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds
High Sheriff, Herbert Bulkley, Mackworth-Praed
Chairmen of Q.S., Lord Henniker, Lord Rendlesham, and Colonel W. B. Long, at Ipswich; B. B. Hunter Rodwell, Q.C., and Major N. Barnardiston, at Bury St. Edmunds
Clerks of the Peace, James Cherry (barrister), Ipswich; Eastern Div., the Hon. D. A. Tollemache, Ipswich
County Treasurers, Eastern Div., the Hon. D. A. Tollemache, Ipswich; Western Div., H. A. Oakes, Stowmarket
Chief Constable, Major Clement H. J. Heigham, Ipswich (227)
County Surveyor, Eastern Div., H. M. Eyton, Ipswich; W. Div., F. Whitmore, Chelmsford.
County Coroners: C.W. Chaston, Lowestoft district; A. F. Vulliamy, Stowmarket district

SUNDERLAND, Durham. Pop. 116,548. Val. £411,000
Mayor, Edwin Richardson, J.P.
Town Clerk, Francis Marshal Bowey

SURREY (COUNTY OF). Acres 485,129. Population 1,436,899. Rental £10,072,244
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Lovelace (1840), East Horsley Tower, Ripley
High Sheriff, Frederick Alers Hankey, M.P.
Chairman of Q.S., Edwd. H. Leycester Penrhyn
Chairmen of Criminal Courts, Sir William Hardman and George Somes
Clerk of the Peace and Clerk to Lieutenancy, Sir Richard Henry Wyatt, D.L.
County Treasurer, Francis Henry Beaumont
Chief Const., Capt. H. C. Hastings, Guildford (159)
County Surveyor, C. H. Howell
Coroners: see page 172.

SUSSEX (COUNTY OF). Acres 933,269. Population 490,505. Rental £3,718,105
Lord Lieutenant, Viscount Hampden, G.C.B. (1886), Glynde, Lewes
High Sheriff, Frederick Smith Shenstone
Chairmen of Q.S., Earl of Chichester, East Sussex; Hon. John Jervis Carnegie, West Sussex
Clerk of the Peace, Frederick Merrifield, Lewes
County Treasurers, F. Barry Whitfeld, Lewes, East Sussex; T. Greene, Chichester, West Sussex
Chief Constables: East Sussex, Major G. B. Luxford, Lewes (183); West Sussex, Captain G. R. B. Drummond, Petworth (110)
County Surveyors, H. Card, Lewes, East Sussex; E. B. Ellice-Clerk, Hove, West Sussex
Coroners: Wynne E. Baxter, Lewes; A. Reed Bostock, Horsham; C. Sheppard, Battle; Sir Robert George Raper, Chichester

SUTTON COLDFIELD, Warwickshire
Mayor, Alderman J. B. Stone (re-elected)

SWANSEA, Glamorg. Pop. 63,739. Val. £245,097
Mayor, Frank Ash Yeo, M.P.
Stipendiary Magistrate, John Coke Fowler
Town Clerk, John Thomas

TAMWORTH, Staffordshire and Warwickshire. Pop. 4,888. Val. £11,596
Mayor, Alderman Abel Clarson (3rd time)
Town Clerk, Robert Whately Nevill

TAUNTON, Somerset. Pop. 16,614. Val. £70,228
Mayor, Samuel Farrant
Town Clerk, Thomas Meyler

TENBY, Pembrokeshire. Pop. 4,783. Val. £19,800
Mayor, Alderman W. H. Richards, J.P.
Town Clerk, Charles William Rees Stokes

TENTERDEN, Kent. Pop. 3,620. Val. £18,851
Mayor, C. Eaton Baker
Recorder, Francis Russell, Maidstone
Town Clerk, William Glover Mace

TEWKESBURY, Glouc. Pop. 5,100. Val. £19,169
Mayor, Benjamin Thomas Moore, J.P.
Recorder, Laurence Morton Brown
Town Clerk, Harry Alexander Badham

THETFORD, Norfolk. Pop. 4,032. Val. £16,128
Mayor, Edward Frost
Recorder, Charles Edward Malden
Town Clerk, John Houchen

TIVERTON, Devon. Pop. 10,462. Val. £46,200
Mayor, Thomas Ford, jun.
Recorder, Henry Clark
Town Clerk, Charles Marshall Hall

TORRINGTON, Devon. Pop. 3,445. Val. £8,475
Mayor, William Vaughan (re-elected)
Town Clerk, George Doe

TOTNES, Devon. Pop. 4,089. Val. £14,456
Mayor, Henry Symons
Town Clerk, Edward Windeatt

TOWER HAMLETS (LIBERTY OF).
Constable of the Tower, (vacant).
Lieut. of do., Lt.-Gen. Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B.
Maior of do., Lt.-Gen. Geo. Bryan Milman, C.B.
Chairman of Q. S., Aubrey Walsh
Clerk of Peace, H. B. Watkin Williams-Wynn
Treasurer, J. J. Hewett
Coroner, Thomas Wrake Ratcliffe

TRURO, Cornwall. Pop. 10,619. Val. £26,267
Mayor, Robert Macleane Paul
Town Clerk, Francis Hearle Cock

TYNEMOUTH, Northum. Pop. 44,118. V. £179,008
Mayor, Councillor Joseph Elliot (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Horatio Alfred Adamson

WAKEFIELD, Yorks. Pop. 30,854. Val. £140,937
Mayor, Alderman Henry Lee
Town Clerk, C. J. Hudson

WALLINGFORD, Berks. Pop. 2,803. Val. £9,218
High Steward, Earl of Malmesbury
Mayor, William Reginald Powys-Lybbe
Town Clerk, Francis Edward Hedges

WALSALL, Staffordsh. Pop. 58,795. Val. £163,493
Mayor, William Kirkpatrick
Recorder, William Johnstoun Nelson Neale
Town Clerk, J. R. Cooper

WARRINGTON, Lanc. Pop. 41,456. Val. £141,546
Mayor, Dr. Alexander Mackie
Town Clerk, William Henry Brook

WARWICK (Boro'). Pop. 11,802. Val. £48,441
Mayor, S. W. Stanton, J.P.
Recorder, Thomas Milnes Colmore
Town Clerk, George Cattell Greenway

WARWICKSHIRE. Acres 566,271. Population 737,339. Rental £4,001,012
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Leigh (1856), Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth
High Sheriff, James Darlington
Chairman of Q. S., J. Stratford Dugdale, Q.C., M.P.
Clerk of the Peace, Algernon Sydney Field, Leamington
County Treasurer, William Smith, Warwick
Chief Constable, R. H. Kinchant, Warwick (248)
County Surveyor, W. Lait, Rowington
Coroners: T. B. Couchman, Henley-in-Arden; Charles Webb Iliffe, M.D., Coventry; Daniel Robert Wynter, M.R.C.S., Kenilworth

WEDNESBURY, Staffordshire
Mayor, Richard Williams

WELSHPOOL, Montgom. Pop. 7,107. Val. £41,130
Mayor, Thomas Rowley Morris
Town Clerk, Edward Jones

WELLS, Somerset. Pop. 4,634. Val. £13,486
Mayor, John Giffard Everett
Recorder, Thomas Englesby Rogers
Town Clerk, Reginald Lowbridge Foster

WENLOCK, Shropsh. Pop. 18,442. Val. £73,183
Mayor, Ald. Thos. Howells Thursfield (4th time)
Recorder, Alfred Chichele Plowden
Town Clerk, Charles John Cooper

WEST BROMWICH, Staffordsh. Pop. 56,295. Val. £190,187
Mayor, Alderman Reuben Farley, J.P. (3rd time)
Town Clerk, Alfred Caddick

WEST HAM, Essex
First Mayor, John Alderman Meeson
Stipendiary Magistrate, John Boland Phillips
Town Clerk, Frederic Edward Hilleary, LL.D.

WESTMORELAND (COUNTY OF). Acres 500,906. Population 64,191. Rental £590,834
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Hothfield (1881), Appleby Castle
High Sheriff, Edward Hugh Wilson
Chairman of Q. S., William Henry Wakefield
Clerk of the Peace, John Bell, M.A., Appleby
County Treasurer, H. Martindale, Kendal
Chief Constable, J. Dunne, Carlisle (33)
County Surveyor, J. Bintley, Kendal
Coroners: J. B. Wilson, Kendal; T. Wilson, Appleby

WEYMOUTH (and Melcombe Regis). Dorset. Pop. 13,704. Val. £51,743
Mayor, John Groves
Town Clerk, Pelly Hooper

WIGAN, Lancashire. Pop. 48,194. Val. £152,864
Mayor, Alderman Henry Park (5th time)
Recorder, William Court Gully, Q.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, Ralph Darlington

WILTON, Wiltshire. Pop. 2,100. Val. £8,095
Mayor, Robert E. A. Eyres (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Henry J. King

WILTSHIRE. Acres 866,677. Population 258,965. Rental £1,690,159
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Radnor (1878), Longford Castle, Salisbury
High Sheriff, George Ludlow Lopes
Chairmen of Q. S., Ralph Ludlow Lopes, the Marquis of Bath, and T. Chaloner Smith
Clerk of Peace, R. W. Merriman, Marlborough
County Treasurer, Alexr. Grant Meek, Devizes
Chief Const., Capt. Sterne, R.N., Devizes (211)
County Surveyor, Henry Weaver, Devizes
Coroners: J. B. Baker, Foxley; R. M. Wilson, Salisbury; F. T. Sylvester, Warminster

WINCHESTER, Hants. Pop. 17,780. Val. £72,000
Lord High Steward, Viscount Eversley, G.C.B.
Mayor, Captain William Budden, J.P.
Recorder, James Mackonochie
Town Clerk, Walter Bailey

WINDSOR, Berks. Pop. 12,273. Val. £67,225
Lord High Steward, H.R.H. Pr. Christian, K.G.
Mayor, Henry Lunnon Simpson
Recorder, Alfred Tristram Lawrence
Town Clerk, George Henry Long

WISBECH, Cambs. Pop. 9,248. Val. 35,960
Mayor, John J. Hiscox
Town Clerk, Francis Jackson

WOKINGHAM, Berks. Pop. 3,500. Val. £11,500
High Steward, John Walter
Mayor, Thomas Manley Wescott
Town Clerk, Henry Trower Roberts

WOLVERHAMPTON, Staffordshire. Pop. 78,367. Val. £258,420
Mayor, Thomas Vincent Jackson
Recorder, His Honour John Joseph Powell, Q.C.
Clerk of the Peace, Horatio Brevitt
Stipendiary Magistrate, Nigel C. Alfred Neville
Town Clerk, Horatio Brevitt

WORCESTER (City). Pop. 40,354. Val. £156,116
Mayor, Walter Holland
Recorder, Frederick Albert Bosanquet, Q.C.
Sheriff, Herbert Caldicott
Town Clerk, Samuel Southall

WORCESTERSHIRE. Acres 472,453. Population 380,283. Rental £2,238,728
Lord Lieutenant, Earl Beauchamp (1876), Madresfield Court, Malvern Link

High Sheriff, Victor Milward
Chairman of Q. S., Earl of Coventry
Clerk of the Peace, W. N. Marcy, Worcester
County Treas., J. S. Isaac, Old Bank, Worcester
Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. G. L. Carmichael, Worcester (247)
County Surveyor, H. Rowe, Worcester
County Analyst, Dr. Swete, Worcester
Coroners: W. P. Hughes, Worcester; R. Docker, Moseley; J. Martin, Pershore

WREXHAM, Denbigh. Pop. 10,928. Val. £42,382
Mayor, John Prichard
Town Clerk, Thomas Bury

WYCOMBE, Bucks. Pop. 10,618. Val. £27,071
Mayor, Alderman George Wheeler (re-elected)
Recorder, Edward John Payne
Town Clerk, John Parker, F.S.A.

YARMOUTH (Great), Norfolk and E. Suffolk. Pop. 46,211. Val. £199,787
High Steward, Sir E. H. K. Lacon, Bt., M.P.
Mayor, J. Burton Steward (4th time)
Recorder, Simms Reeve
Town Clerk, Thomas Mathias Baker

YEOVIL, Somerset. Pop. 8,480. Val. £26,629
Mayor, Alderman J. C. Moore
Town Clerk, Henry Butler Batten

YORK (City). Pop. 49,530. Val. £222,626
Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Joseph Terry (re-elected)
Recorder, His Hon. Edwin Plumer Price, Q.C.
Sheriff, Samuel Wright
Town Clerk, Joseph Wilkinson

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING). Acres 750,828. Population 315,460. Rental £2,382,331
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Herries (1880), Everingham Park, York
High Sheriff, Thomas Slingsby
Chairman of Q.S., Adm. Hon. Arthur Duncombe
Clerk of Peace, John J. Bickersteth, Beverley
Treasurer, Stephen E. Todd, Beverley
Chief Const., Major H. T. Bower, Beverley (111)
Coroners: J. M. Jennings, Driffield; J. P. Wood, York; T. Taylor, Wakefield; B. B. Jackson and Henry Birks, Hull; Henry Green, Howden.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING). Acres 1,361,664. Population 346,260. Rental £2,550,936
Lord Lieutenant, Marquis of Ripon, K.G., G.C.S.I. (1873), Studley Royal, near Ripon
High Sheriff, Thomas Slingsby, Mount St. John, Thirsk
Chairman of Q. S., Hon. John Charles Dundas
Clerk of Peace, L. T. Yeoman, Northallerton
Deputy Clk. of do., W. C. Trevor, Guisborough
Riding Treas., J. E. Backhouse, Northallerton
Chief Const., Capt. T. Hill, Northallerton (226)
Coroners: J. S. Walton, Northallerton; J. C. Sowerby, Stokesley; A. Buchannan, Guisbrough; George Buchannan, Whitby; Henry Wood, York; J. M. Jennings, Driffield; A. Wood, Helmsley; J. T. Belk, Middlesbrough

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING). Acres 1,770,359. Population 2,244,844. Rental £11,561,722
Lord Lieutenant, Earl Fitzwilliam (K.G. (1857), Wentworth Woodhouse, Rotherham
High Sheriff, Thomas Slingsby
Chairmen of Q. S., W. Aldam, W. Spencer-Stanhope, B. T. Wood, and W. Overend
Clerk of the Peace, F. A. Darwin, Leeds
Riding Treasurer, E. J. Winn, Wakefield
Ch. Const., Capt. T. S. Russell, Wakefield (973)
Surveyor, J. V. Edwards, Wakefield
Coroners: J. F. Nicholson, Doncaster; J. S. Walton, Northallerton; D. Wightman, Sheffield; T. P. Brown, Skipton; Henry Wood, York; W. Barstow, Halifax; C. Grabham, M.B., J.P., Pontefract; T. Taylor, Wakefield; A. J. Robinson, Clitheroe

Regulations respecting Passports.

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in writing, and enclosed in a cover addressed to "The Chief Clerk, Foreign Office, London," *with the word* "Passport" *conspicuously written on the cover.* The rules are numerous and stringent, too long for insertion in the Almanack. The easiest mode of obtaining a passport is through a banker to whom the applicant is known; he can obtain it without much trouble or inconvenience. The following particulars may be of service to British born subjects:—

The charge is 2*s.*, whatever number of persons may be included.

Passports are issued at the Foreign Office between the hours of 11 and 4 on the day following that on which the application for the passport has been received at the Foreign Office.

The bearer of every passport granted by the Foreign Office should sign his passport as soon as he receives it; without such signature either the *visa* may be refused, or the validity of the passport questioned abroad. Travellers who may have an intention of visiting the Russian Empire at any time in the course of their travels, are particularly and earnestly advised not to quit England without having had their passports *visés* at the Russian Consulate in London, 17 Great Winchester Street, E.C. Persons proceeding to Cuba, Portugal, or Turkey, should also have their passports *visés* at the Spanish Consulate, 21, Billiter Street, E.C.; at the Portuguese Consulate, 8, St. Mary Axe; and at the Consulate-General of the Sublime Porte, 42, Old Broad Street, E.C., respectively. Travellers about to proceed to any other country need not obtain the *visa* of the Diplomatic or Consular Agents of such country resident in the United Kingdom.

Although British subjects are now free to enter Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway without passports, and the rules about passports have been virtually relaxed in other countries, nevertheless, British subjects about to visit the Continent are recommended not to omit to provide themselves with passports, for even in those countries where they are no longer obligatory, they are found to be convenient, as offering a ready means of identification, and more particularly when letters have to be claimed at a *poste restante.*

Colours of Government "Blue Books."

The English official colour is ..	*Blue*
The French	*Yellow*
The German	*White*
The Austrian	*Red*
The Italian	*Green*

For the use of Overseers, Churchwardens, Vestry Clerks, Magistrates' Clerks, and Town Clerks, Superintendent and District Registrars, Coroners, and Municipal and Parochial Officers and Citizens generally, showing the days when certain Official Duties are to be performed; also the days when Inland Revenue Licences expire.

SUNDAY.—*In all computations of time the rule of law is, that Sunday counts as no day. All acts, therefore, which fall to be done upon a Sunday should be performed the day previous unless there is statutory provision to the contrary. Every meeting or adjourned meeting of any vestry or corporation, whether ecclesiastical or civil, or of any public company, for the nomination, election, appointment, swearing-in, or admission of any officer or officers, or for the transaction of any other secular affair of such vestry, corporation, or company, and every other meeting of a public and secular nature, which according to any Act of Parliament, or according to any charter, grant, constitution, deed, testament, law, prescription, or usage whatsoever, is or shall be required to be held on any Lord's Day, or on any day which shall happen to be on a Lord's Day, shall, by* 3 & 4 *Will. IV. c.* 31, *be held on the Saturday next preceding or on the Monday next ensuing, at the like hour with like form and effect as if the same had been held on such Lord's Day; and every matter transacted at any such meeting or adjourned meeting held upon any Lord's Day shall be absolutely void and of none effect to all intents and purposes whatsoever: provided always, that when no such nomination, election, appointment, swearing-in, or admission shall have taken place on such Saturday, every person whose term of office would have expired on any such Lord's Day shall continue in office, and exercise and enjoy all powers and privileges, until the Monday next ensuing, in the same manner as if such Monday had been the customary day of nomination, election, appointment, swearing-in, or admission. In the case of Bills of Exchange that fall due upon a day of rest such as Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or some day appointed for a solemn fast or day of thanksgiving, presentation for payment should be made on the business day preceding such day of rest. Bills of Exchange falling due on a Bank Holiday are not payable until the following day (see* 34 & 35 *Vict. c.* 17), *and when the last day of grace is a Sunday, and the second day of grace is appointed as a Bank Holiday, such bills are due and payable on the succeeding business day (see* 45 & 46 *Vict. c.*61).

January.

1 Holiday on the Stock Exchange, and Bank Holiday in Scotland.

The Land Tax, Income Tax, and the Duties on inhabited houses are due on this date; so are dog licences, licences for carriages, male servants, and for using armorial bearings. These licences must be taken out before the end of the month, or within twenty-one days after first becoming liable to duty.

Lists of Voters in Parliamentary Boroughs and Counties come into force as the Registers for the ensuing year.

Watch Committee of Town Council to transmit to Secretary of State a copy of all rules and orders made since 1st October for the regulation and guidance of constables or policemen.

Between the 1st of this month and the 31st March, the Medical Officer of each workhouse and district to visit every pauper lunatic not in an asylum; and between the 1st and 7th day of this month such Medical Officer to make a report to the Clerk to the Guardians, or to the Overseers, of his visits during the preceding quarter, which report, within three days after its receipt, shall be transmitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and a copy to the Clerk to the Visitors of the asylum for the county or borough in which the union or parish is situate.

Clerk to Guardians on this day, or as soon after as may be, to make out an annual list of all lunatics chargeable to the parish, and on or before the 1st February to transmit copies to the Commissioners in Lunacy, Local Government Board, Clerk to Visitors of asylums, and Clerk of the Peace of the county, or Clerk to the Justices of the borough.

Return of Paupers relieved on 1st January to be made to Local Government Board.

3 Quarter Sessions to be held during this week. At these Sessions the Justices may name two of their body to fix the time for holding the next general Quarter Sessions, so that such time shall not be earlier than the 7th March nor later than the 22nd April, and to give notice of the day so fixed by advertisement in such newspapers as shall be directed by the Justices so assembled. But when no other day is so fixed, the Sessions to be held in the week next after the 31st of March. Should the 31st of March fall on a Sunday, "the next week after" is that beginning April 7th.

7 Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers, on or before this day, a return of all male persons dying within a parish included in a parliamentary or municipal borough between the 15th September, or the date when the preceding return was made, and the 31st December.

Last day for Medical Officers to send quarterly list of pauper lunatics to Clerk to Guardians.

Solicitors, conveyancers, special pleaders, and draughtsmen in Equity in *Ireland* must renew their certificates between this date and Feb. 5.

8 Last day for report on condition of Lunatic Asylums to be laid before the Justices. Clerk to Committee of Visitors to transmit a copy of such report to Commissioners in Lunacy within 21 days.

Insurances due at Christmas must be paid.

Last day for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and copies to Clerk to Visitors.

11 Hilary Law Sittings commence.

Bankers' returns to be delivered at the Stamp Office not later than to-day.

15 Registrars to apply on or before this day to the officiating minister of every church and other place of worship in which marriages may be solemnized within their sub-districts, for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized, or for certificates of "No Registry," during the quarter ended 31st December, 1886. Registrar to deliver these, on or before the 20th of this month, to the Superintendent Registrar.

Registrars of Dioceses to send to the General Register Office yearly lists of licensed chapels.

20 Registrars to deliver to Superintendent Registrars, on or before this date, certified copies of Births, Deaths, and Marriages entered by them during the quarter ended 31st December, 1886.

29 Last day for Clerk to Visitors of Asylums to transmit report to Commissioners in Lunacy.

30 Owners of property, to entitle them to vote in the election of Guardians, either in person or by proxy, must sign and give Overseers the statement required by 4 & 5 Wm. IV., c. 76, containing the particulars set forth in the 7 & 8 Vict., c. 101, s. 15.

Last day for Coroners of boroughs to transmit to the Secretary of State returns in writing of inquests held by them during the preceding year.

Last day for Superintendent Registrars to transmit to Registrar General copies of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for quarter ended 31st December.

Railway Companies, on or before this day, if required, to transmit to the Clerk of the Peace of the counties through which the railway may pass, a copy of their annual account prepared in accordance with 8 & 9 Vict. c. 20, s. 107.

February.

1 Within the first seven days of this month Justices of the Peace to issue precepts to Overseers, requiring lists of men qualified to serve as Parish Constables, if the Court of General or Quarter Sessions of the county have by resolution determined that it is necessary that one or more Parish Constables should be appointed for any parish within the jurisdiction of such court. Overseers to summon vestry meeting within fourteen days, and to furnish such lists before the 24th March.

Within the first 21 days of this month the Clerk of the Peace of every county, and the Town Clerk of every borough, to transmit to Secretary of State a printed copy of Register of Voters.

Last day for Clerk to Guardians to transmit copies of annual list of pauper lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, Local Government Board, Clerk to Visitors of Asylums, and Clerk of the Peace, or Clerk to the Justices of a borough.

5 On or before this day Overseers of every parish containing a population exceeding 2,000 persons, to enter in a book the names and addresses of all persons claiming as owners or proxies to vote in the election of Guardians. Between this day and the 10th, at reasonable hours, the Overseers to allow any person to peruse such book without fee.

Last day to renew certificates of Solicitors, Conveyancers, and Draughtsmen in Equity in *Ireland*.

15 Last day for objecting to claims of owners to vote for election of Guardians.

19 Last day for Town Clerks to publish a notice of election of Auditors and Revising Assessors.

Last day for Clerks to Guardians to give notice to Overseers of day for hearing objections to owners' votes for election of Guardians.

Between this day and 1st of March, Chairman of Local Board to publish a notice in the Form L, in Schedule 4 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and signed by him, of the time within which claims and objections respecting the register of owners and proxies for the district are to be made. A copy of such notice to be inserted in some local newspaper, and affixed at the places where parochial notices are usually posted.

On or before this day the Clerk of the Peace of every county, and the Town Clerk or other officer having charge of Register of Parliamentary Voters, to transmit a printed copy of such register to the Secretary of State.

25 Between this day and 1st March, Clerk to Guardians to provide for revision of list of proxies in election of Guardians.

26 Railway Companies to furnish accounts to Board of Trade.

Last day for Corporations aggregate, Joint Stock, or other Companies to send to Overseer, for entry in the Rate-book, the name of the officer who is to vote in the election of Guardians.

Two days at least before the 1st of March the Mayors of boroughs to publish notices of the situation of polling-places for the election of Auditors and Revising Assessors.

March.

1 Between this date and 1st August, persons shooting or taking wild birds are liable to penalties under the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880 (43 & 44 Vict. c. 35).

Claims of owners and proxies to vote in Local Board elections, and objections to owners and proxies, to be sent to the Chairman of the Local Board on one of the first six days of this month.

From this day to the 21st of this month, copies of lists of men qualified to serve as Parish Constables to be in the custody of Overseers, and to be open to the perusal of inhabitants of the parish or township without payment, such lists to be affixed to doors of churches and chapels on the first three Sundays in this month.

On or before the 15th of this month, the Returning Officer in the election of Guardians (the Clerk to the Guardians) shall prepare and sign a notice of the ensuing election, which shall be in one of the forms No. 2 in Schedule A to the General Order of the Local Government Board of the 14th of February, 1877, and cause such notice to be published in the following manner:—

1st. A printed copy of the notice shall be affixed on the principal external gate or door of every Workhouse in a Union or separate parish under a Board of Guardians; or, where there is no such workhouse, on the external gate or door of the building in which the Board-room of the Guardians is comprised, and such notice shall be renewed, if necessary, until the 9th of April.

2nd. Printed copies of the notice shall likewise be affixed in such places as are ordinarily used for affixing notices of parochial meetings.

Town Council of borough, on or before this date, to transmit to Secretary of State a statement of receipts and expenditure up to last audit.

Two Auditors and two Revising Assessors are to be chosen for each Municipal Corporation.

On this day Mayors of boroughs to name some one member of the Council to whom, jointly with the Auditors, the Treasurer of the borough is to submit his accounts in this month and in September; and the Treasurer is to submit his accounts, made up from the 1st of September to the 1st of this month, to such member and Auditors to be examined and audited.

5 Last day for sending to Chairman of Local Board a list of owners and proxies claiming to vote at Local Board elections.

14 Between this date and the 1st August any person exposing or offering for sale, or having in his control or possession, any wild bird killed or taken in the United Kingdom since the 1st of this month, is liable to penalty under the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880 (43 & 44 Vict. c. 35).

15 Last day for publication by Clerks to

Guardians of notice of election of Guardians, and first day for sending in nomination papers.

16 Not later than this day the Chairman of Local Board shall close the revision of register of owners and proxies: revised register shall continue in force for the next twelve months.

20 Within fourteen days from this date a special sessions to be held for appointment of the days for the holding of not less than eight nor more than twelve special sessions for executing the purposes of the Act relating to Highways (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 50).

Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this day.

24 Last day for inspection of lists of persons qualified to serve as Parish Constables. Overseers to send such lists to the Justices, who are to hold special sessions for the appointment before the 9th of April.

25 Quarter Day. Union accounts to be made up to the end of the week nearest to this date. Returns made to Local Government Board under Local Taxation Returns Act, 1877, by Corporations, Local Boards, Burial Boards, and other local authorities to be made up to this date.

Highway accounts, made up to this date, to be submitted to Highway Boards at their first meeting. Surveyors of Highways and Waywardens to be elected.

Half-yearly accounts of School Boards to be made up to this date.

On this date, or within fourteen days next after, Overseers of the Poor to be nominated and appointed by Justices.

Churchwardens and Overseers shall, within fourteen days after other Overseers have been appointed to succeed them, deliver to such succeeding Overseers a just, true, and perfect account in writing of all sums of money in their hands, as required by 17 Geo. II. c. 38, s. 1.

Medical Officer of Unions entitled to be paid any extra fees, to make out his quarterly account to this day, and lay the same before the Guardians: his claim shall be deemed to accrue at the expiration of one calendar month following this day, but the Guardians may pay it earlier.

Overseers, on or before this day, to distinguish in the Rate-Book the names of all ratepayers who have been rated to the Poor-rate for the whole year, and have paid the Poor-rates assessed for one whole year, except those rates made or become due within the last six months.

The Overseers, and every Collector appointed for a Parish, to make up their accounts to this day, and deposit them at some house within the parish seven days at least before the audit, for the inspection of the rate-payers.

Certificates of Notaries Public in *Ireland* expire on this day.

26 District Medical Officers to notify at the commencement of this quarter to the Board of Guardians the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief list for a period of six months; advise as to the continuance of such paupers in such list, and take the directions of the Board thereon.

Last day for sending in nomination papers to the Returning Officer of persons nominated to be Guardians.

28 On this date, or as soon after as may be practicable, Returning Officer to make out list of persons nominated as Guardians, and to cause a copy to be suspended in the Board-room of the Guardians, and another to be affixed on the principal external gate or door of the building in which the Board-room is comprised.

31 The following licences expire on this day:—To keep a Refreshment House, Hawkers'.

April.

1 In the months of April and May, or one of them, Overseers are to ascertain with respect to all property in their parishes which comprises a dwelling-house, whether any man is entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a household qualification by reason of his being an inhabitant occupier. The Overseers are to enter in the Rate book, in a separate column, the name of every man so entitled, and the description of the dwelling-house.

Watch Committee of Town Council to transmit to Secretary of State a copy of all rules and orders made since 31st Dec. for the regulation and guidance of constables or policemen.

Between the 1st of this month and the 30th June, the Medical Officer of each workhouse and district to visit pauper lunatics not in asylums. (*See* January 1.)

Keepers of Common Lodging Houses to limewash the walls and ceilings thereof in the first week of the month.

Treasurer of borough to submit his accounts for audit this month, in accordance with Local Taxation Returns Act, 1877.

2 Last day to appoint days for holding special sessions under the Highways Act.

4 Returns of assessed taxes made to this date.

Quarter Sessions to be held during this week. (*See* Jan. 4.)

6 Commencement of the Financial year.

7 Last day for Medical Officers to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Clerk to Guardians.

The Returning Officer in the election of a Local Board is, not later than this day, to cause the voting papers to be collected by persons appointed by him. Papers not collected may be delivered to him personally before 12 o'clock on the day or first day appointed for the examination and casting up of votes.

Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers, on or before this day, a return of all male persons dying within a parish included in a parliamentary or municipal borough during the three months ending 31st March.

Last day for Justices to nominate Overseers of the Poor.

9 Returning Officer in the election of Guardians shall on this day cause one of the voting papers prepared for the election to be delivered to the address of each ratepayer, owner, and proxy qualified to vote. Every person qualified to vote who shall not have received a voting paper shall, on application before twelve o'clock at noon on the 9th of April, to the Returning Officer at the place specified in the notice of election, be entitled to receive a voting paper, to fill it up in the presence of the Returning Officer, and deliver it to him.

On this day at the latest, and on as many succeeding days as may be necessary, the Returning Officer in the election of a Local Board is to attend at the place appointed and ascertain the validity of the votes by examination of the rate books and such other books and documents as he may think necessary, and by examining such persons as he may see fit. He shall cast up such of the votes as he thinks to be valid, and shall ascertain the number of such votes for each candidate. He shall then

cause a list to be made of the candidates, together with (in the case of a contest) the number of votes given for each and the names of the persons elected, and shall sign and certify the list, and deliver it, together with the nomination and voting papers, to the Local Board at their first meeting, the list during office hours to be open to public inspection, together with all other documents relating to the election, for six months after, without fee or reward.

Fire insurances due Lady Day must be paid.

Last day for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and copies to Clerk to Visitors.

12 The Returning Officer in the election of Guardians shall cause the voting papers to be collected, subject to provisions in the General Order of the Local Government Board, 14th February, 1877, Arts. 17 and 18.

13 The Returning Officer in the election of Guardians on this day, and on as many days immediately succeeding as may be necessary, shall ascertain the validity and number of votes for each candidate by an examination of the rate books, registers, and such other documents as he may think necessary, and by examining such persons as he may see fit. On this day, or as soon after as may be practicable, he shall make a list containing the names of all the persons nominated, and the names of the duly elected Guardians, and in the case of a contest the number of votes given for each, shall sign and certify the same, and shall deliver such list, together with the poll-book and all the nomination and voting papers which he shall have received, to the Board of Guardians at their next meeting, who shall preserve the same for a period of not less than two years. The nomination and voting papers and poll-books shall, during the six calendar months next following such delivery, be open between the hours of 10 and 6 on any day except Sunday, to the inspection of any person who may have nominated, or may have been nominated, at the election, or any person appointed in writing on behalf of either of them.

15 Poor Law Guardians of Unions continue to act as such until this day in each year, notwithstanding their successors may have been elected previously; and from and after this day every guardian newly elected for a Union shall act as such guardian for the ensuing year. At first meeting held after this date the Guardians to appoint the Union Assessment Committee.

The Returning Officer in the election of Local Boards is to make all his arrangements for the conduct of the election, so as to ensure its completion and the ascertainment of the result on or before this day, when the retiring members go out and newly elected members take office.

On this day, or within seven days preceding, Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks to send their precepts to the Overseers.

Registrars to apply on or before this day for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized during the quarter ended 31st March.

19 Easter Law Sittings commence.

20 Last day for Registrars to deliver to Superintendent Registrars copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for previous quarter.

21 Hilary Law Sittings end.

28 Last day for Superintendent Registrars to transmit to Registrar-General certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for quarter ended 31st March.

30 Waywardens continue in office until this day, when their successors are to come into office. (See sec. 11 of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 77.)

May.

2 Election of Vestrymen and Auditors under the Metropolis Local Management Act to take place during this month.

During this month and next owners may be compelled by the Surveyors of Highways to cut down trees growing in hedges near highways ordered to be widened.

Local Authorities in counties and boroughs to send to Secretary of State copies of orders made under Ballot Act as to polling districts.

Bank Holiday in *Scotland:* see 34 & 35 V. c. 17.

14 Between this day and the 4th of August, a person shall not sell, expose for sale, or buy for sale any description of oysters other than those known as "deep-sea oysters."

15 Licences for Beer Retailers and Retailers of Wine and Spirits in *Scotland* expire.

18 Within sixty days from this date the half-yearly receipts for interest to savings-banks are to be made out and allowed.

24 Queen's Birthday.

28 Last day for Friendly Societies to make returns to the Registrar of Friendly Societies of accounts for 1886.

June.

1 Annual returns of rates, taxes, tolls, and dues levied for local purposes, required by Local Taxation Returns Act, are to be furnished to the Local Government Board in this month.

Where any poor rate due on the 5th of January last, from an occupier in respect of premises capable of conferring the franchise for a borough, remains unpaid on this date, the Overseers whose duty it may be to collect such rate shall, on or before the 20th of this month, unless such rate has previously been paid, give or cause to be given a notice in the form C 1, set forth in Schedule 2 (for Counties), and in the form C 1, set forth in Schedule 3 (for Boroughs) of the Registration Act, 1885, that such occupier will not be entitled to have his name inserted in the List of Voters in respect of premises in his occupation unless he pays, on or before the 20th of July next, all poor rates which have become due from him in respect of such premises up to the 5th of January last.

5 Where an owner of small tenements who has become liable to pay the poor-rates under the Poor-Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, omits or neglects to pay before the 5th day of June in any year any rate, or any instalment thereof, which has become due previously to the preceding 5th of January, and has been duly demanded by a Demand Note delivered to him, or left at his usual or last known place of abode, he shall not be entitled to deduct or receive any commission, abatement, or allowance to which he would otherwise be entitled under the Act, but shall be liable to pay, and shall pay, such rate or instalment in full.

7 Trinity Law Sittings commence.

15 Sale of oysters prohibited. (*See* May 14.)

20 Overseers to publish notice in the Form B, set out in Schedules 2 and 3 to the Registration Act, 1885, stating that no person will be entitled to have his name inserted in any list of voters in a county or borough, unless he shall by 20th July next pay all rates and taxes due in respect of the year preceding the 5th January last.

Last day for Overseers to publish notice in

Form No. 2 to Schedule 2 to the Registration Act, 1885, requiring County Ownership Voters before the 20th July next to send in claims to vote.

Copies of the ownership portion, and no other, of the Register of Voters in Parliamentary elections for counties to be affixed to church doors by Overseers for two Sundays at least, there to remain not later than the 25th July.

Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this day.

24 Quarter Day. Medical Officers of Unions entitled to be paid any extra fees to make out their accounts quarterly to this day, and lay the same before the Guardians. (*See* March 25.)

Sheriffs of London and Middlesex elected.

25 District Medical Officers at the commencement of this quarter to notify to the Board of Guardians the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief list for a period of six months.

27 Quarter Sessions to be held during this week.

28 Coronation Day.

July.

1 The manner in which Overseers are required by the Registration Acts to publish the ownership portion of the register and the lists, notices, and documents directed to be published, is as follows:—They are to fix a copy thereof (each copy being first signed): (*a*) on or near the outside of the outer door, or of the outer wall near the door, of every church and public chapel in their parish or township, including chapels which do not belong to the Established Church; (*b*) if there is no such church or chapel, then in some public or conspicuous situation in their parish or township; and (*c*) if their parish or township is wholly or partly situate in an urban sanitary district and not in a Parliamentary borough, then in or near every public or municipal or parochial office, and (having first obtained the authority of the local postmaster, or if he refuses, of the Postmaster-General), in some public and conspicuous position in or near every post office and telegraph office; (*d*) also in or near every public or municipal or parochial office in their parish or township.

Watch Committee of Town Council to transmit to Secretary of State a copy of all rules and orders made since 31st March for the regulation and guidance of constables or policemen.

On this day at the latest the Board of Trade to lay before Parliament a Report respecting the applications to them, and their proceedings under the Electric Lighting Act, 1882.

Between the 1st of this month and the 30th of September, the Medical Officer of each workhouse and district to visit pauper lunatics not in asylums. (*See* January 1.)

Licences for dealing in Game expire.

Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held during this month.

2 Return of paupers relieved on 1st July to be made to Local Government Board.

5 The following licences expire on this day:—Appraiser, auctioneer, house-agent, beer-dealer, for sale of table-beer to be drunk off the premises, house agent, for sale of spirits and tobacco on board packet boats, dealer in plate, rectifier and compounder of spirits, dealer in spirits, for use of still or retort, retailer of sweets and made-wines, dealer in sweets or made wines, manufacturer of tobacco and snuff, for dealing in and selling tobacco and snuff, manufacturer of vinegar, dealer in foreign wines.

7 Last day for Medical Officers to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Clerk to Guardians.

9 Last day to pay Fire insurances due on Midsummer Day.

Last day for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and copies to Clerk to Visitors.

15 Registrars to apply on or before this day for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized during the quarter ended 30th June.

20 The Clerk of the Peace in every county, riding, or division shall, on or before this day, issue his precept to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the several parishes, and the Overseers of the several townships, requiring them to make out, before the 1st September next, a true list of all men residing within their respective parishes and townships, and qualified and liable to serve on juries, and specify in the list the persons qualified as Special Jurors.

Last day for Registrars to deliver to Superintendent Registrars copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for previous quarter.

Last day for County Voters to send to Overseers their claims to vote.

Last day for Occupiers in counties and Householders in boroughs to pay poor rates due in respect of the year preceding 5th January last, so as to be retained on Register of Voters.

Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers, on or before this day, a return of all male persons dying within a parish included in a parliamentary or municipal borough during the period between 1st April and 15th July.

22 Overseers to make out list of persons disqualified as occupation voters by reason of the non-payment by the 20th of the poor rates due on the preceding 5th January. Such list to be open to public inspection until 5th August.

25 On or before this day Overseers to remove copy of Register of Ownership voters from the places where it has been published.

A person entered in respect of lodgings on the Register of Voters for parliamentary and municipal elections for boroughs, and desirous to be entered on the next register in respect of the same lodgings, should, on or before this date, send his claim to be so entered to the Overseers.

30 On or before this day the Overseers are to make out the list of ownership claimants, that is to say, a list in the form No. 3 in the second Schedule to the Registration Act, 1885, of all persons who, on or before 20th July, have delivered or sent to them their claims to be registered as county voters.

On or before this day Overseers are to ascertain from the Relieving Officer acting for their parish or township the names of all persons who are disqualified from being inserted in the lists of voters by reason of having received parochial relief, and the Relieving Officer is bound to produce at such place in the parish or township, and at such times as are required by the Overseers, the books in his possession containing the names of such persons.

On or before this day Overseers are to add on the margin of one copy of the ownership portion of the Register for their parish or township, and on the margin of the list of ownership claimants, the word "objected" before the name of every person therein whom they have reasonable cause to believe to be not entitled to be regis-

tered in the new Register; and the word "dead" before the name of every person therein whom they have reason, from the returns sent by the Registrars of Births and Deaths, or from their own knowledge, to believe to be dead. If it appears that any person is entered in the ownership portion of the Register for the parish or township in respect of a £50 rental qualification, the Overseers are to add the word "objected" before the name of such person, and to insert his name in the occupiers' list.

On or before this day Overseers are to make out the following lists of voters, according to the circumstances of the parish or township:—(*a*) The occupiers' list in counties; that is to say, a list of all persons entitled by reason of the occupation of property situate wholly or partly within their parish or township, to be registered as voters in respect of a £50 rental, a £10 occupation, or a household qualification. (*b*) The occupiers' list in boroughs; that is to say, a list of all persons entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters in respect of a £10 occupation or a household qualification, or to be enrolled as burgesses of the said municipal borough. (*c*) The reserved rights list; that is to say, a list of all persons entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters in respect of any right reserved by Section 31 or 33 of the Reform Act, 1832. (*d*) The old lodgers' list, that is to say, a list of all persons who, being on the Register of Voters previously in force for a parliamentary borough in respect of residence in lodgings, have, on or before 25th July, claimed to have their names inserted in the lists of parliamentary voters in respect of residence in the same lodgings. (*e*) A list of all persons who are entitled, in respect of the occupation of property, to be elected Councillors or Aldermen of the said municipal borough, but are not entitled to be on the Burgess Roll thereof. (*f*) The Burgess List; that is, a list of all persons entitled to be enrolled as Burgesses for a municipal borough.

Last day for Superintendent Registrars to transmit to Registrar-General certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for quarter ended 30th June.

Pawnbrokers' licences expire to-day; also licence to kill game, and to carry a gun.

August.

1 On or before this day Overseers are to sign one of the copies of the ownership portion of the Register and the list of ownership claimants, and of each of the lists specified under date 31st July, as the case may be, and to cause a sufficient number of copies of such list to be written or printed, and to publish in their parish the said portion of the Register with their marginal additions and the said list signed by them. The Overseers are also to publish at the same time the corrupt and illegal practices list. The Overseers are also to keep a copy signed by them of each of such lists, and a copy of the ownership portion of the Register, which during the first fourteen days after publication are to be open to public inspection. They are also to keep a copy of the list of defaulters in payment of assessed taxes, sent to them by the Collector of taxes, open to public inspection at any time between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on every day, except Sunday, during the next fortnight, without fee, and to deliver copies thereof on payment after the following rate:—

Not exceeding 100 names					0s. 6d.
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 200					1 0
,,	200	,,	,,	300	1 6
,,	300	,,	,,	400	2 0
,,	400				2 6

On this day, or on any day until the 20th inclusive, a person desirous of having his name entered in the lodgers' list must send in his claim to the Overseers.

Bank and General Holiday.

5 Last day for inspection of list of persons who have not paid poor rates due January 5.

11 Between this day and the 31st registered voters and claimants may inspect rate books, and make extracts therefrom for any purpose relating to any claim or objection.

12 Trinity Law Sittings end.

20 Last day for giving notices to Overseers of objections to persons on the Register.

Last day for persons omitted from list of Occupiers in counties to send in their claims to the Overseers, and last day in boroughs to claim to vote in parliamentary and municipal elections.

25 On or before this date Overseers are to deliver copies of all lists to Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks.

On or before this day Overseers in counties and boroughs to make out claim lists; that is to say, lists containing the name of every person who has claimed on or before 20th August to have his name inserted in any list of voters for their parish or township, making separate lists of—

COUNTIES: (*a*) Persons claiming to be registered in the occupiers' list; (*b*) Persons claiming to be registered as lodgers, but not comprised in the old lodgers' list.

BOROUGHS: (*a*) Persons claiming to have their names inserted both among the parliamentary voters for a parliamentary borough and the burgesses for a municipal borough; (*b*) Persons claiming to be inserted in a list of parliamentary voters only, but otherwise than as freemen or lodgers; (*c*) Persons claiming to be inserted in a list of parliamentary voters as lodgers, but not comprised in the old lodgers' list; (*d*) Persons claiming to be inserted in the list of burgesses only; (*e*) Persons claiming to be entitled to be elected Councillors or Aldermen, but not entitled to be on the burgess roll; (*f*) Persons claiming to be omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list.

Overseers to sign and publish the lists of persons claiming to be entitled to vote in Parliamentary elections in counties and boroughs, and of persons whose claims so to vote are objected to. The Overseers to keep a copy of such lists, which, with the original notices of claims and objections, are to be open to public inspection at any time between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on every day except Sunday, up to and including the 8th Sept., and copies are to be delivered to any person on payment after the rate referred to under date 1st Aug.

Last day for Town Clerk to make out and publish lists of freemen claiming to vote, and those objected to. Such list to be kept open for perusal till the 8th September.

31 Railway companies to furnish accounts to Board of Trade.

Last day for Overseers to make out list of men qualified and liable to serve on Juries.

September.

1 Licences for the manufacture and sale of playing cards and of patent medicines expire to-day.

Clerks to Boards of Guardians are, four weeks

at least before the 29th of September, to estimate the probable expenditure in the relief of the Poor, and other charges by the Guardians on behalf of the Union, and estimate the probable balance due to or from each parish at the end of the current half-year; apportion the sums to be contributed by the several parishes comprised in the Union, and prepare the orders on the Overseers or other proper authorities of the several parishes for the payment of such respective contributions, which orders shall be laid before the Guardians for their consideration a reasonable time before the expiration of the current half-year. The Guardians shall make the orders at the commencement of each half-year ending at Lady-day and at Michaelmas.

Last day for Overseers to make out the "Burgess List," and to deliver a copy to the Town Clerk. A true copy is also to be kept by Overseers for perusal by any person without payment of any fee at all reasonable hours for the last seven of the first fifteen days of Sept.

6 List of Jurors to be affixed to doors of churches and other places of public worship on the 4th, 11th, and 18th of this month.

8 Town Clerk to cause a copy of "Burgess List" to be fixed on or near the outer door of the town hall on every day during the week next preceding the 15th inst.

Last day for inspection of lists of claims and objections and for inspection of the original notices of claims and objections.

10 Last day for transmitting to Town Clerk or to Clerk of the Peace, according to the form prescribed in Schedules 2 & 3 of the Registration Act, 1885, declaration as to misdescription in list of Parliamentary Voters or in Burgess List of name or place of abode of any person entered on the list, or in respect of whom there is any error in or omission from the list. The declaration to be open, free of charge, to public inspection at the office of the Town Clerk, or the Clerk of the Peace as the case may be, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on every day except Sunday before the 15th of September, and the Town Clerk shall deliver copies thereof on payment of fourpence per folio of 72 words.

15 Between this date and last day of October Courts for revision of lists of Voters (boroughs) to be held by Revising Barristers. Clerk of the Peace to attend Revising Barrister's first Court, and Overseers to attend courts for their respective districts and parishes, produce list of voters, and answer questions.

Last day for persons whose names have been omitted from "Burgess List," and for persons objecting to any name in such list, to give notice to the Town Clerk.

Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers, on or before this day, or at such other time as shall be appointed by the Revising Barrister, a return of all male persons dying within a parish included in a parliamentary or municipal borough during the period between the 16th of July and the time when such return is made.

20 Between this date and the last day of October, Courts for revision of lists of Voters (counties) to be held by Revising Barristers, but by sect. 4 of the Registration Act, 1885, those Courts may be held within the period prescribed for boroughs, and seven days' notice of each Court is sufficient.

Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this day.

23 Last day for Town Clerk to make out list of persons claiming to have their names inserted in "Burgess List," and of names objected to. Copies of such lists to be affixed on door of Town Hall until 30th inst.

Within the last seven days of this month the Justices in every division in England and Wales are to hold a special sessions for receiving and examining the jury list, when the Churchwardens and Overseers are required to attend, and the lists, when approved, are to be forwarded by the Justices' Clerk to the Clerk of the Peace.

24 Sheriffs of London and Middlesex to be sworn in.

29 Quarter Day. Union accounts to be made up to end of week nearest this date.

Half-yearly or yearly accounts of School Boards to be made up to this day.

The Lord Mayor of London to be chosen.

30 District Medical Officers to notify, at the commencement of this quarter, to the Board of Guardians the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief list for a period of six months.

The following licences expire on this day: Brewer of beer, maker of methylated spirit, retailer of methylated spirit, hawker's half-yearly.

October.

1 On or before this day every body corporate or unincorporate chargeable with the duty of 5 per cent. on the annual value, income, or profits of its real and personal property, shall deliver to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue a full and true account of all property in respect whereof such duty shall be payable, and of the gross annual value, income, or profits thereof accrued in the year ended the preceding 5th of April. The term "body unincorporate" is defined by sect. 12 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1885, to include "every unincorporated company, fellowship, society, association, and trustee, or number of trustees, to or in whom respectively any real or personal property shall belong in such manner, or be vested upon such permanent trusts, that the same shall not be liable to legacy duty or succession duty."

Between the 1st and 15th, the Mayor and Revising Assessors to hold courts to revise Burgess Lists under Municipal Corporations Act, three clear days' notice being given. Revised list to be kept by Town Clerk; persons therein entered to be entitled to vote from 1st November.

Watch Committee of Town Council to transmit to Secretary of State a copy of all rules and orders made since 30th June for the regulation and guidance of constables and policemen.

Between the 1st of this month and the 31st December, the Medical Officer of each workhouse and district to visit pauper lunatics not in asylums. (*See* January 1.)

The Justices of every county, and the Watch Committee of every borough, on some day in this month, are to transmit to the Secretary of State, for the year ended 29th September last, a statement of the number of offences reported to the police within such county or borough, the number of persons apprehended by the police, the nature of the charges against them, the result of the proceedings taken thereupon, and any other particulars relating to the state of crime within such county or borough.

Assessment Sessions Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869.—For the purpose of hearing appeals under this Act against any valuation list in the metropolis, the Justices of the Peace shall, at the

time specified in this Act, assemble and hold a Court of General Assessment Sessions. The Justices who are to form the Court of General Assessment Sessions shall be appointed annually as follows:—Three Justices of the Peace of the County of Middlesex (of whom the Assistant Judge of the Court of the Sessions of the Peace of the said county shall be one) shall be appointed by the Court of General Quarter Sessions, or General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Middlesex. Two Justices of the Peace of the County of Surrey shall be appointed by the Court of General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Surrey. Two Justices of the Peace of the County of Kent shall be appointed by the Court of General Sessions for the County of Kent. Two Justices of the Peace of the City of London shall be appointed by the Court of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London in the Inner Chamber. The said Justices shall be appointed in October in every year, or at such other time as may be from time to time fixed by the appointing body. They shall hold office for twelve months beginning on the 1st of November, and any casual vacancy may be filled up by the appointing body.

Keepers of Common Lodging Houses to limewash the walls and ceilings thereof in the first week of this month.

7 Last day for Medical Officers to send quarterly list of lunatics to the Clerks to Guardians.

10 The following licences expire on this day:—Beer retailer, cider retailer, distiller of spirits, retailer of spirits in England and Ireland, retailer of sweets and made-wines (being a publican), for dealing in and selling tobacco and snuff (being a publican), retailer of foreign wine.

Last day for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and copies to Clerk to Visitors.

14 Fire insurances due at Michaelmas must be paid.

15 Registrars to apply, on or before this day, for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized during the quarter ended 30th Sept.

17 Quarter Sessions to be held during this week.

20 Last day for Registrars to deliver to Superintendent Registrars copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for previous quarter.

On or before this day, Town Clerk to cause "Burgess Lists" to be completed and copied into one alphabetical list.

22 Last day for Town Clerks to publish a notice of election of Councillors.

Last day for sending in nominations of councillors.

24 Michaelmas Law Sittings commence.

31 Last day for Superintendent Registrars to transmit to Registrar-General certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for quarter ended 30th September.

Certificates of writers to the signet, solicitors, agents, and notaries public in Scotland, and of conveyancers, special pleaders, and draughtsmen in equity in England expire on this day.

Short licences to kill game expire.

November.

1 Burgesses are to elect persons qualified to be Councillors to supply places of those going out of office. Upon this day one-third of the whole number of Councillors to go out; such proportion to consist of those longest in office without re-election. Nominations must be sent in seven days at least before the day of election.

The burgess-roll, made up from revised lists of burgesses for any municipal borough, shall come into operation on this day, and shall continue in operation up to 31st October, 1888.

Holiday at Bank Transfer Office and Stock Exchange.

9 On this day, at noon, the Council of every borough is to hold a quarterly meeting; the first business being to elect a Mayor of such borough. The Mayor so elected shall continue in office for one whole year.

12 Sheriffs nominated in the Queen's Bench Division for appointment at end of January, 1888.

14 Certificates of notaries public in England expire on this day.

17 Between this date and December 15th, solicitors, proctors, and notaries public in *England* must renew their certificates.

20 Within sixty days half-yearly receipts for interest to savings banks to be made out and issued. Within nine weeks savings banks are to publish annual statement of accounts.

27 Last day for depositing plans and books of reference in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons and with Clerks of the Peace.

Last day to renew certificates. (*See* Oct. 31.)

December.

1 Time expires for lodging declaration with Registrar of Solicitors for certificates.

Clerks of Union Assessment Committees to send in this month the totals of the gross estimated rental and rateable value of the property included in the valuation lists of the several parishes to the Clerk or respective Clerks of the Peace of the county or counties within which such parishes may be situate.

15 Latest day for delivering notices, &c., to owners and occupiers affected by private bills.

19 Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this day.

21 Election of Common Councilmen in the City of London.

Michaelmas Law Sittings end.

23 Latest day for leaving petitions, declarations, &c., at Private Bill Office.

25 Quarter Day.

27 Bank and General Holiday.

District Medical Officers to notify to the Board of Guardians at the commencement of this quarter the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief lists for a period of six months.

Medical officers of Unions entitled to be paid any extra fees, to make out their accounts quarterly to this day, and lay the same before the Guardians.

31 Clerk of the Peace to deliver, on or before this day, County lists of voters to the Sheriff of the county, and Town Clerk to deliver Borough lists to the Returning Officer of the borough.

Railway Companies to prepare an annual abstract of receipts and expenditure for year to 31st December, or some other convenient day in each year, and, if required, transmit a copy thereof, free of charge, to Overseers of parishes through which the railway runs.

Assessment Clerks to make out valuation returns.

Latest day for leaving estimates, lists of occupiers, &c., at Private Bill Office.

The following licences expire on this day:—Horse dealers, male servants, carriages, a horse or mule (not for business purposes), dogs, and to use armorial bearings.

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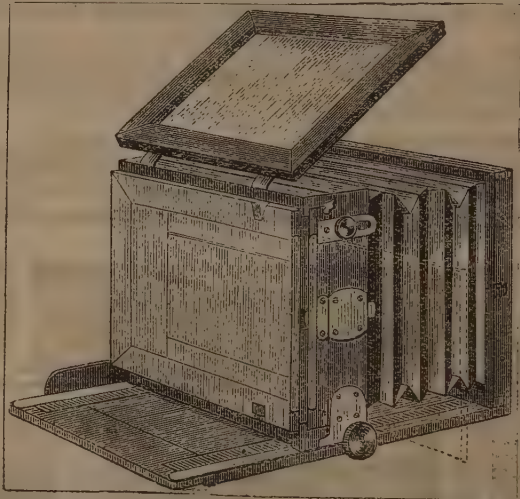

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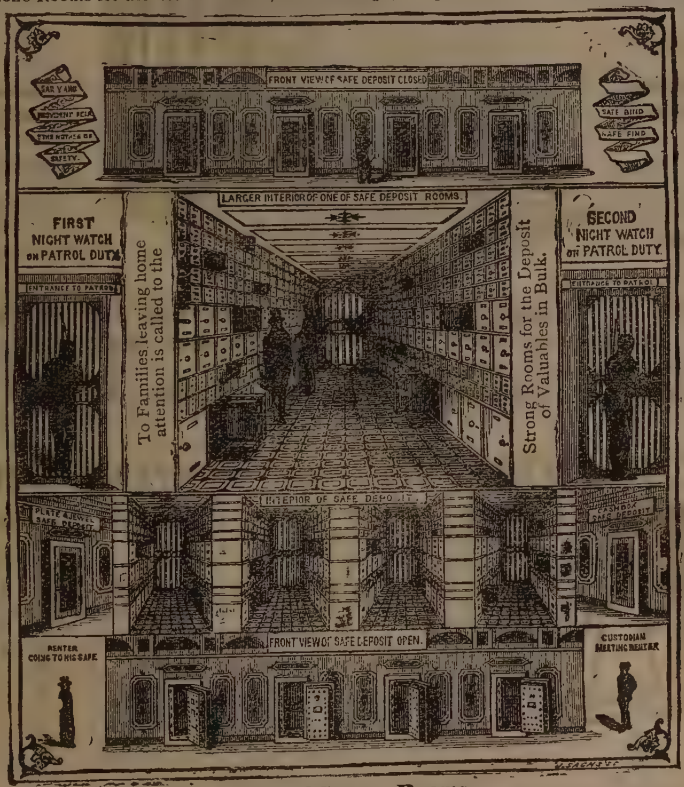

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The Steamers of 750 tons net register and upwards in the year 1885, as compared with 1877, have increased by 255 in number and 288,552 in tons, their proportion to the total Tonnage cleared out of the Harbour being 25·82 per cent. in 1885, against 1·89 only in 1877, due to the accommodation provided by the Deep Sea Channel.

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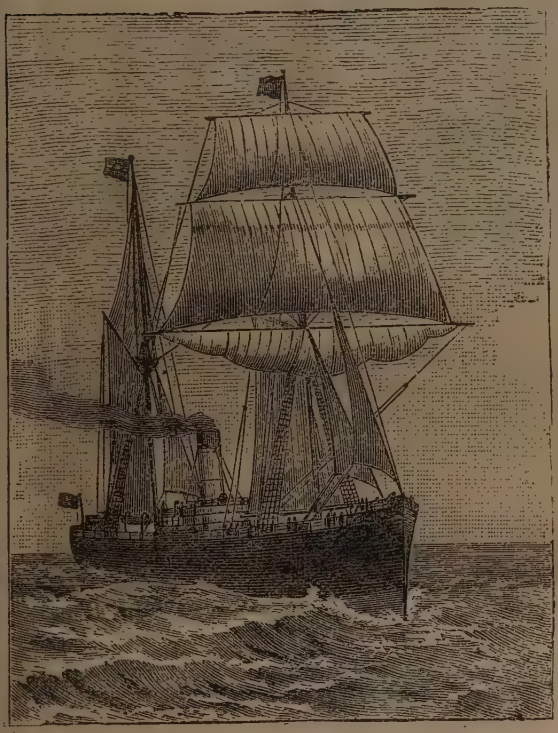

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The ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS of this Company (under Contract with the Governments of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal) leave **Southampton** *every alternate Thursday*, and **Plymouth** the next day, conveying Passengers and Goods to **Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay), Port Alfred (the Kowie), East London** and **Natal**; also to **St. Helena** at stated intervals.

All Steamers call at **Madeira** to land and embark Passengers.

STEAMERS in the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE are despatched from SOUTHAMPTON and PLYMOUTH according to the requirements of the Trade.

Return Tickets now issued to all Ports.

For Rates of Passage Money or Freight apply to F. STUMORE & Co, 20, Water Street, Liverpool; KELLER, WALLIS & Co., 69, Piccadilly, Manchester; H. J. WARING & Co., The Wharf, Millbay, Plymouth; F. W. ALLAN & Co., 125, Buchanan Street, Glasgow; A. O. OTTYWELL, 6, Shandwick Place, Edinburgh; CAROLIN & EGAN, 30, Eden Quay, Dublin; or to

THE UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited,

Oriental Place, SOUTHAMPTON, and 11, Leadenhall Street, LONDON. [223

THE

GLENDOWER

PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL,

13 to 19, HARRINGTON ROAD, and 8, GLENDOWER PLACE,

General Entrance, 17, Harrington Road, opposite South Kensington Metro. Station,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.

ALSO

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL MANSIONS, 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.

PRIVATE SITTING-ROOMS, READING, RECEPTION, DINING, BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOMS.

TABLE D'HOTE, 7 p.m., 3s. 6d.

HERON W. LAING,
Resident Manager.

Capt. JAMES LAING,
18, *Cromwell Place, S.W., Proprietor.*

N.B. Special Arrangements made for City Gentlemen. Inclusive terms, 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s. per diem, according to position of Rooms.

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MIDLAND GRAND,

St. Pancras Terminus, London.

The MIDLAND GRAND is designed and arranged to meet the requirements of those who desire either the most sumptuous Apartments or a modest Bachelor's Bedroom ; and the Cuisine and Wine List will be found to embrace the elegance of the French Cuisine and the choicest Vintages, and the simplest meals with the wine of the Gironde or the Rhone at one shilling the half-bottle.

The MIDLAND GRAND is exceptionally healthy, being situate in the most healthy part of London, away from the river fogs, and having a large free area all round it.

The MIDLAND GRAND, designed by the late Sir GILBERT SCOTT, has splendid Public Rooms, wide Corridors, every improvement, luxury and Home Comfort.

The MIDLAND GRAND forms the Terminus of the Midland Railway, whence Express Trains depart for Scotland, Manchester, Liverpool and all principal Manufacturing Towns.

The MIDLAND GRAND is much the Cheapest First-Class Hotel in London, ***and the charges for Attendance and Gas have been abolished.*** One Hundred Rooms at **3s. 6d.** and **4s.** per day, inclusive. Board, Apartments, &c., **10s. 6d.** per day for the Winter.

The MIDLAND GRAND has Passenger Elevators, Electric Light, Telegraph, Telephone to Theatres and business centres. Special service of comfortable Broughams, at very low fares. Table d'Hôte open to non-residents.

The Midland Omnibuses will meet Families coming to the Midland Grand Hotel.

VERY CONVENIENT FOR CITY AND WEST END.

The QUEEN'S HOTEL, LEEDS, and the MIDLAND HOTEL, DERBY, *are under the same Management.*

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NOTICE.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, GAS COMPANIES, TRAMWAY COMPANIES CONTRACTORS, BOROUGH SURVEYORS, LOCAL BOARDS, DECORA TORS and BUILDERS, MERCHANTS, HOTEL PROPRIETORS, &c. &c

J. W. VICKERS'S	General Advertising Offices. (Telephone No. 1303.)
J. W. VICKERS,	5, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
J. W. VICKERS	(Established 1860.)
J. W. VICKERS	Gives Advice to Advertisers as to the value of every known Advertisi Medium.
J. W. VICKERS	Inserts Advertisements in the *London Gazette* specially.
J. W. VICKERS	Receives Advertisements for insertion in all the London, Provincial, a Colonial Papers.
J. W. VICKERS	Inserts Advertisements in all the Magazines and Periodicals.
J. W. VICKERS	Receives Advertisements for the top corners of the *Daily News* and *Echo*
J. W. VICKERS	Receives Half-pages for the *Daily News*, in which Blocks of approved patt are admitted.
J. W. VICKERS	Gives Estimates for Advertising New Companies.
J. W. VICKERS	Offers important Suggestions to parties who contemplate starting New Co panies.
J. W. VICKERS	Can refer Advertisers to several Banks and to many Insurance Companies a Charitable Societies whose business he has conducted for many years.
J. W. VICKERS	Can refer to several eminent firms of Solicitors and Accountants, to Auctione and Publishers, and to many Tradesmen.
J. W. VICKERS'S	System of Advertising New Companies has been very successful.
J. W. VICKERS	Can refer to all kinds of Public Companies.
J. W. VICKERS'S	Long experience enables him to select suitable Mediums for particular clas of Advertisements.
J. W. VICKERS'S	System of Registering his Advertisements when they appear prevents kinds of errors.
J. W. VICKERS	Receives Advertisements from Clerks, Secretaries, Travellers, Governess and all kinds of Domestic Servants.
J. W. VICKERS	Receives and forwards Letters in answer to Advertisements free of charg
J. W. VICKERS	Receives all kinds of Scholastic Advertisements.
J. W. VICKERS	Requires but One Copy of an Advertisement for any Number of Papers.
J. W. VICKERS	Has Accounts with nearly every Paper in the United Kingdom.
J. W. VICKERS	Is Joint-Publisher with Messrs. Waterlow & Sons of the "Municipal C porations Companion."
J. W. VICKERS	Is the Sole Contractor for Advertisements for the "Municipal Corporati Companion."
J. W. VICKERS	Undertakes the Engraving of Blocks for Illustrated Advertisements.
J. W. VICKERS'S	Offices are on the Ground Floor in the Centre of the City.
J. W. VICKERS'S	Office Hours are from 9 to 7; Saturdays, from 9 till 4.

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LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1834.

Subscribed Capital, £14,000,000.—Paid-up Capital, £2,800,000. Rest or Surplus Fund, £1,645,620 4s. 9d.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD JAMES ASHTON, Esq.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
JOHN NUTT BULLEN, Esq.
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.
FREDERICK J. EDLMANN, Esq.
AUGUSTUS WM. GADESDEN, Esq.
WILMOT HOLLAND, Esq.
FERD. MARSHALL HUTH, Esq.
CHAS. EDWARD JOHNSTON, Esq.
Sir PENROSE GOODCHILD JULYAN, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lt.-Col. Sir JAMES M. MCGAREL-HOGG, Bart., K.C.B., M.P.
HENRY JOHN NORMAN, Esq.
HOWARD POTTER, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN ROSE, Bt., G.C.M.G.
HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq.

Trustees.

OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
JOHN NUTT BULLEN, Esq.
FREDERICK J. EDLMANN, Esq.
AUGUSTUS WM. GADESDEN, Esq.
FERDINAND MARSHALL HUTH, Esq.

Managers.

CITY OFFICE, 41, Lothbury, W. ASTLE. | COUNTRY DEPARTMENT, 41, Lothbury, H. F. BILLINGHURST.
Branches: WESTMINSTER, 1, St. James's Square, G. R. HEMMERDE.—BLOOMSBURY, 214, High Holborn, C. REEVE.—SOUTHWARK, 6, Borough High Street, J. T. WALLIS.—EASTERN, 130, High Street, Whitechapel, C. FISHER.—ST. MARYLEBONE, 4, Stratford Place, Oxford Street, C. BUTTAR.—TEMPLE BAR, 217, Strand, B. R. KETCHLEY.—LAMBETH, 91, Westminster Bridge Road, C. D. MILLETT.—SOUTH KENSINGTON, 1, Brompton Square, P. N. HERBERT, *Sub-Manager*.—VICTORIA ST., Victoria Street, S.W., W. H. ALEXANDER, *Sub-Manager*.—BAYSWATER, Westbourne Grove, A. H. DAWS, *Sub-Manager*.—HOLBORN CIRCUS AND HATTON GARDEN, 114 and 115, Holborn.—ISLINGTON, 269 and 270, Upper Street, Islington, J. G. LINDON, *Sub-Manager*.—TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD AND HAMPSTEAD ROAD, 44 and 46, Hampstead Road.

Secretary—TRESSILLIAN P. SHIPP. *Inspector of Branches*—H. L. RUTTER.

The present Subscribed Capital of the Bank is **£14,000,000**, in **140,000** Shares of **£100** each, held by upwards of 7,000 Shareholders. The sum of **£20** has been paid on each Share, thus making the paid-up Capital **£2,800,000**. The Rest or Surplus Fund is **£1,645,620 4s 9d.**

Current Accounts are opened with, and the usual Banking facilities granted to, persons properly introduced. The Bank takes the Agency of Private Country Banks, Joint Stock Banks, and other Public Companies in England or the Colonies; attends to the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Stocks; collects Dividends on Government Funds, Railway Stock, Foreign and other Securities, payable in England or abroad; acts as Agents for the receipt of Military and other pay and allowances, and generally transacts every description of Banking business.

Sums of **£10** and upwards may be deposited, repayable at call. Sums of **£500** and upwards may be deposited upon seven days' notice of withdrawal. Interest is allowed thereon, according to the class of Deposit, but subject to alteration by public advertisement in the *Times* newspaper. Cheques cannot be drawn against Deposit Accounts, nor will Depositors be entitled to any of the usual Banking facilities of a Current Account. A Receipt is given for each Deposit, which is not transferable, and must be surrendered on repayment of the amount, according to the conditions printed thereon.

Circular Notes of **£10, £25,** and **£50** are issued for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal Towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North and South America. They are issued free of expense and are payable by the Agents abroad, at the exchange of the day, without any deduction whatever for Commission. Letters of Credit are also granted, payable at all the Chief Towns and Cities abroad. They may be obtained at the Bank in Lothbury, or any of its Branches.

The Officers of the Bank are not allowed to receive any Christmas Boxes or Gratuities.

London, Dec., 1836. T. P. SHIPP, *Secretary*. [287

UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS RANNIE GRANT, Esq., *Governor*. Sir S. H. WATERLOW, Bart., *Deputy-Governor*.

A. COCKBURN, Esq.
FLEETWOOD P. WILSON, Esq.
H. J. B. KENDALL, Esq.
WM. LANSDOWNE BEALE, Esq.
HERMAN HOSKIER, Esq.
JOHN HOLMS, Esq.
W. O. GILCHRIST, Esq.
H. G. DEVAS, Esq.
P. BOSANQUET, Esq.
H. W. DEMAIN SAUNDERS, Esq.
G. H. MILFORD, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. C. T. RITCHIE, M.P.

Principal Office: 2, PRINCES STREET, MANSION HOUSE.

Regent Street Branch Office, Argyll Place.
Charing Cross Branch Office, Charing Cross.
Chancery Lane Branch Office, Chancery Lane.
Holborn Circus Branch, Holborn Circus.
Bayswater Branch, 67, Bishop's Road.
Aldgate Branch, 89, Aldgate.
Tottenham Court Road Branch, 97, Tottenham Court Road.

Town Manager—G. A. TUCKER. *Country and Foreign Manager*—R. SLATER,
Secretary—C. H. R. WOLLASTON.

The Capital of the Bank is £11,000,000 sterling, in 110,000 Shares of £100, on each of which £15 10s. have been paid, making the paid-up Capital £1,705,000, held by upwards of 4,300 Proprietors, whose names are published periodically.

RESERVED FUND, £850,000; and DIVIDEND for the last year at the rate of 11½ per cent. per annum.

TERMS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—These are kept according to the usual custom of London Bankers.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed on Money placed on Deposit at seven days' notice, whether by customers or the public generally, and receipts given for the sums so deposited. If the money is withdrawn within fourteen days from the date of deposit, no interest is allowed.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the seven days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit without the amount being withdrawn, the interest will cease, unless the depositor express his wish to continue the deposit, subject to further notice.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private.
Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued for all parts of the Continent of Europe and elsewhere.
Purchases and Sales effected in all the British and Foreign Stocks and Securities.
Dividends on Stocks and Shares, the Half-pay of Officers' Pensions, Annuities, &c., received for customers without charge. [73

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LIMITED.

Established 1836. *Registered* 30*th September*, 1882.

Subscribed Capital, £12,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,800,000.
Guarantee Fund, £1,160,386.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Sir WM. J. W. BAYNES, Bart.
DELABERE P. BLAINE, Esq.
EDWARD BLOUNT, Esq., C.B.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq.
EDMUND DEACON, Esq.
ALEXANDER H. GOSCHEN, Esq.
The Right Hon. Lord HARLECH.
FRANCIS J. JOHNSTON, Esq.
HENRY J. JOURDAIN, Esq., C.M.G.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.
DANIEL MEINERTZHAGEN, Esq.
GEO. GARDEN NICOL, Esq.
ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.
HENRY WM. SEGELCKE, Esq.

General Manager—W. F. NARRAWAY

HEAD OFFICE	5, Princes Street, Mansion House	W. F. NARRAWAY, *Manager*.
Country Department	5, Princes Street, Mansion House	CHARLES GOW, *Manager*.
PALL MALL BRANCH	69, Pall Mall	W. J. ADAMS, *Manager*.
CHANCERY LANE BRANCH ..	123, Chancery Lane	J. H. BRAYLEY, *Manager*.
CHARTERHOUSE ST. BRANCH..	Charterhouse Street; Cattle Market, Islington, and Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford	JOHN LAW, *Manager*. D. F. RUTTER, *Sub-Manager*
SOUTHWARK BRANCH	28, Borough High Street	G. S. MINSON, *Manager*.
PADDINGTON BRANCH	2, Craven Road, Eastbourne Terrace ..	R. L. SUTTON, *Manager*.
GREAT TOWER STREET BRANCH	87, Great Tower Street	F. U. FULLER, *Manager*.

Secretary—EDWARD CLODD.

Current accounts are kept agreeably to the custom of London Bankers. Persons keeping Current Accounts with the Bank can Transfer to a Deposit Account any portion of their Balance, upon which Interest at the current rate of the day will be allowed.

Sums of £10 and upwards are received on Deposit at interest from persons not customers, either at seven days' notice, or for fixed periods, as may be agreed upon.

The Agency of Joint Stock Banks, Private Bankers and Foreign Banks undertaken.

Purchases and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, Bullion, Specie, &c. effected.

Circular Notes are issued free of charge for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe, and in the Chief Commercial Cities of the World. Letters of Credit are also granted on the same places. They may be obtained at the Head Office, Princes Street, Mansion House, or at the Branches.

Dividends on English and Foreign Funds, or on Railway and other Shares and Debentures payable in this Country, received without charge to Customers. [26

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited

ESTABLISHED 1833. Number of Shareholders, 7,705.

Subscribed Capital, £12,037,500. Paid-up Capital, £2,227,500. Reserve Fund, £1,415,000.
Reserved Liability, £8,025,000.

Head Office: 112, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

Metropolitan Branches—212, Piccadilly, W.; Audley Mansions, South Audley Street, W.; 53, Baker Street, W.; 218, Upper Street, N.; Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 88, Cromwell Road, S.W. and St. Martins le Grand, 185, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

C. BARCLAY, Esq.
C. V. E. BAYLEY, Esq.
G. H. FIELD, Esq.
M. O. FITZGERALD, Esq.
J. O. HANSON, Esq.
D. MACDONALD, Esq.
G. F. MALCOLMSON, Esq.
H. PAULL, Esq.
J. STEWART, Esq.
R. B. WADE, Esq.
R. WIGRAM, Esq.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, having numerous Branches in England and Wales, as well as Agents and Correspondents at Home and Abroad, affords great facilities to parties transacting Banking business with it. Customers keeping accounts with the Bank may have money paid to their credit at its various branches, and remitted free of charge. Current accounts conducted at the Head Office and Metropolitan Branches on the usual terms of London Banks.

Deposits at interest received in London, for which receipts are granted, and interest allowed according to the value of money from time to time as advertised by the Bank in the newspapers.

The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private, is undertaken.

Purchases and Sales effected in all British and Foreign Stocks; and Dividends, Annuities, &c. received for customers.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued for the use of Travellers on the Continent and elsewhere.

At the Country Branches Deposits are received, and all other Banking business is conducted on the usual terms.

The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy as regards the transactions of its customers.

Copies of the last Annual Report of the Bank, Lists of Shareholders, Branches, Agents and Correspondents may be had on application at the Head Office, and at any of the Bank's Branches.

By order of the Directors, T. G. ROBINSON, F. CHURCHWARD } *Joint General Managers.* [12

LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established in 1836, *and Registered in* 1880 *under* "*The Companies Acts*, 1862 *to* 1879."

CAPITAL £8,000,000, IN 100,000 SHARES OF £80 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £2,000,000 | RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

HANBURY BARCLAY, Esq.
JOHN JAMES CATER, Esq.
EDWARD FORD DUNCANSON, Esq.
FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq.
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq.
WILLIAM ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq.
EDWARD HARBORD LUSHINGTON, Esq.
ABRAHAM HODGSON PHILLPOTTS, Esq.
WILLIAM GAIR RATHBONE, Esq.
WILLIAM HENRY STONE, Esq.
JAMES DUNCAN THOMSON, Esq.
FREDERICK YOULE, Esq.

Auditors—FINLAY KNIGHT, Esq. WILLIAM NORMAN, Esq. RICHARD H. SWAINE, Esq.

General Manager—WILLIAM MCKEWAN. *Chief Inspector*—H. J. LEMON.

Solicitors—Messrs. HARRIES, WILKINSON, and RAIKES.

Chief Accountant—JAMES GRAY. *Secretary*—GEORGE GOUGH.

HEAD OFFICE—21, LOMBARD STREET.

Head Office Manager—WILLIAM HOWARD. *Deputy-Manager*—JOHN E. BAGULEY.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED,

Opens DRAWING ACCOUNTS with Commercial Houses and Private Individuals, upon the plan usually adopted by other Bankers.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Deposit Receipts are issued for sums of Money placed upon these Accounts, and Interest is allowed for such periods and at such rates as may be agreed upon, reference being had to the state of the Money Market.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued payable in the principal Cities and Towns of the Continent. Letters of Credit are also issued payable in Australia, Canada, India, China, the United States, and elsewhere.

The *Agency* of Foreign and Country Banks is undertaken.

The Purchase and Sale of Government and other Stocks, also of English and Foreign Shares are effected. *Dividends, Annuities, &c.*, are received for Customers of the Bank.

Great facilities are afforded to the Customers of the Bank for the receipt of money both from and in the Towns where the Company has Branches.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

By Order of the Directors, W. McKEWAN, *General Manager*. [65

THE CITY BANK, LIMITED, LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (100,000 Shares of £40 each), £4,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£10 on 100,000 Shares), £1,000,000. RESERVED FUND, £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY JOHN ATKINSON, Esq., M.P.
THOMAS MORGAN HARVEY, Esq.
JOHN HENDERSON, Esq.
HENRY HOLMES, Esq.
SAMUEL JOSHUA, Esq.
EMILE LEVITA Esq.
Sir WM. MCARTHUR, K.C.M.G., Ald.
WILLIAM MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
JOAQUIN DE MANCHA, Esq.
JAMES E. VANNER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE (CORNER OF FINCH LANE): THREADNEEDLE STREET.

ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY, **Manager.** | DAVID G. H. POLLOCK, **Assistant Manager.**

BRANCHES:

BOND STREET BRANCH	34, Old Bond Street	EDWARD G. MULLINS,	Manager.
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD BRANCH	159 and 160, Tottenham Court Rd.	FREDERICK B. KIRBY,	Manager.
LUDGATE HILL BRANCH	61 and 63, Ludgate Hill	GEORGE W OAKLEY,	Manager.
PADDINGTON BRANCH	219 and 221, Edgware Road	THOMAS REED,	Manager.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE BRANCH	7, Lowndes Terrace	RICHARD S. FENNINGS,	Manager.
ALDGATE BRANCH	Aldgate Buildings Corner of Fenchurch St. and Leadenhall St.	ALFRED JAQUES,	Manager.
HOLBORN BRANCH	34, Holborn Viaduct	WM. HY. NICHOLLS,	Manager.
OLD STREET BRANCH	Great Eastern Street	WM. H. HILLMAN,	Manager.
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET BRANCH	Queen Victoria Street	DAVID KIDD,	Manager,

Secretary—HENRY W. LAMB.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in conformity with the practice of London Bankers. In cases where a remunerative Balance is not maintained, a Charge for Commission is made. Parties keeping Current Accounts have the facility of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon negociable Securities—of depositing Bills, Coupons, &c., for collection—and of lodging with the Bank Deeds and other valuable property in Fireproof Strong-Rooms for safe custody.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Money, in amounts of £10 and upwards, is received from the public generally, subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal, and Interest is allowed thereon at the current rate of the day; the Bank notifying any change in the rate of Interest by Advertisement in one or more of the leading London Newspapers. If the money be withdrawn within a fortnight, no Interest is allowed. Persons having Current Accounts can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to Deposit Account.

The AGENCY of COUNTRY and FOREIGN BANKS, whether Joint Stock or Private, is undertaken by the Bank. LETTERS of CREDIT, payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns and Cities of the World, are granted; also Mercantile and Marginal Credits. CIRCULAR NOTES are issued by the Bank, addressed to all, and payable at any, of the places on the Continent where the Bank has an appointed Correspondent. DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government and other Stocks, Annuities, Pensions, &c., are received for customers of the Bank without charge; the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Shares and Securities are also undertaken; and every description of Banking business is transacted. The Officers and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers. [233

LLOYDS BARNETTS & BOSANQUETS BANK LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (93,750 Shares of £50 each), £4,687,500.
CAPITAL PAID UP (£8 per Share), £750,000. RESERVED FUND, £360,000.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq.
BERNARD TINDAL BOSANQUET, Esq.
EDWARD GEM, Esq.
JOHN GULSON, Esq.
SAMUEL HOARE, Esq., M.P.
EDWARD BRODIE HOARE, Esq.
J. ARTHUR KENRICK, Esq.
SAMPSON SAMUEL LLOYD, Esq.
THOMAS LLOYD, Esq.
GEORGE BRAITHWAITE LLOYD, Esq.
RICHARD BORRADAILE LLOYD, Esq.
JOHN SPENCER PHILLIPS, Esq.
JOHN CHARLES SALT, Esq.
THOMAS SALT, Esq., M.P.
GEORGE DUNBAR WHATMAN, Esq.

General Manager—HOWARD LLOYD, Esq.

Registered Office: 62, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Chief Country Office: BIRMINGHAM.

PLACES OF BUSINESS.

LONDON: Lombard Street, St. James's street, S.W., Hampstead, West Kensington, and Pimlico.
BIRMINGHAM: Colmore Row, High Street, Aston Road, Deritend, Five Ways, and Great Hampton Street.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.
CANNOCK.
CATERHAM.
COVENTRY
DARLASTON.
DUDLEY.
ENFIELD.
GREAT BRIDGE.
HALESOWEN.
HANDSWORTH.
HANLEY.
IRONBRIDGE.
LEAMINGTON.
LICHFIELD.
LONGTON.
LUDLOW.
NEWPORT (Salop).
OLDBURY.
RUGBY.
RUGELEY.
SHIFNAL.
SHREWSBURY.
SMETHWICK.
STAFFORD.
STRATFORD-ON-AVON.
TAMWORTH.
WALSALL.
WARWICK.
WEDNESBURY.
WELLINGTON (Salop).
WELSHPOOL.
WEST BROMWICH.
WHITCHURCH (Salop).
WOLVERHAMPTON.

SUB-BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BLOXWICH.
BREWOOD.
COLESHILL.
DAWLEY.
ECCLESHALL.
ELLESMERE.
HARBORNE.
HEDNESFORD.
KENILWORTH.
MOSELEY.
OAKENGATES.
OXTED.
PENKRIDGE.
SOLIHULL.
SOUTHAM.
SUTTON COLFIELD.
TENBURY.

With this Bank have been incorporated, by purchase or amalgamation, the long-established private Banks of LLOYDS and CO., and MOILLIET and SONS, of Birmingham; BARNETTS, HOARES and CO., and BOSANQUET, SALT and CO., of London; STEVENSON, SALT and CO., of Stafford and Lichfield; P. and H. WILLIAMS, of Wednesbury; A. BUTLIN and SON, of Rugby; R. and W. F. FRYER, of Wolverhampton; I. and I. C. WRIGHT and Co., of Burton on-Trent; BECK and CO., of Shrewsbury and Welshpool; and the following Banking Companies, viz., the WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON BANKING COMPANY, the SHROPSHIRE BANKING COMPANY, and the COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BANKING COMPANY. The Bank has Correspondents and Agents in most of the large towns in the British Isles, as well as in Australia, Canada, the West Indies, Mauritius and other Colonies, and thus offers to the public great facilities for transacting Banking business. **Current Accounts** are opened upon the terms usually adopted by Bankers. **Deposits** are received at interest subject to fourteen days' notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement. **Drafts and Letters of Credit** are granted upon Agents; and **Circular Notes**, payable in all parts of the world, obtained. **Purchases and Sales** of Government and other Stocks effected, and every description of Banking business transacted. **A Declaration of Secrecy** is signed, on appointment, by every person engaged in the Bank's service.

HOWARD LLOYD, *General Manager.* [21

THE

LONDON & GENERAL BANK, Limited.

20, BUDGE ROW, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANK HOURS, 10 to 4; SATURDAYS, 10 to 2.

Authorised Capital, £250,000. First Issue, £100,000, Fully Subscribed.

DIRECTORS.

J. SPENCER BALFOUR, M.P., J.P., *Chairman.*
SAMUEL WALKER, *Vice-Chairman.*

COOKE BAINES.
GEORGE DIBLEY.
SAMUEL ROWLES PATTISON, F.G.S.
JOSEPH GUTTERIDGE, J.P.
MORELL THEOBALD, F.C.A.

Manager and Secretary—G. E. BROCK.

THE LONDON AND GENERAL BANK transacts all ordinary Banking Business. Current Accounts are opened, the custody of Securities undertaken; Bills of Exchange, Coupons and Dividends are collected.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the Minimum Monthly Balances in any month, when such balances are not drawn below £25.

Cheque Books supplied, only the cost of stamps being charged.

Forms for opening Accounts, and full particulars will be supplied on application to

G. E. BROCK, *Manager and Secretary.* [23

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL . . £2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVED FUND, £219,607.

Directors.

FREDERICK A. HANKEY, Esq., M.P., London, *Chairman.*
MATTHEW CURTIS, Esq., Manchester, *Deputy-Chairman.*

JAMES A. BANNERMAN, Esq., Manchester.
WILLIAM GEORGE ELDER, Esq., London.
Sir THOMAS FAIRBAIRN, Bart., London.
JOHN HENRY GARTSIDE, Esq., Manchester.
RICHARD M. HARVEY, Esq., London.
JOSEPH ROBERT HEAVEN, Esq., Manchester.
COLERIDGE J. KENNARD, Esq., London.
ROBERT NEILL, Esq., Manchester.
AUGUSTUS H. NOVELLI, Esq., London.
JOSEPH RICE, Esq., Manchester.

Manager—JAMES TULLOCH, Esq.

London: City Office, 52, Threadneedle St. Manchester Office, 84, King St.
Charing Cross Branch, 450, West Strand.
Hyde's Cross Branch, 43, Hanging Ditch, Manchester.
Regent Road Branch, Salford.

Current Accounts kept in London on the terms ruling with the Joint Stock Banks.

Deposits received at the current rate of interest.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued to all parts of Europe and the Mediterranean, to the East and West Indies, China, North and South America, South Africa and Australasia.

52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. J. W. BONE, *Secretary.* 8

The ALLIANCE BANK, Limited

Head Office—BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£232,500

Directors.

WILLIAM D. ANDERSON, Esq.
Hon. W. ST. JOHN F. BRODRICK, M.P.
WILLIAM DUNN, Esq.
DANIEL MACKENZIE, Esq.
JAMES MCMASTER, Esq.
HUGH B. MUIR, Esq.
FRED. PEEL, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Sir LYON PLAYFAIR, K.C.B., M.P.
HENRY H. SUTHERLAND, Esq.

Manager—R. O. YEATS. *Assistant Manager*—H. T. HORN. *Secretary*—THOS. J. SCOTT.

Kensington Branch—88 and 90, High Street, Kensington, W.—H. P. B. SMITH, *Manager.*
Regent Street Branch—239, Regent Street, W.—E. WHISKARD, *Manager.*
Camden Town Branch—176, High Street, Camden Town, N.W.—ARTHUR S. SMYTHE, *Manager.*
Chelsea Branch —14, Sloane Square, Chelsea, S.W.—J. RICHARDSON, *Manager.*
Kilburn Branch.—74, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.—J. F. SABINE, *Manager.*

Current Accounts opened in accordance with the prevailing custom of similar establishments.

Deposits received in sums of £10 and upwards, subject to seven days' notice, at the current rate of interest; or for other periods on terms that may be agreed upon.

No charge made for collecting Country Cheques.

Agencies of Foreign and Country Banks undertaken, purchases and sales of Stocks, Shares, and other Securities effected, Dividends thereon received, Coupons collected or negotiated, and every other description of Banking business transacted.

To Customers of the Bank the utmost facilities will be afforded for the transmission of Money between London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Scotland, and for the payment or receipt of Money at any of those places in exchange for Stock, Shares, &c.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued to all parts of Europe and elsewhere.

November, 1886 42

LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN BANK, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000. Paid-up, £300,000. Reserve Fund, £45,000.

Head Office: 7, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

LONDON BRANCHES:—West End, 27, Regent Street

Acton.	Camden Town.	Forest Gate.	Kilburn.	South Norwood.
Addiscombe.	Chiswick and Turnham Green.	Forest Hill.	New Cross.	Stepney.
Anerley.	Clapham.	Hammersmith.	Notting Hill.	Streatham.
Balham.	Clapham Junction.	Hampstead.	Oxford Street.	Sydenham.
Battersea.	Clapton.	Hanwell.	Peckham.	Tooting.
Bermondsey.	Croydon.	Harrow Road.	Poplar.	Upper Norwood.
Bow.	Ealing.	Hendon.	Putney.	Wandsworth.
Brixton, North.	Finsbury.	Highgate.	St. John's Wood.	West Brompton.
Brixton, South.	Finsbury Park.	Holloway.	Shepherd's Bush.	West Norwood.
Camberwell.		Kentish Town.	South Hampstead.	Wimbledon.

Country Branches—BRISTOL, HONITON, OTTERY ST. MARY, SIDMOUTH.

Every Description of Banking Business transacted. G. T. GOODINGE, } *Joint*
WM. HERBAGE, } *General Managers.*
J. LISCOMBE, *Asst. Manager.* [24

LONDON, PARIS & AMERICAN BANK, Limited.

Head Office: 10, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C.

Authorised Capital, £1,000,000. Subscribed, £500,000.
Reserve Fund, £20,000. Paid Up, £400,000.

Directors:

WILLIAM PATERSON, Esq. | SIMON LAZARD, Esq.
JAMES WHITTALL, Esq. | ELIE LAZARD, Esq.
JAMES LA FONTAINE, Esq. | S. L. SIMON, Esq.

Banking and Exchange Business with America and the Continent of Europe transacted on favourable terms, and Letters of Credit issued for the use of travellers, available in all the principal Cities of the World.

P. W. ROBERTSON, *Secretary.* [307

G. BARKER & CO.

THE BANK,

35, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 35.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS made up to the 30th June and 31st December in each year, and Interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances, at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, if not drawn below £25, and Three per cent. per annum if not drawn below £100 during the term of each half-year. No Commission charged, except in cases where a large number of transactions occur with a merely nominal balance. Customers keeping accounts have the facility of having approved Bills Discounted, and of obtaining Loans upon negotiable security.

DIVIDENDS, Annuities, Pensions, &c., collected.

STOCKS, Shares, or other securities Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and Circular Notes obtained, payable abroad.

AGENCIES of Foreign and Country Banks undertaken, and every description of Banking Business transacted.

DEPOSITS.—Deposits of £1 and upwards received and receipts issued.

Special Rates.

On Demand	3½ per cent. per Annum.	Interest payable Quarterly.
7 Days' Notice	4 " "	
14 "	4½ " "	
30 "	5 " "	
3 Months' Notice	6 " "	

Extra Bonus of 1 per cent. allowed on sums remaining on deposit 12 complete calendar months.
If Deposits be withdrawn within one Calendar Month no Interest will be allowed.

Further particulars given or forwarded on application. [15

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL, fully paid up ..... 80,000,000 francs ... £3,200,00
RESERVE FUND ..... 20,000,000 francs £800,000

HEAD OFFICE, 14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

Chief Manager—E. DENFERT-ROCHEREAU, Esq.
Sub-Managers—A. RENAUD, Esq.; E. BISSON, Esq.

Branches at

LYONS, MARSEILLES, and NANTES (FRANCE). CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SHANGHAI, SAN FRANCISCO, and MELBOURNE.

Agents at

HONG-KONG, FOOCHOW, YOKOHAMA, HANKOW, and SYDNEY.

London Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON: 52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

London Manager—H. DUVAL, Esq.

The London Office grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills payable at the above-named places.

The Bank will conduct Banking business of every description with the Continent, India, China, &c., &c., upon terms to be ascertained at the Office. [108

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	francs	200,000,000 ...	£8,000,000
PAID-UP	"	100,000,000 ...	£4,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	60,000,000 ...	£2,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—LYONS.

BRANCHES AT { PARIS, MARSEILLES, BORDEAUX, ALEXANDRIA, ST. PETERSBURG, CONSTANTINOPLE, MADRID, GENEVA, CAIRO, ALGIERS, ORAN,

Aix-en-Provence, Aix-le-Bains, Angers, Annonay, Beaujeu, Beaune, Belleville-sur-Sâone, Béziers, Bourg, Châlons-sur-Sâone, Calais, Chambéry, Dijon, Dunkerque, Grenoble, Hâvre, Lille, Limoges, Mâcon, Montpellier, Nancy, Nantes, Nice, Nîmes, Orleans, Perpignan, Reims, Rive-de-Gier, Roanne, Roubaix, Rouen, St. Chamond, St. Etienne, Thisy, Toulouse, Valence (Drôme), Versailles, Vienne (Isère), Ville-franche-sur-Sâone, and Voiron.

LONDON BRANCH—40, LOMBARD STREET.

Manager—P. MAILLARD, Esq.

London Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO. BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The London Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all the above-named places, payable on demand; buys or collects Bills payable in France, and transacts all other Banking business with France or the Continent. [139

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE.

Capital Subscribed . . . . Fr. 120,000,000—£4,800,000.
Paid-up, Fr. 60,000,000—£2,400,000. Reserve, Fr. 12,000,000—£480,000.

Head Office: 56, RUE DE PROVENCE, PARIS.
English and American Office: 4, PLACE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS.
BRANCHES at SAINT-DENIS, BOULOGNE-SUR-SEINE, VINCENNES and NEUILLY.

AGENCIES IN FRANCE:—

Agen.
Aix (B.-du-Rh.)
Alais.
Albi.
Alençon.
Amiens.
Angers.
Angoulême.
Annecy.
Annonay.
Apt.
Arles.
Arras.
Auch.
Aurillac.
Auxerre.
Avignon.
Bar-le-Duc.
Bayonne.
Beauvais.
Belfort.
Besançon.
Beziers.
Blois.
Bordeaux.
Boulogne-sur-Mer.
Bourges.
Brest.
Brive.
Caen.
Cahors.
Cambrai.
Carcassonne.
Carpentras.
Castres.
Cette.
Châlon-sur-Saône.
Chartres.
Châlons-sur-Marne.
Châteauroux.
Chaumont.
Cherbourg.
Clermont-Ferrand.
Dax.
Dieppe.
Dijon.
Douai.
Dreux.
Dunkerque.
Elbeuf.
Epernay.
Epinal.
Fontainebleau.
Gaillac.
Grenoble.
Havre (le).
Honfleur.
La Rochelle.
Laval.
Lille.
Limoges.
Lisieux.
Lodève.
Lorient.
Lyon.
Mâcon.
Mans (le).
Marmanole.
Marseille.
Montauban.
Montereau.
Montluçon.
Montpellier.
Moulins.
Nancy.
Nantes.
Narbonne.
Nevers.
Nice.
Nîmes.
Niort.
Orléans.
Pau.
Périgueux.
Perpignan.
Poitiers.
Puy (le).
Reims.
Rennes.
Rive-de-Gier.
Roanne.
Rodez.
Roubaix.
Rouen.
Saint-Brieuc.
Saint-Etienne.
St.-Germain-en-Laye.
Saint-Lo.
Saint-Malo.
Saint-Servan.
Saint-Quentin.
Saumur.
Sedan.
Sens.
Tarbes.
Thiers.
Toulon.
Toulouse.
Tours.
Troyes.
Valence.
Valenciennes.
Versailles.
Vichy.

Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on the Head Office, Branches, and the principal Cities of the Continent. Banking business of every description transacted on moderate terms.

London Agency—38, LOMBARD STREET.—CH. MOTTU and A. H. DOVE, *Joint Managers.*
London Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co. [141

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.
Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000. Reserve Funds, £980,000. Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £3,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—1, BANK BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD JAS. ASHTON, Esq.
J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, Esq., C.S.I.
FREDERICK G. DALGETY, Esq.
WILLIAM FANNING, Esq.
ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq.
WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.
JOHN S. HILL, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord HILLINGDON.
EDWARD P. W. MILES, Esq.
Sir CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart.
CHARLES PARBURY, Esq.
HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq.

Bankers—The BANK OF ENGLAND, and Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

COLONIAL BRANCHES.

VICTORIA.—Melbourne, Sandhurst (Bendigo), Rochester, Daylesford, Tarnagulla, Alexandra, Geelong, Ballarat, Egerton, Smythesdale, Clunes, Stawell (Pleasant Creek), Maryborough, Portland.
NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney, Deniliquin, Hay, Wagga Wagga, Cooleman, Junee, Newcastle, Young, Burrowa.
QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Mackay, Townsville, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Gympie.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Perth, York, Fremantle, Albany (King George's Sound), Geraldton (Champion Bay), Roebourne, Cossack.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Adelaide, Port Adelaide.
TASMANIA (Van Diemen's Land).—Hobart, Oatlands, Launceston, Latrobe, Scottsdale.
NEW ZEALAND.—Auckland, Thames, Hamilton (Waikato); Wellington: Hawera, Palmerston North; Napier, Waipukurau, Port Ahuriri, Hastings (Hawke's Bay); Gisborne (Poverty Bay); Nelson; Hokitika, Greymouth (Westland); Christchurch, Lyttelton, Timaru Ashburton, Rangiora, Southbridge, Waimate (Canterbury); Dunedin, Omaru, Invercargill (Otago).
FIJI ISLANDS.—Suva.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange upon the Branches are issued by the London Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland and Ireland.
Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies.
Bills on the Colonies are purchased or sent for collection.
Deposits are received at the London Office at rates of interest, and for periods, which may be ascertained on application.

W. R. MEWBURN, *Manager.* [212

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)

4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,600,000. RESERVE FUND, £790,000.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS:—

VICTORIA—
Melbourne.
—75, Collins St. W.
— 226, Elizabeth Street.
— Collingwood.
— Malvern Road
— Port Melbourne
— Prahran.
— Williamstown.
Bairnsdale.
Ballarat.
Beechworth.
Belfast.
Bright.
Castlemaine.
Chewton.
Chiltern.
Creswick.
Drouin.
East Charlton.
Geelong.
Kingston.
Koroit.
Katamatite.
Korong Vale.
Moe.
Mooroopna.
Morwell.
Nathalia.
Numurkan.
Portland.
Rokewood.
Rosedale.
Sale.
Sandhurst.
Shepparton.
Smeaton.
Smythesdale.
St. James.
St. Kilda.
Stawell.
Tallangatta.
Talbot.
Traralgon.
Tungamah.
Walhalla.
Warragul.
Warrnambool.
Wedderburn.
Wunghun.
Wycheproof.
Yackandandah.
Yarrawonga.
Yarram-Yarram.

NEW S. WALES.—
Sydney 259, Geo. St
—557, George St. S
— 144, Pitt Street.
— 84, Sussex St.
— Kogarah.
— Leichhardt.
— Marrickville.
— Newtown.
— Petersham.
— St. Peters.
Albury.
Broken Hill.
Corowa.
Grenfell.
Howlong.
Jerilderie.
Maitland (West).
Maitland (East).
Muswellbrook.
Narrabri.
Newcastle.
Silverton.
Stroud.
Tamworth.
Wallsend.

QUEENSLAND—
Brisbane.
Cairns.
Charters Towers.
Herberton.
Hughenden.
Ipswich.
Maryborough.
Rockhampton.
Roma.
Sheffield.
Townsville.

S. AUSTRALIA—
Adelaide.
Kooringa.
Port Lincoln.
Port Augusta.
Port Adelaide.
Mount Barker.
Strathalbyn.
Port Pirie.

TASMANIA—
Hobart.
Burnie, Emu Bay.
Campbell Town.
Fingal.
Latrobe.
Launceston.
Ulverstone.
Wynyard.

NEW ZEALAND—
Wellington.
Ashburton.
Auckland.
Christchurch.
Dunedin.
Dunedin, North.
Featherston.
Feilding.
Foxton.
Gordon.
Hawera.
Invercargill.
Manaia.
Marton.
Masterton.
Napier.
Palmerston North
Patea.
Waipawa.
Wanganui.
Waverley.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are granted upon any of the foregoing establishments of the Bank. Bills drawn upon Australia and New Zealand are negotiated, or sent for collection. Telegraphic Transfers are made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office, and Banking business of every description is transacted with the Colonies.

PRIDEAUX SELBY, *Secretary.* [62

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

Incorporated by Acts of the Legislature of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SUBSCRIBED, £1,250,000. PAID UP, £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS, £670,000.

Letters of Credit and Drafts granted in the Head Office at Melbourne and the following Branches.

IN VICTORIA.—Bacchus Marsh, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Benalla, Blackwood, Boort, Bridgewater, Buningong, Cashel, Casterton, Castlemain, Clifton Hill, Clunes, Colac, Coleraine, Collingwood, Devenish, Dimborla, Elizabeth Street (Melbourne), Euroa, Footsray, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Kerang, Koroit, Kyneton, Lancefield, Learmouth, Macarthur, Maffra, Malmsbury, Newstead, Nhill, Northcote, Penshurst, Port Melbourne, Prahran, Pyramid Hill, Richmond, Romsey, St. James, Sale, Sandhurst, Scarsdale, Shepparton, Smeaton, South Melbourne, Stratford, Swan Street (Richmond), Taradale, Trentham, Tungamah, Victoria Street (Richmond), Violet Town, Warrnambool, Yarrawonga.

IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Angaston, Auburn, Balaklava, Border Town, Caltowie, Carrieton, Clare, Crystal Brook, Edithburgh, Eudunda, Gawler, George Town, Hamley Bridge, Hindmarsh, James Town, Kadina, Kapunda, Koolunger, Kooringa, Laura, Maitland, Minlaton, Mintaro, Moonta, Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, Nairne, Narracoorte, North Adelaide, Nuricotpa, Orroroo, Penola, Petersburg, Port Adelaide, Port Augusta, Port Pirie, Port Victoria, Port Wakefield, Quorn, Red Hill, Riverton, Saddleworth, Strathalbyn, Terowie, Truro, Victor Harbor, Port Elliot, Wallaroo, Warooka, Willunga, Wilmington, Yongola, Yorke Town.

IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Perth, Freemantle, Geraldton, Albany.

IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney.

Also on Agencies in NEW SOUTH WALES, NEW ZEALAND, QUEENSLAND, and TASMANIA.

Approved Bills negotiated, or sent for Collection, and all other Banking business with the Australian Colonies transacted.

49, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. W. W. OSWALD, *Manager.*

THE LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.

CAPITAL paid up, £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £120,000.

LONDON OFFICE: 2, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

THOS. DYER EDWARDES, Esq.
JNO. RALPH ENGLEDUE, Esq.
Sir JAMES FRANCIS GARRICK, K.C.M.G.
JACOB QUIXANO HENRIQUES, Esq.
EDWARD KEEP, Esq.
ROBERT LANDALE, Esq.
ROBERT ROME, Esq.
CHAS. DAY ROSE, Esq.

Secretary—JOHN SUTHERLAND. *Assist. Secretary and Accountant*—W. N. TOMKINS.
Auditors—WILLIAM BOTLY, Esq., and EDWIN WATERHOUSE, Esq.
Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND and LLOYDS BARNETTS and BOSANQUETS Bank Lim.

COLONIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Inspector and General Manager—CHARLES GUTHRIE. *Branch Inspectors*—WM. REID, T. BUCHANAN.

BRANCHES IN VICTORIA—Melbourne, Melbourne East and 131, Swanston Street, Melbourne.

Other Branches in Victoria—Ararat, Ballarat, Ballarat East, Carisbrook, Carlton, Clifton Hill, Clunes, Dunolly, Echuca, Fitzroy, Fitzroy North, Geelong, Gordon, Horsham, Majorca, Maldon, Maryborough, St. Arnaud, Sandhurst, Do. Golden Square, Stawell, Talbot, Wangaratta, Warragul.

IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney. *Sub-Branches:* George Street West, Sydney; Pitt Street, Sydney; Sydney East (Oxford Street), Bourke, Deniliquin, Hay, Newcastle, Wilcannia.

IN QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, South Brisbane, Townsville.

CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

England.—National Provincial Bank of England and Branches; Birmingham and Midland Bank, Limited; and Devon and Cornwall Banking Company.

Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland and Branches.

Ireland.—National Bank and Branches; and the Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches; Ulster Bank, Limited.

Banking Business of every description with the Australian Colonies transacted on current terms. Interest allowed on Deposits for fixed periods.

Apply at the London Office, 2, Old Broad Street, E.C.

LONDON, *1st January*, 1887. [25

The QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

Incorporated under 'The Companies Act, 1863," of the Legislature of Queensland.

Bankers to the Queensland Government.

Subscribed Capital, £1,304,600. Paid-up Capital, £652,300. Reserve Fund, £315,000.

COLONIAL BOARD.

The Hon. F. H. HART, M.L.C.
The Hon. BOYD D. MOREHEAD, M.L.C.
The Hon. Sir A. H. PALMER, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.

LONDON BOARD.

EDWYN SANDYS DAWES.
VICARY GIBBS.
ROBERT MUTER STEWART.

HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE—*General Manager*, EDWARD ROBERT DRURY, C.M.G.

LONDON OFFICE, 29, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.—*Manager*, ROBERT DUNLOP BUCHANAN.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND, THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, Limited.

Auditors—Messrs. CHANDLER, PIXLEY & Co.

BRANCHES.

SYDNEY OFFICE—PITT STREET

ADAVALE.
ARAMAC.
BEENLEIGH.
BLACKALL.
BUNDABERG.
BURKETOWN.
CAIRNS.
CHARLEVILLE.
CHARTERS TOWERS.
CLONCURRY.
COOKTOWN.
CUNNAMULLA.
DALBY.
ESK.
FORTITUDE VALLEY
GERALDTON.
GYMPIE (One Mile Agency).
HERBERTON.
HUGHENDEN.
INGHAM.
IPSWICH.
ISISFORD.
JERICHO
LAIDLEY.
MACKAY.
MARYBOROUGH.
MAYTOWN.
MITCHELL.
MUTTABURRA.
NORMANTON.
PORT DOUGLAS.
RAVENSWOOD.
ROCKHAMPTON.
ROMA.
SANDGATE.
SOUTHPORT.
STANTHORPE.
ST. GEORGE.
TAMBO.
THORNBOROUGH.
THURSDAY ISLAND.
TOOWOOMBA.
TOWNSVILLE.
WARWICK.
WATSONVILLE.
WINTON.
WOOLLOONGABBA.

AGENCIES.

VICTORIA—National Bank of Australasia.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—National Bank of Australasia.
WEST AUSTRALIA—National Bank of Australasia.
NEW ZEALAND—Bank of New Zealand.
" Colonial Bank of New Zealand.
TASMANIA—Bank of Van Dieman's Land, Ltd.
NEW YORK—Messrs. Laidlaw & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO—Bank of California.
SCOTLAND—Royal Bank of Scotland.
" British Linen Company Bank.
IRELAND—Ulster Bank, Limited.
INDIA AND CHINA—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The Bank grants Drafts on all the above Branches and Agencies, and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian Colonies on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

D. BUCHANAN, *Manager* [110

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.) *Bankers to the New Zealand Government.*

CAPITAL Subscribed and Paid-up, £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £625,000.

HEAD OFFICE, AUCKLAND.

General Manager—DAVID L. MURDOCH, Esq. | *Inspector*—JOHN MURRAY, Esq.

LONDON OFFICE—1, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.O.

F. LARKWORTHY, Esq., *Managing Director.* | HENRY B. MACNAB, Esq., *Accountant.*

London Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND, and NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited.

Branches and Agencies— Akaroa, Alexandra, Amberley, Aroha, Arrow, Ashburton, Balclutha, Blenheim, Bulls, Cambridge, Carterton, Charleston, Christchurch, Clinton, Coromandel, Cromwell, Dargaville, Dunedin, Dunedin (North), Featherston, Feilding, Foxton, Geraldine, Gisborne, Gore, Greymouth, Greytown, Halcombe, Hamilton, Hastings, Hawera, Hokitika, Hutt, Invercargill, Kaiapoi, Kaikoura, Kawa Kawa, Kelso, Kumara, Lawrence, Leeston, Lyttelton, Manaia, Mangawhare, Marton, Masterton, Mataura, Mosgeil, Motueka, Napier, Naseby, Nelson, New Plymouth, Newton (Auckland), Ngaruawahia, Normanby, Oamaru, Ohinemuri, Opotiki, Opunake, Outram, Oxford, Palmerston, Palmerston (North), Patea. Picton, Port Chalmers, Queenstown, Rakaia, Rangiora, Reefton, Riverton, Ross, Roxburgh, Russell, Sanson, Southbridge, Stafford, Takaka, Tapanui, Tauranga, Te Aro, Te Awamutu, Temuka, Thames, Timaru, Tokomairiro, Waikari, Waikouaiti, Waimate, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Wairoa. Waitahuna, Waitara, Wakefield, Wanganui, Wellington, Westport, Whangari. Winton, Woodville, Wyndham.

ADELAIDE (*South Australia*). MELBOURNE (*Victoria*), NEWCASTLE and SYDNEY (*New South Wales*), and George Street, SYDNEY. SUVA and LEVUKA (*Fiji*).

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON,

Grants drafts on any of the above-named places in New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji.

Receives Fixed Deposits of £50 and upwards, rates and particulars of which can be ascertained on application.

Opens Current Accounts on the usual terms.

Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of the Australasian Colonies and Fiji.

Makes Advances against produce shipped, on receipt of Bills of Lading, Policy of Insurance and Invoices.

Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies; and receives for safe custody Colonial Securities, Shares, &c., drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons in their transactions with the Colonies.

LONDON. [11

BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES

(Established 1817.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000

(In process of being increased to £1,250,000).

RESERVE FUND ... ... £740,800.

London Directors.

D. LARNACH, *Chairman.*

Sir DANIEL COOPER, Bart., K.C.M.G.

WILLIAM WALKER.

FREDERICK TOOTH.

J. BADCOCK, *Manager.* | DAVID GEORGE, *Secretary.*

Letters of Credit and Bills granted upon the Branches in the Australian and New Zealand Colonies.

Bills purchased or forwarded for collection.

Deposits received for fixed periods on terms which may be known on application.

Branches in all the important Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

London Office—64, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. [10

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW YORK: 59, WALL STREET.

PHILADELPHIA: 209, Chestnut Street.

BOSTON: 66, State Street.

BALTIMORE: ALEX. BROWN & SONS, *Corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets.*

Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between the United States and Europe.

BUY AND SELL BILLS OF EXCHANGE

On Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Australia. Make Collections of Drafts Drawn in the United States on Foreign Countries,

AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS

In *sterling* available in any part of the World; in *Francs* for use in Martinique and Guadaloupe; and in *Dollars* for use in the United States and adjacent countries.

THEIR

London House, Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,

(*The Financial Agents of the United States Government*),

Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between London and the United States; Buy and Sell Bills of Exchange on the United States; Make Collections of Drafts drawn on the United States and Canada; and Receive Accounts of American Banks, Firms and Individuals upon favourable terms.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Founders' Court, Lothbury, LONDON, E.C.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., No. 26, Chapel Street, LIVERPOOL. [75

The BANK of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Limited.

Established 1841.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

Reserve Liability of Shareholders, £800,000.

Head Office: 31, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

A. W. ANDERSON, Esq.
JOHN BALFOUR, Esq.
JAMES GILCHRIST, Esq
WILLIAM GRANT, Esq.
EBENEZER HOMAN, Esq.
Sir J. H. KENNAWAY, Bart., M.P.
GEORGE MAIN, Esq.
WILLIAM HENRY MATURIN, Esq., C.B.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.—ADELAIDE.—BORDERTOWN.—EUDUNDA.—GAWLER.—GEORGETOWN.—GLADSTONE.—GOOLWA.—GUMERACHA.—JAMESTOWN.—KADINA—KINGSTON.—LAURA.—MAITLAND.—MANOORA.—MELROSE.—MILLICENT.—MOONTA.—MOUNT GAMBIER.—MOUNT PLEASANT.—NARRACOORTE.—ORROROO.—PENOLA.—PORT ADELAIDE.—PORT AUGUSTA.—PORT GERMEIN.—PORT PIRIE.—PORT VICTOR—ROBE.—SNOWTOWN.—TWO WELLS.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Every Description of Australian Banking Business transacted.

WILLIAM GILMOUR CUTHBERTSON, *General Manager.* [64

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK

(LIMITED).

Issued and Paid-up Capital (50,000 Shares at £10), £500,000.

Reserve Fund, £250,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. PASCOE CHARLES GLYN.

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN BRATON, Esq. (*Managing Director*).
EDWARD LONSDALE BECKWITH, Esq.
JOHN HOLLOCOMBE, Esq.
CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, Esq.
CHARLES DAY ROSE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRERER SCHOLFIELD, Esq.

Deputy Manager and Secretary—JOHN GORDON, Esq.

Bankers—London: BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

BRANCH BANKS AND AGENCIES IN BRAZIL, PORTUGAL AND RIVER PLATE.

This Bank transacts every description of Banking Business with the above-named Countries. For further particulars apply at the Bank, 8, TOKENHOUSE YARD LONDON, E.C. [22

THE

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, 600,000. PAID UP, 300,000.
RESERVE, 80,000.

Head Office: 3, ANGEL COURT, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

EDWARD H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.
W. F. SCHOLFIELD, Esq.
JOSEPH SEBAG-MONTEFIORE, Esq.
ISAAC SELIGMAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

Manager—J. SIMON, Esq. *Secretary*—J. E. CUSSANS, Esq.

Branch at San Francisco—F. F. LOW, Esq.; I. STEINHART, Esq., *Managers.*

Agents in New York—Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

Drafts issued on California, Washington Territory, Honolulu, &c.
Bills Collected. [13

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,

LIMITED.

Capital, £420, 0, in 60,000 Shares of each, fully paid.
RESERVE FUND, £45,000.

Head Office: 22, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

GEORGE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
CHARLES HEMERY, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWBOLD, Esq.
ROBERT DAVIE PEEBLES, Esq.
ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.
BARON HERMAN DE STERN.

Auditors.
TURQUAND, YOUNGS & CO.
WILLIAM BEVAN, Esq.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMTD.

Managing Director—R. D. PEEBLES, Esq. *Secretary*—D. HATCHER, Esq.

BRANCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Manager—A. SCRIVENER, Esq.

PORTLAND, OREGON.
Manager—W. MACKINTOSH, Esq.

Agents at New York—Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Banking Business of every description undertaken throughout California and Oregon.
Letters of Credit and Drafts granted. Telegraphic remittances made. Approved Bills negotiated and sent for collection.
Deposits received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

22, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. [219

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Established in 1818. *Incorporated by Provincial Parliament.*

CAPITAL PAID UP, £2,465,753 Sterling. RESERVE FUND, £1,232,876.

Directors in Canada.

C. F. SMITHERS, Esq., *President.* | Sir D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., *Vice-President.*

GILBERT SCOTT, Esq. | HUGH MCLENNAN, Esq. | G. A. DRUMMOND, Esq.

ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq. | A. T. PATTERSON, Esq | Hon. JOHN HAMILTON.

EDWARD B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL—W. J. BUCHANAN, Esq., *General Manager.*

London Board.

E. H. KING, Esq., *Chairman.* | ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.

OFFICES: 22, ABCHURCH LANE, E.C. CALDWELL ASHWORTH, *Manager.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

ALMONTE. ONT.	GUELPH. ONT.	OTTAWA. ONT.	SARNIA. ONT.
BELLEVILLE. "	HALIFAX, N.S.	PERTH. "	S. JOHN, N.B.
BRANTFORD. "	HAMILTON. ONT.	PETERBOROUGH. "	S. MARY'S. ONT.
BROCKVILLE. "	KINGSTON. "	PICTON. "	STRATFORD. "
CHATHAM, N.B.	LINDSAY. "	PORT HOPE. "	TORONTO. "
CHATHAM. ONT.	LONDON. "	QUEBEC. QUE.	WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.
CORNWALL. "	MONCTON, N.B.	REGINA ASSINIBOIA, N.W.T.	
GODERICH. "	MONTREAL. QUE.		

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

New York—W. WATSON and A. LANG. *Boston*—MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

Chicago Agency—BANK of MONTREAL. *San Francisco*—BANK of BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The BANK OF MONTREAL having Branch Offices in all the principal Cities and Towns throughout Canada, and Agencies in New York and Chicago, undertakes monetary business with all parts of the Dominion of Canada and United States; grants Sterling and Currency Drafts, collects Drafts in Canada and United States, and issues Circular Notes. [17

BANK of BRITISH COLUMBIA

(*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*)

28, CORNHILL, E.C.

CAPITAL, £500,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH,

With Power to Increase.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq., *Chairman.* EDEN COLVILE, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

JAMES ANDERSON, Esq. | Right Hon. Sir JOHN ROSE, Bart., G.C.M.G.

HENRY ED. RANSOM, Esq.

General Manager—HUGH HUGHES, Esq. *Bankers*—Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS.

BRANCHES.

VICTORIA, NEW WESTMINSTER and VANCOUVER (B.C.), SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.), PORTLAND (Oregon).

AGENTS.

IN ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NORTH & SOUTH WALES BANK, LIVERPOOL.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
THE MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANKING CO., LIMITED, MANCHESTER.

IN SCOTLAND.

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

IN IRELAND.—BANK OF IRELAND.

IN NEW YORK.

Messrs. W. WATSON & A. LANG.

IN CANADA.—BANK OF MONTREAL.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on its Branches at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, in British Columbia; San Francisco, in California; and Portland, in Oregon; and similar Credits are granted by the British Linen Company Bank, by the North and South Wales Bank in Liverpool, by the Bank of Liverpool, and by the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co., Limited, Manchester.

The Bank also purchases or forwards for collection Drafts on the above places.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application. [16

THE

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Established in 1836. *Incorporated by Royal Charter in* 1840.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE—3, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD ST.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN H. BRODIE, Esq.	RICHARD H. GLYN, Esq.	FREDERICK LUBBOCK, Esq.
J. J. CATER, Esq.	EDWARD A. HOARE, Esq.	A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq.
HENRY R. FARRER, Esq.	HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.	J. MURRAY ROBERTSON, Esq.
	J. J. KINGSFORD, Esq.	

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

ESTABLISHMENTS IN AMERICA.

General Manager—R. R. GRINDLEY, Esq., Montreal.

NEW YORK.—*Agency*, 52, Wall Street. | SAN FRANCISCO.—*Agency*, 312, Pine Street.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

MONTREAL	QUEBEC.	HAMILTON	ONTARIO.	ST. JOHN	NEW BRUNSWICK.
QUEBEC		BRANTFORD		FREDERICTON	
OTTAWA	ONTARIO.	PARIS		VICTORIA	BRITISH COLUMBIA.
TORONTO		LONDON		WINNIPEG	MANITOBA.
KINGSTON		HALIFAX	NOVA SCOTIA.		

The Bank grants Credits on its Branches, and New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Manitoba Agents, payable on presentation, free of charge. Similar Credits are granted by Agents of the Bank.

The Bank purchases or forwards for Collection Bills on America and Coupons for Dividends on American Stocks, and undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Stock, and other Money Business in the British Provinces and the United States.

Deposits are received in the London Office for fixed periods, at rates which can be obtained on application. A. G. WALLIS, *Secretary*. [258

THE

ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE

(LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE: 8, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1881.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £1,500,000. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
PAID-UP, £500,000. RESERVE FUND, £30,000.

Directors.

HENRY BROCKETT, Esq.	M. H. MOSES, Esq.
CHARLES A. CATER, Esq.	WILLIAM RODGER, Esq.
Hon. SIDNEY CARR GLYN.	ARTHUR E. SMITHERS, Esq., *Managing Director*.
Rt. Hon. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P.	

Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

Branches—Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario.

Deposits received at the Head Office for fixed periods, at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange issued on the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Branches and Agencies, and Telegraph Transfers to or from the River Plate arranged for.

Bills payable in Buenos Ayres and other cities of the Argentine and Uruguay Republics of the River Plate negotiated or sent for collection.

Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares, Coupons, and other securities effected. Dividends collected and every description of Banking business undertaken.

BRUCE THORNBURY, *Secretary*. [140

BANK OF EGYPT.

Incorporated by Royal Charter. Liability Limited.

Paid-up CAPITAL, £250,000, in 10,000 Shares of £25 each. With power to increase to £1,000,000. Reserve, £85,000.

Court of Directors.

GEORGE T. BIDDULPH, Esq., *Chairman.* | Rt. Hon. DAVID PLUNKET, M.P., *Deputy Chairman.*
The Hon. S. CARR GLYN. | HENRY C. KAY, Esq.
ARTHUR R. GRENFELL, Esq. | GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.
Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

Solicitors—Messrs. BIRCHAM & CO.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AT ALEXANDRIA—PHILIP L. LEON, Esq. AUGUSTO LUZZATTO, Esq.

MANAGER AT CAIRO—G. H. COLBECK, Esq.

The Directors grant LETTERS OF CREDIT (*free of charge*) payable on demand, and negotiate approved BILLS OF EXCHANGE on *Alexandria* and *Cairo*. They also collect BILLS on those places, and undertake the purchase or sale of EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Directors receive Money on DEPOSIT for fixed periods, at rates of interest regulated by the value of money in Egypt; interest payable half-yearly.

26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., LONDON, *11th March*, 1886. EDWARD CHESHIRE, *Secretary.* [70

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—JAMES THOMSON, Esq.

WILLIAM DUNCAN, Esq. | W. L. ALEXANDER, Esq.
W. L. WATSON, Esq. | *(With power to increase.)*
E. E. DYSON, Esq.

W. BLACKHALL, *General Manager.* I. B. TAYLOR, *Deputy Manager.*

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

DIRECTORS.

DANIEL AINSLIE, Esq., 48, Moray Place. | Major-General FREDERICK NEPEAN SMITH, Edinburgh.

Manager—ROBERT HUNTER.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai. [69

The DELHI & LONDON BANK, Limited.

Established in India in 1844. *Registered in London under Companies Acts*, 1862 *and* 1867.

CAPITAL, £500,000 in 20,000 Shares of £25 each. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £337,625, fully paid up.

Head Office—Royal Bank Buildings, 123, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

DAVID H. SMALL, Esq., *Chairman.* | Major-Gen. JOHN CLARKE. | Colonel HECTOR MACKENZIE.
Major-Gen. E. J. RICKARDS. | WM. HARDINGE TYLER, Esq. | Lieut.Gen. D. C. VANRENEN.

J. W. H. ILBERY, *Manager.* P. B. BAKER, *Accountant.*

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND and UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Branches—CALCUTTA, DELHI, LUCKNOW, MUSSOORIE.

Agents at Bombay—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Current Accounts are opened and kept on same terms as by London Bankers, interest being allowed thereon.

Deposits are received, repayable at Seven and Fourteen Days' Notice, and for longer periods upon terms which can be had upon application.

Purchases and Sales effected in all British and Foreign Stocks. Pay, Pensions, Annuities, &c., realised, free of charge to constituents.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable on the Continent of Europe, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, &c., and the Bank draws upon most parts of India. [19

LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK, Ltd.

CAPITAL £1,500,000.

Head Office: No. 52, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Board of Directors.

GEO. W. DRABBLE Esq., *Chairman.*

JOHN ELIN, Esq. | DAVID HOWDEN, Esq. | THOS. S. RICHARDSON, Esq.
RICHARD FOSTER, Esq. | J. de MANCHA, Esq. | EDWARD ZIMMERMANN, Esq.
CHAS. HEMERY, Esq.

E. ROSS DUFFIELD, Esq., *Manager.* ALBERT TEMPLE, Esq., *Secretary.*

Branches—Paris, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Rosario.

Bankers—THE CITY BANK, Limited, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank. Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange issued on the Branches. Bills payable at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo or Rosario, sent out for collection.

Purchases and Sales of Stock, Shares and other Securities, effected on the usual charges. [243

THE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANKING COMPANY,

LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,600,000, represented by 80,000 Shares of £20, fully paid up.

Directors.

Rt. Hon. G. SCLATER BOOTH, M.P., *Chairman.*

Sir WILLIAM ANDREW, C.I.E.
HERBERT BARNARD, Esq.
CHARLES HILL, Esq.
EDWARD MASTERMAN, Esq.
THOS. S. RICHARDSON, Esq.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
Messrs. DIMSDALE, FOWLER, BARNARD and DIMSDALES.
Solicitors—Messrs. JOHNSON, BUDD and JOHNSON, 20, Austin Friars.
Manager—WILLIAM HART, Esq. *Secretary*—W. R. LA THANGUE, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Branches—ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PORT SAID, CYPRUS AND MALTA.

PARIS BRANCH—7, RUE LAFAYETTE.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking business in Egypt, and other countries where it has Branches, grants Letters of Credit and affords facilities to travellers proceeding to Egypt and elsewhere.

The Bank will also effect purchases and sales of Stocks and Egyptian and other produce.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon.

WILLIAM HART, *Manager.*
W. R. LA THANGUE, *Secretary.* [14

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limtd.

Capital, £2,000,000. Subscribed and Paid-up, £500,000.

Head Office—40, Threadneedle Street, London.

Bankers—UNION BANK OF LONDON (Limited), and BANK OF SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH AGENCY—23, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

Directors.

CHRISTIAN ALLHUSEN, Esq., Director of the International Bank of London, Limited.
LIONEL R. C. BOYLE, Esq., of Messrs. Boyle, Campbell, Buxton & Co., 80, Lombard Street, E.C.
*W. W. CARGILL, Esq., founder of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., C.S.I., formerly President of the Bank of Bengal.
*A. J. MACDONALD, Esq., late of Sir Charles Forbes a Co., and formerly President of the Bank of Bombay.
Sir BENJAMIN C. C. PINE, K.C.M.G., Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W., late Governor of Leeward Islands.
GRANT HEATLY TOD HEATLY, Esq., 4, Pall Mall Ea London, S.W.

* *Joint Managing Directors.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon (Colombo, Badulla, Newera Ellia, Jaffna and Kandy). Madras, Mauritius, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Japan (Yokohama, Nagasaki and Kobe); and in Australia at Melbourne and Sydney.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody and realizes Interest and Dividends as they become due, collects Pay and Pensions, pays Insurance Premiums and Club Subscriptions, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

Fixed Deposits received for upwards of twelve months at 5 per cent., and at correspondingly favourable rates for shorter periods.

The fullest information can be obtained by application at any of the Branches and Agencies, or at the Head Office.

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, *Secretary.*

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE—65, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

Capital Paid-up, £750,000. Reserve Fund, £130,000.

Court of Directors.

JOHN NUTT BULLEN, Esq.
EDWARD JAMES DANIELL, Esq.
ALEXANDER FRASER, Esq.
JOHN ANDREW MAITLAND, Esq.
JAMES MURRAY ROBERTSON, Esq.
THOMAS SCOTT, Esq.
WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq.
W. JACKSON, Esq. (*ex-officio*).

W. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.* J. M. REID, *Secretary.*
G. E. BARNARD, *Acting Sub-Manager.*

The Bank receives Money on Deposit, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts Banking and Agency Business in connection with the East.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

In INDIA..Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, & Rangoon.
,, CEYLON..Colombo, Kandy, Galle.
,, THE STRAITS..Singapore, Penang, Malacca.
In JAVA.....Batavia.
,, CHINA .....Hong Kong, Shanghai.

Deposit Agency—128, George Street, EDINBURGH.

London Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND. LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Office Hours—From 10 *a.m. till* 3 *p.m. Saturdays,* 10 *a.m. till* 1 *p.m.* [198

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £200,000.
(In Shares of £20 each.)

Court of Directors, 1886–87.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Esq.
EMILE LEVITA, Esq.
WILLIAM MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
WILLIAM PATERSON, Esq.
ROBERT STEWART, Esq.
JAMES WHITTALL, Esq.
LUDWIG WIESE, Esq.

Manager—JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER. *Sub-Manager*—CALEB LEWIS.
Secretary—WILLIAM CHARLES MULLINS.

Bankers.

London—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE CITY BANK, Limited.
Scotland—THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Inspector—THOMAS LEE MULLINS.

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
AKYAB.
RANGOON.
PENANG.
SINGAPORE.
BATAVIA.
SOURABAYA.
HONG KONG.
FOOCHOW.
MANILA.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.
YOKOHAMA.

The Corporation grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; undertake the purchase and sale of Indian Government and other Securities; hold them for safe custody, and receive Interest or Dividends as they become due.

Deposits of money, bearing interest, are received for not less than twelve months. [63

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Special Ordinance of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, 20th July, 1867, and confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

CAPITAL $7,500,000, ALL PAID UP. RESERVE FUND $4,500,000.

RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS, $200,000.

Court of Directors—Hongkong.

ALEX. MCIVER, Esq. (Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company), *Chairman.*
M. GROTE, Esq. (of Messrs. MELCHERS & CO.), *Vice-Chairman.*

C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. (of Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co.)
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. (of Messrs. Birley, Dalrymple & Co.)
W. H. F. DARBY, Esq. (of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. (of Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
E. H. M. HUNTINGTON, Esq. (of Messrs. Russell & Co.)
J. BELL-IRVING, Esq. (of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
Hon A. P. MCEWEN, Esq. (of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.)
Hon. F. D. SASSOON (of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)

Auditors.

Hon. PHINEAS RYRIE (of Messrs. TURNER & CO.); FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq. (of Messrs. RUSSELL & CO.)

Chief Manager—THOMAS JACKSON. *Acting Chief Manager*—JOHN WALTER.

Committee in London.

A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey. E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. GIBB & CO.
ALBERT DEACON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. & A. DEACON).

Manager in London—DAVID MCLEAN. *Sub-Manager in London*—WILLIAM KAYE.

London Bankers—The LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Branches and Agencies.

AMOY.	FOOCHOW.	LYONS.	PENANG.	SINGAPORE.
BATAVIA.	HANKOW.	MANILA.	SAIGON.	TIENT.
BOMBAY.	HIOGO.	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.	YLOILO.
CALCUTTA.	LONDON.	PEKING.	SHANGHAI.	YOKOHAMA.

Drafts granted upon, and Bills negotiated or collected at any of the Branches or Agencies.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, negotiable in the principal Cities of Europe, Asia and America, for use of Travellers.

Deposits received for twelve months fixed, bearing interest at rates to be ascertained upon application.

Current Accounts opened for the convenience of Constituents returning from China, Japan and India.

The Agency of Constituents connected with the East undertaken. Indian and other Government Securities received for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends on the same collected as they fall due.

Dividends on the Shares of the Corporation are payable in London, on receipt of the advice of meeting Hongkong, held in February and August.

Transfer Deeds, Powers of Attorney and other Forms may be had on application.

Office Hours 10 *to* 3—*Saturdays* 10 *to* 1.

31, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

(LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital, £4,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000.

NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS - - - - - - - 2,350.

HEAD OFFICE: 10, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

Sir HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.
FREDERICK DURANT DEARE, Esq.
FREDERICK GREENE, Esq.
DANIEL MACKENZIE, Esq.
HUGH CAMERON ROSS, Esq.
ROBT. MURRAY SMITH, Esq., C.M.G.
ROBERT WHITE, Esq.
EDWARD WYLD, Esq.

JOHN CHUMLEY, *London Manager.* HENRY FROST, *Secretary.*

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE ALLIANCE BANK (Limited).

BRANCH OFFICES

Aberdeen.
Adelaide.
Alice.
Aliwal North. [vaal).
Barberton (Trans-
Barkly East.
Beaufort West.
Bedford.
Burghersdorp.
Caledon.
Cape Town.
Carnarvon.
Cathcart.
Ceres.
Colesberg.
Cradock.
Dordrecht.
Durban (Natal).
East London.
Estcourt (Natal).
Fort Beaufort.
George Town.
Graaff Reinet.
Graham's Town.
Greytown (Natal).
Hanover.
Hope Town.
Humansdorp. [Fields).
Kimberley (Diamond
King William's Town.
Knysna.
Kokstad.
Lady Grey.
Lydenburg (Transvaal).
Malmesbury.
Middelburg.
Mossel Bay.
Murraysburg.
Newcastle (Natal).
Oudtshoorn.
Paarl.
Philipstown.
Pietermaritzburg (Natal).
Port Elizabeth. [vaal).
Potchefstroom (Trans-
Pretoria (Transvaal).
Prince Albert.
Queen's Town.
Richmond.
Riversdale.
Robertson.
Somerset East.
Stellenbosch.
Swellendam.
Uitenhage.
Umtata.
Victoria West.
Wellington.
Willowmore.
Worcester.

Letters of Credit and Drafts granted on all the Branches of the Bank. Moneys collected, and every description of Banking Business transacted with the South African Colonies.

Interest allowed on Deposits for one year certain and longer periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application at the Head Office, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., London, E.C. [72

THE BANK OF AFRICA, Limited.

Head Office: 25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED, £750,000. SHARES OF £18 15s. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £250,000.
Paid per Share, £6 5s. Price, Oct. '86, £5 17s. 6d.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
D. P. BLAINE, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. BARSDORF, Esq.
A. A. FRASER, Esq.
T. M. HARVEY, Esq.
J. A. STEEL, Esq.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq.
WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq.
J. SIMPSON (Resident at Port Elizabeth), *General Manager.*

Drafts issued, Bills negotiated and collected, and all other Banking business transacted with the South African Colonies and the Orange Free State.

Deposits received for One, Two, or Three Years, at rates which may be ascertained on application

R. G. DAVIS, *Secretary.* [137

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN, MORTGAGE AND MERCANTILE AGENCY, LIMITED.

9, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

CAPITAL, £750,000. SUBSCRIBED, £550,000. PAID-UP £55,000.

Directors.

CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq., *Chairman.*

HORACE FARQUHAR, Esq.
GILBERT FARIE, Esq.
J. HAMLYN BORRER, Esq., J.P.
JAMES THORBURN, Esq.

Bankers—LLOYDS, BARNETTS & BOSANQUETS BANK, Lim. Messrs. HERRIES, FARQUHAR & Co.

Every description of Financial, Mercantile and Agency Business with the South African Colonies transacted. Money Lent on Mortgage in the Colonies.

Debentures issued, and fixed Deposits received. Bills purchased and Letters of Credit granted.

J. ROBERTSON, *Secretary.* [246

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY,

LIMITED,

35, CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON.

Subscribed Capital, £4,233,325. Paid-up, £846,665.
Reserve Fund, £460,000.

Directors.

WILLIAM JAMES THOMPSON Esq., *Chairman.*

GEORGE BURNAND, Esq.
THEOPHILUS BURNAND, Esq.
JOHN CUNLIFFE, Esq.
ROGER CUNLIFFE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD FENWICK, Esq.
WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq.
QUINTIN HOGG, Esq.
DUNCAN MACNEILL, Esq.
AUGUSTUS SILLEM, Esq.

Auditors—JAMES MORTON BELL, Esq.; JOSEPH ROBERT MORRISON, Esq.
Manager—WILLIAM HANCOCK, Esq. *Sub-Manager*—CHARLES HENRY HUTCHINS, Esq.
Secretary—JAMES ELLEN, Esq.
Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND; THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

APPROVED MERCANTILE BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Loans Granted upon Negotiable Securities.

Money received on Deposit, at Call and Short Notice, at the current Market Rates, and for Longer Periods upon terms to be Specially Agreed upon. Investments in and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities effected. [56

EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, LIMITED.

10, LANCASTER PLACE, STRAND, W.C.

CAPITAL £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Sir WILLIAM GEORGE ANDERSON, K.C.B.
WILLIAM R. BINGLEY, Esq.
Major C. L. BOILEAU.
WILLIAM HENRY COLE, Esq.
GEORGE HENRY HOLLAND, Esq.
JACKSON HUNT, Esq.
HENRY PIGEON, Esq.
JOHN ROGERS, Esq.
GEORGE ROOTS, Esq.

Auditors—ALFRED C. COLE, Esq.; STEPHEN GURBS, Esq.; ALFRED LANGDALE, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. CLAYTON, SONS AND FARGUS. *Actuary*—FREDERICK HENDRIKS, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. COUTTS AND CO.

This Society purchases Reversionary Property, Life Interests, and Annuities, and grants Loans on these Securities. Forms of Proposal may be obtained at the Office as above.

F. S. CLAYTON, } *Joint*
C. H. CLAYTON, } *Secretaries.* [300

THE GENERAL
REVERSIONARY AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Office: No. 5, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.

Established 1836. *Further empowered by Special Act of Parliament*, 14 *and* 15 *Vict., cap.* 130

CAPITAL £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—EDWARD WALMISLEY, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*—Col. JOSEPH W. JASPER OUSELEY.
MAYOW WYNELL ADAMS, Esq.
THOMAS ALLEN, Esq.
WILLIAM ROBERT BARKER, Esq.
WILLIAM HENNIKER HEATON, Esq.
HERBERT CHARLES MALKIN, Esq.

Auditors—Sir CHARLES R. MCGRIGOR, Bart.; GEORGE BADHAM, Esq.; MARTIN J. K. BECHER, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. DRUMMOND.
Solicitors—Messrs. SHOUBRIDGE & MAY, 19, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

The business of this Company consists in the PURCHASE or LOANS upon—

REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, vested or contingent, in *La* [or *Funded Property*, or *Securities;* also

LIFE INTERESTS in *Possession*, as well as in *Expectation.*

Loans upon Reversions may be obtained either at an Annual Interest, or in consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the *Reversions* falling in.

PRESENT INCOMES are likewise granted upon the latter principle to persons entitled to Reversionary Interests, who may thus obtain the means of support until their property falls into possession, without being called upon for any payment until that event.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from the Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed.

D. A. BUMSTED, *Actuary and Secretary.* [77

THE GENERAL AGENCY AND EXCHANGE,

BANK BUILDINGS, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

(*Over the London and Westminster Bank, and nearly opposite the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, and lately removed from Victoria House.*)

Established in the year 1879, to meet a daily want, where the public could place Articles of *all kinds* on View for Sale or Exchange, leading to a more Ready Sale *than the ordinary means of Advertising only.*

DEALERS IN STOCKS AND SHARES.—Special business done in the Shares of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Army and Navy Auxiliary Co-operative Supply, London and Provincial Steam Laundry Company, "Bee" Land Company, "Bee" Building Society, Coal Co-operative Society, and Sell's Advertising Agency.

A Monthly List is issued on the 15th of each month, showing the various Articles on View, as well as the Stocks and Shares on the Register, and can be obtained on application to the Secretary. [259

NEW YORK EXCHANGE, Limited.

Stocks and Shares Bought and Sold

On Commission, on both the

LONDON AND NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGES.

Offices: 3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

ALRED MORGAN, *Manager.*

The New York Business is executed through Messrs.
E. L. OPPENHEIM & CO.

Cabled Hourly Quotations of American Prices may be seen, and Orders given for Execution in New York, up till 7.30 p.m. daily, including Saturdays. [281

AMERICAN EXCHANGE IN EUROPE, Limited.

(*Incorporated March*, 1880, *in succession to the Agency and Commission Business of Messrs. Henry F. Gillig and Co., Established* 1873.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLION DOLLARS (in Five Hundred Thousand Shares of Ten Dollars each).

President—JOSEPH R. HAWLEY. *General Manager*—HENRY F. GILLIG.

449, STRAND, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

Offices and Agencies:—**Liverpool Office**, 22, Lime Street & 25, Rose Street. **Queenstown**, Westbourne Place. **New York Office**, 162, Broadway. **Paris Agents**, American Exchange in Paris, Limited, 35, Boulevard des Capucines (Entrance in the Court). **Berlin Agency**, 45, Unter den Linden (Messrs. Friedlander and Sommerfeld). **Philadelphia Agency**, The Columbian Bank. **Chicago**, Beveridge & Dewey, 71, Dearborn Street. **Baltimore**, The People's Bank.

TRAVELERS' CIRCULAR NOTES, available throughout the World, issued without charge, for actual value in cash.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued either against deposit of cash, or satisfactory guarantee of repayment.
MONEY TRANSMITTED BY TELEGRAPH to all points.
DRAFTS issued at current rates on all principal Cities.
PASSAGE TICKETS issued, available by all Atlantic Steamers.
THROUGH BOOKINGS to any Railroad Station in the United States, and by the American Trans-Continental Route to Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, Australia and New Zealand. [221

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY TH

MUTUAL LOAN FUND ASSOCIATION

LIMITED (*Incorporated* 1850).

On Personal Security, Bills of Sale, Leases, &c., at moderate interest. Repayable by instalments, or as agreed. No preliminary fees. Forms free.

5, LANCASTER PLACE, WATERLOO BRIDGE, STRAND, W.C.

38, SHIP STREET, BRIGHTON; AND 199, QUEEN'S ROAD, HASTINGS.

CHAS. R. WRIGHT, *Secretary.*

NOTES FOR INVESTORS

BY

WILLIAM CORNFORTH,

Stock and Share Broker,

4, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

I. It is seldom wise to subscribe to New Companies. There are a few exceptional cases. I shall not hesitate to submit to my clients any New Company of which I *know* the soundness, and which is likely to be a great success; but such exceptional recommendation will be very rare. Enquiries as to value of new issues are answered without charge, and during the pas year many clients who requested information have been saved from applying for shares now standing at a heavy discount.

II. ***In purchasing Shares, remember the need of being able easily to dispose of same.*** It is *almost impossible* to sell some shares at any price. I therefore make it a rule to recommend only such Shares as can be sold on Stock Exchange. *Attention to this will save many losses and much chagrin.*

III. Beware of Preference Shares much puffed, and of Debentures greatly pressed. Do not be over-confident because a Company is called a "TRUST" that you may be certain of its soundness.

IV. As to Mines! The utmost caution is needed. Money placed in Mining Shares is risked: but if this is clearly understood, small investments may be made with fair chance of large profits.

V. As to liability: Discriminate. Take a Bank like the London and County Bank; or an equally sound though smaller institution, the City Bank; with immense accumulated funds—well managed—with a Directorate of unimpeachable integrity and commercial aptitude; or an Insurance Company like the North British and Mercantile, or Commercial Union, with *Millions sterling* of Invested Funds. In these cases liability is *nominal.* But in weak Companies—with unknown men as directors—or needy adventurers in that position—*beware!*

VI. I can confidently recommend as safe and good investments, Shares in such companies as:—London and County Bank: London Joint Stock Bank: City Bank: North British and Mercantile Insurance Company: Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company: Commercial Union Insurance Company; average yield in these about 5 per cent. Full particulars sent on application. Also particulars as to *smaller shares* in some Companies, and of Shares depressed in value but worth buying for good rise. Enquiries as to any Company answered.

VII. I bear in mind that my clients invest their own money, and am always willing to act on definite instructions. In suggesting particular Shares, I have no personal interest whatever to serve. I think of my client's interest *first*, and yet am quite aware that following this rule I shall succeed in building up my own business.

All Railway and Foreign Stocks bought, sold and carried at close market prices. No tape dealing.

Bankers:—CITY BANK.

References:—In every large town in England.

PROMPTNESS AND DESPATCH MAY ALWAYS BE RELIED UPON.

Correspondence is invited. Every communication is treated as absolutely Confidential.

MONTHLY LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION. [51

HOBBS, HART & CO.

Makers to Her Majesty,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, A.D. MAY 13, 1876.

STRONG ROOMS, DOORS, LOCKS & SAFES

TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND & ITS BRANCHES.

EDINBURGH EXHIBITION: GOLD MEDAL.

SEE HOBBS & Cos.

SERIES OF SUITES OF

LOCKS, SAFES

STRONG ROOMS & BULLION COFFER SAFES

300 GUINEAS REWARD.

H. H. and Co. renewed their offer at the EDINBURGH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1886, as at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, also at Paris, 1867, and again at Vienna in 1873, to any person who could pick their Locks (then and now on exhibit and supplied to the Public) with their Patent Combined Protectors, but the challenge then made was not accepted, although the Locks were examined by several mechanics. These were the only Locks exhibited under actual challenge to pick.

N.B. Skilled mechanics accepting the above offer are expected to master Eight Lever Locks as a qualification. H. H. and Co., not being eligible to exhibit at the Inventions Exhibition, 1885, again make the above offer as a test of the non-pickability of their Combined Protector Locks.

HOBBS, HART & CO.

Department for Locks, 76, Cheapside: for Safes, 77, Cheapside, London.

Manufactories, Arlington Street, N.

[280

ALLIANCE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1824.

Head Office: BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON.

Subscribed Capital, FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Directors.

Right Hon. Lord ROTHSCHILD, *Chairman.*

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq.
CHARLES GEORGE BARNETT, Esq.
CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq.
FRANCIS WILLIAM BUXTON, Esq.
Lord EDWARD CAVENDISH, M.P.
Hon. A. K. DIGBY.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq.
CYRIL FLOWER, Esq., M.P.
Right Hon. G. J. GOSCHEN.
RICHARD HOARE, Esq.
FRANCIS ALFRED LUCAS, Esq.
EDWARD H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.
HUGH COLIN SMITH, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord STALBRIDGE.
Sir CHAS. RIVERS WILSON, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Auditors—Hon. K. P. BOUVERIE. R. D. SASSOON, Esq. A. E. SCOTT, Esq.
R. LEWIS, *Chief Secretary.* D. MIRYLEES, *Assistant Secretary.* M. N. ADLER, *Actuary.*

ST. JAMES'S BRANCH—1, St. James's Street, S.W.
CHANCERY LANE BRANCH—63 and 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.
WESTMINSTER BRANCH—1, Great George Street, S.W.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

In the selection of an office in which to effect Life Assurances, the important points for consideration are :—

I. SECURITY.
II. THE RATES OF PREMIUM CHARGED.
III. THE CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE.
IV. THE PROFITS TO THE ASSURED UNDER PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

It is claimed for the ALLIANCE that its large Capital, the amount of its Reserves, and the character of its Investments, afford security of a very high order.

The Rates of Premium will be found moderate, and the Conditions of Assurance most favourable to the Assured.

The Reversionary Bonuses resulting from the distribution of Profits ascertained at the close of the year 1883, allotted to Policies of Five years' standing, range from about £1 12*s.* per cent. per annum on the Sum Assured under Policies effected at age 20,
to £3 16*s.* per cent. per annum „ „ „ at age 60.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Policies are granted on the usual terms.

The Directors are open to entertain applications for Agencies from parties who are in a position to introduce business of a high class. Life and Fire Proposal forms, Prospectuses, and Statements of Accounts, may be had on application to the Head Office of the Company, or to any of the Branch Offices.

LOANS are granted on the security of Life Interests, Freehold Property, and Rent Charges. [74

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY

92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

FIRE ✦ LIFE ✦ ACCIDENT.

Capital—One Million Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

INSTITUTED 1808.

DIRECTORS.

Sir WILLIAM J. W. BAYNES, Bart., *Chairman.* CHARLES ANDREW PRESCOTT, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman*

JAMES PATTISON CURRIE, Esq.
WILLIAM COTTON CURTIS, Esq.
Sir T. DOUGLAS FORSYTH, C.B., K.C.S.I.
BENJAMIN BUCK GREENE, Esq.
FREDERICK GREENE, Esq.
JOHN OLIVER HANSON, Esq.
Admiral Sir A. L. MONTGOMERY, Bart.
EUGENE FREDERICK NOEL, Esq.
RICHARD BLANEY WADE, Esq.
PHILIP AINSLIE WALKER, Esq.

Auditors—Messrs. PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co. *Solicitors*—Messrs. G. F. HUDSON, MATTHEWS & Co

Actuary—GEORGE KING. *Secretary*—SAML. J. PIPKIN.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS, £1,729,174.

LIFE DEPARTMENT—Whole World Assurances.
Surrender Values of about 40 per cent. of the premiums given in Cash or paid-up Policies
Claims are paid Eight Days after proof of death and title.
Endowment Assurances with or without profits.
ACCIDENTS Assured against, whether fatal or causing total or partial disablement, at Moderat rates, and with liberal Compensation.
FIRE—Policies issued free of expense.
LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be paid, whether the property be set on fir or not.
LOSS or DAMAGE caused by Explosion of Coal GAS in any building assured will be made good
SEVEN YEARS' POLICIES granted on payment of Six Years' Premiums.

Active Agents Wanted. SAML. J. PIPKIN, *Secretary.* [275

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

New Bridge Street, London, E.C.

Incorporated in the year 1847, *under Act* 7 *and* 8 *Vict., cap.* 110, *and further empowered by Special Act,* 15 *Vict., cap.* 5

DIRECTORS.

JOHN RÜNTZ, Esq., F.A.S., F.S.S., *Chairman.* J. H. TROUNCER, M.D. Lond., *Deputy-Chairman*

H. M. BOMPAS, Esq., Q.C.
HUGH CAMPBELL, M.D.
ROBERT FREEMAN, Esq.
WILLIAM GROSER, Esq.
PEARSON HILL, Esq.
DONALD MUNRO, Esq.
The Hon. HENRY NOEL.
GEORGE PHILLIPS, Esq.
JOHN E. TRESIDDER, Esq.
WILLIAM HENRY WILLS, Esq.

Auditors (Elected by the Members)—W. AUGUSTINE SPAIN, Esq., & HENRY CATTLEY STEWART, Esq
Solicitors—Messrs. WATSON, SONS & ROOM. *Actuary*—JOSIAH MARTIN, F.I.A., F.S.S.
Surveyor—SAMUEL WALKER, Esq. *Physician*—E. H. GREENHOW, M.D., F.R.S.
Secretary—EDWIN BOWLEY, F.I.A., F.S.S.

This Company being established on the Mutual Principle, all Surplus Funds belong to th Members. Every third year a careful Valuation of the Business is made, and large Bonuses hav been declared. The Average Cash Bonus (Triennially) exceeds 20 per cent. on the Premiums paid.

The Surplus Funds already appropriated exceed **One Million Sterling.**

It has an ANNUAL INCOME exceeding **Two Hundred and Ten Thousand Pounds.**

An ACCUMULATED FUND, arising solely from Premiums, exceeding **One Million One Hundre and Twenty Thousand Pounds.**

And has PAID IN CLAIMS upwards of **One Million Sterling.**

Policies absolutely indisputable after five years, provided the age of the Assured has been admitted

Policies kept in force when requested by appropriating the Surrender Value to the payment o premiums.

No charge for voyage to, or residence in, any part of the World, except unhealthy climates.

Assurers under the Temperance Scheme are placed in a separate Section.

Policies may be effected under the Deferred Bonus plan.

LOANS on FREEHOLDS, LEASEHOLDS, and other SECURITIES considered.

Prospectuses, copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, and Board of Trade Returns, &c., ca be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

EDWIN BOWLEY, *Secretary.* [278

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

4, Queen Street Place, E.C.

CAPITAL—A QUARTER OF A MILLION STERLING.

Directors.

WILLIAM MACDONALD BASDEN, Esq., Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street, City, and Lloyds.
JAMES CLARKE, Esq., Fleet Street, City.
WILLIAM SUTTON GOVER, Esq., Casino House, Herne Hill, and 4, Queen Street Place, City.
JOHN MIDDLETON HARE, Esq., Stoke Newington.
FOUNTAIN JOHN HARTLEY, Esq., Clapton.
WILLIAM GEORGE LEMON, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., Upper Norwood.
EDWD. BEAN UNDERHILL, Esq., LL.D., Hampstead

Auditors.

ALFRED HENRY BAYNES, Esq., Wandsworth.
WILLIAM POTTER OLNEY, Esq., New Kent Road.
Rev. LEWIS BORRETT WHITE, D.D., Rector of St. Mary Aldermary, Queen Street, City.

Solicitors.—Messrs. HENRY GOVER AND SON, 3, Adelaide Place, London Bridge.
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Lothbury.
Managing Director and Actuary.—WILLIAM SUTTON GOVER, Esq., F.S.S., F.I.A.
Assistant Actuary.—FREDERIC FIELD GOVER, Esq.
Sub-Manager.—JOHN WILKINSON FAIREY, Esq.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT, MAY, 1886.

New Business.

1,972 Policies issued for		£402,862
New Premium Income		£11,324

Business in Force.

27,768 Policies, assuring		£5,215,556

Revenue of the Year.

Premiums	£152,036	
Interest, &c.	£43,107	
		£195,143

Accumulated Fund.

Laid by in the year	£72,453
Accumulated Fund on 31st January, 1886	£1,083,415
Claims and Bonuses paid under Company's Policies	£946,340

Average Reversionary Bonus for 30 years, about 1¾ per cent. per annum. [301

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL £2,000,000, fully Subscribed. PAID-UP AND RESERVE FUND £250,000.
INCOME, 1885, £330,258.

Directors.

Chairman—Sir HENRY E. KNIGHT, Ald.

Sir HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B.
GEORGE BURT, Esq.
The Hon. REGINALD CAPEL.
SPENCER GORE, Esq.
THOS. W. HORNE, Esq.
RICHARD B. HUTH, Esq.
W. H. MATURIN, Esq., C.B.
ROBERT MORLEY, Esq.
EDW. LEIGH PEMBERTON, Esq.
W. J. THOMPSON, Jun., Esq.
VINCENT B. TRITTON, Esq.
Gen. Manager—L. C. PHILLIPS.

This Company grants Insurances on almost all descriptions of Property in the United Kingdom and in many places Abroad. The Rates of Premium charged do not exceed those of other leading Offices. Applications for Agencies are invited. [81

LIFE INSURANCE.

"WHERE SHALL I GET THE MOST FOR MY MONEY?"

By JOSEPH ALLEN, F.S.S.

TWELFTH EDITION. PRICE SIXPENCE.

With an Additional Table, showing the *RESULTS TO POLICYHOLDERS in the various Life Offices, after taking into account the Premiums charged and the Bonuses declared.*

Publishers' Circular.—"A plain and very sensibly-written guide."
Ayr Observer.—"To all thoughtful Insurers, who do not wish to take their opinions from, or risk their savings upon mere advertisements, the publication is a very useful and practical one indeed."
Dover Express.—"A very clever pamphlet; anyone may understand it."

London: WILLIAM MACK, 28, Paternoster Row. [46

ESTABLISHED 57 YEARS.

FUNDS, £3,378,000.

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED AND NO COMMISSION PAID

* *

THE

CLERGY MUTUAL

ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

1 and 2, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

* *

Patrons—{ HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

President—THE RT. HON. AND RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

Vice-President—THE LORD HARRIS.

Chairman—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

Physician—DR. STONE.

Actuary—FRANK B. WYATT, ESQ.

Secretary—MATTHEW HODGSON, ESQ.

Open to the Clergy and their Lay Relatives.

THE SOCIETY OFFERS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

1. Absolute Security.
2. Economy of Management; No Agents being employed or Commission paid.
3. Low Rates o Premium and Liberal Surrender Values.
4. Claims Paid immediately on Proof of Title.
5. No Shareholders; all Profits being the Property of the Assured.
6. The Profit arising from the exceptionally low Rate of Mortality proved beyond doubt to prevail amongst the Clergy.

Extract from the Report of the Directors submitted to the Members at the Annual General Meeting, on Thursday, 15th July, 1886:—

FINANCIAL INFORMATION.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£3,378,123
ANNUAL INCOME	357,427
TOTAL AMOUNT OF CLAIMS upon Death paid during 57 years	2,707,129
TOTAL AMOUNT ASSURED by 8,844 existing Life Assurances	7,675,837
The NEW ASSURANCES effected during the year amounted to	287,620
Yielding an ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME of	8,931
The Amount added to the Society's Accumulated Fund during the year was	105,547

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The Clergy Mutual Assurance Society.

The Society's experience, as regards the Mortality during the past five years, has been again extremely favourable, even more so than during the previous quinquennium, the amount paid on death having been only £741,830, as against an expectation of £1,097,802 according to the Carlisle Table, on which the Society's rates of Premiums were based.

The rate of Interest has been well maintained, and the expenses of management have been kept within moderate limits.

As a consequence of these favourable circumstances it has been found, after the most stringent valuation of the Society's Assets and Liabilities, that there remains a surplus of £573,000 over and above the amount necessary to be retained for the due fulfilment of the Society's contracts.

The Directors have decided, on the advice of their Actuary and Consulting Actuary, to reserve the sum of £87,000, and to divide amongst the Assured Members, by way of Bonus, no less a sum than

£486,000.

The following is an example of the effect of successive Bonuses on an Assurance for £1,000 *effected in the year* 1846 *at the age of* 35 *next Birthday:—*

Annual Premium	paid in the years	1846 to 1850 ...	£26	10	0
Do.	do.	1851 to 1855 ...	24	1	0
Do.	do.	1856 to 1860 ...	22	2	10
Do.	do.	1861 to 1865 ...	18	16	3
Do.	do.	1866 to 1870 ...	14	8	5
Do.	do.	1871 to 1875 ...	7	9	8

In 1876 the Premium was finally extinguished, and an addition of £44 made to the Sum Assured.

In 1881 there was made a further addition of £167; and in 1886 a further addition of £205.

Thus, although the total amount paid in Premiums is only £567 0s. 10d., the Amount Assured has been increased from £1,000 to £1,416. Moreover, should the Life survive to the 1st June, 1891, a further large addition will be made to the Amount Assured.

Upwards of £2,105,000 has now been divided amongst the Assured Members by way of Bonus.

Annual Cost of an Assurance of £1,000, with Full Profits.

Age next Birthday.	£	s.	d.
25	20	1	8
30	23	3	4
35	26	10	0
40	31	1	8
45	36	3	4
50	43	13	4

Annual Cost of an Assurance of £1,000. *Reduced Premium under Special Conditions.*

Age next Birthday.	£	s.	d.
25	16	1	8
30	18	10	10
35	21	4	2
40	24	17	6
45	28	19	2
50	34	19	2

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained on application to the Office, 1 *and* 2, *THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.*

MATTHEW HODGSON, *Secretary.* [218

CLERICAL, MEDICAL & GENERAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

15, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.

City Branch: MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS, E.C.

Directors.

Chairman—Right Hon. Sir JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, Bart., M.P., D.C.L.

Deputy-Chairmen { Sir WILLIAM BOWMAN, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S.
Rev. JOHN EDWARD KEMPE, M.A.

LIONEL S. BEALE, M.B., F.R.S.
JOHN COLES, Esq.
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Sir WM. JENNER, Bart., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
The Viscount MIDLETON.
Sir JAMES PAGET, Bt., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.
GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Esq.
RICHARD DOUGLAS POWELL, M.D.
WM. OVEREND PRIESTLEY, M.D., LL.D.

Auditors.

Chosen by the Assured.
JOHN ASTLEY BLOXAM, Esq., F.R.C.S.
ROBERT RUTHVEN PYM, Esq.

Chosen by the Proprietors.
ALFRED OCTAVIUS KIRBY, Esq.
Rev. RICHARD WHITTINGTON, M.A.

Actuary and Secretary.

BENJAMIN NEWBATT, Esq.

Assistant Actuary.

WILLIAM J. H. WHITTALL, Esq.

FINANCIAL POSITION on the 30th June, 1886.

The **Annual Income** for the Year then ending was	£316,164
The **Assurance Fund** at that date was...	£2,715,760
The **New Policies** in the Year were 570 in number, assuring ...	£360,153
The **New Annual Premiums** thereon amounted to	£13,624
The **Total Claims by Death** paid to date amounted to	£5,161,872
The **Subsisting Assurances and Bonuses** were	£6,849,646

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Credit of half the first five Annual Premiums allowed on whole term Policies on healthy Lives not over 60 years of age.

Endowment Assurances granted, without Profits, payable at death, or on attaining a specified age.

Invalid Lives assured at rates proportioned to the risk.

Non-Forfeitable Policies granted, the Premiums being all paid during a limited number of years.

Immediate Settlement of Claims.—Claims paid immediately on proof of death and title.

Non-Profit Premiums lately reduced.

New and Liberal Conditions of Assurance (*see* New Prospectus).

BONUS.

The Profits are divided quinquennially, and Policies participate in proportion to the number and amount of Premiums paid on them during the Quinquennium. Persons who effect new Policies before the end of June next will therefore be entitled, at the Division in January, 1892, to one year's additional share of Profits.

The New Bonus Report, Prospectus, and every information on application.

15, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W. B. NEWBATT, *Actuary and Secretary.* [193

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE

No. 50, Regent Street,

AND

No. 14, Cornhill,

LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICES:

EDINBURGH . No. 123, George Street.
DUBLIN . . . No. 113, Grafton Street.
LEEDS . . . . No. 9, East Parade.
MANCHESTER No. 68, Fountain Street.
LIVERPOOL . Bank Buildings, 3, Cook Street.
BIRMINGHAM. 61, Colmore Row.
CANTERBURY St. George's Street.
EXETER . . . Queen Street.
BRISTOL . . . Small Street.
GLASGOW . . 32, Renfield Street.

Trustees and Directors:

The Right Hon. Lord KINNAIRD.
PICKERING PHIPPS, Esq.
Admiral Sir G. ST. VINCENT KING, K.C.B.
The Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD.
S. A. BEAUMONT, Esq., *Managing Director.*
Major-General H. BRACKENBURY, C.B.

Joint Secretaries.

GEORGE W. STEVENS, Esq.
BERNARD E. RATLIFFE, Esq. [194

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

Capital, fully Subscribed, £2,500,000.

Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policy Holders about £920,000
Other Funds exceed £1,200,000

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS, UPWARDS OF TWO AND ONE-QUARTER MILLIONS.

Total Net Annual Income exceeds £1,000,000

Head Office: 19-20 CORNHILL, E.C. West-end Office: 8, PALL MALL, S.W.

HOME BRANCHES:—Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, Nottingham, Birmingham, Norwich, Bristol, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

DIRECTORS.

W. Reierson Arbuthnot, Esq.
Robert Barclay, Esq. (Barclay, Bevan & Co.)
W. Middleton Campbell, Esq. (Hogg, Curtis, Campbell & Co.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq. (J. & J. Colman).
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D. Cooper Scott, Esq. (Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited).
John P. Tate, Esq.
John Trotter, Esq. (John Trotter & Co.)
Henry Trower, Esq. (Trower & Sons).

Secretary, Geo. Lyon Bennett.

Fire Department. *Manager*—E. Roger Owen. | **Life Department**—*Actuary*—T. E. Young, B.A.
Marine Department. *Underwriter*—J. Carr Saunders. [299

THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1823.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Barnett, Esq., *Chairman*. The Right Hon. E. Pleydell Bouverie, *Deputy Chairman*.
Robt. Crawfurd Antrobus, Esq.
Charles Arthur Barclay, Esq.
Michael Biddulph, Esq., M.P.
Edward Charrington, Esq.
John Harman, Esq.
C. H. W. ACourt Repington, Esq.
Sir George Kettilby Rickards, K.C.B.
Alfred Sartoris, Esq.
Sir Augustus Keppel Stephenson, K.C.B.
Rt. Hon. Lord Sudeley.

Actuary: Richard Charles Fisher, Esq.

Advantages offered by the Society: The *lowest* rates of Premium on the *Mutual System* for young and middle-aged lives, with early participation in Profits.

Number of Policies in Force	10,566	**Annual Income**	£378,732
Sums Assured, with Bonus Additions ..	£9,512,526	**Total Claims** paid, with Bonus Additions ..	£7,822,300
Security—Accumulated Fund	£3,550,863	**Total Bonuses** declared to 1883 inclusive ..	£4,153,415

Bonus.—The Society being on the *Mutual* principle, the Assured share the *whole of the profits*. Policies effected before 31st December of each year, receive a full year's Bonus for the year of entry.

Quinquennial Division of Profits, 1884.—Assets, £3,619,661; Liabilities, £3,050,831:—Surplus, £568,830

Prospectuses, Statement of Accounts, and full particulars may be obtained on application to

JOHN RALPH GRIMES, *Secretary*. [261

GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE. FIRE. ANNUITIES. Established 1837.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUNDS, £2,000,000.

Chief Office: 103, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart., *Chairman*.
Principal Angus, D.D.
Joseph Bolton Doe, Esq., J.P.
Lieut.-Colonel F. D. Grey.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter.
George Pitt, Esq.
Jas. S. Mack, Esq., J.P.
Lord Gilbert Kennedy.
James Pilkington, Esq., J.P.
Henry William Ripley, Esq.
William Strang, Esq.
Rt. Hon. C. Pelham Villiers, M.P.

Ample Funds. Liberal Conditions. Prompt Settlements. Large Bonuses. Statutory Accounts, last Report, and Prospectuses forwarded on application to

GEORGE SCOTT FREEMAN, *Secretary*. [198

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1807.

FOR LIVES ONLY.

No. 79, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

Directors.

Sir GEORGE RUSSELL, Bart., M.P., *Chairman.*
THOMAS ALLEN, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Sir WM. HART DYKE, Bt., M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., M.P., K.C.M.G.
The Hon. THOMAS F. FREMANTLE.
CHARLES BISCHOFF, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
C. A. LOCKHART ROBERTSON, M.D., F.R.C.P.
RALPH LUDLOW LOPES, Esq.
HENRY PAULL, Esq.
HENRY ROSE, Esq.
Colonel the Hon. W. P. TALBOT.

Actuary and Secretary.
GEORGE HUMPHREYS, Esq., M.A., F.I.A.

SUMS ASSURED	£7,476,983
ACCUMULATED FUNDS (*including paid-up Capital of £167,867*)	£2,930,098
Being just 40 per cent. of the Sums Assured and Bonus.	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME	£339,265

The following figures show the progress of the Company :—

In 1877 the Assurance Fund, invested upon first-class securities, was equal to 32 per cent. of the Sums Assured and Bonus added thereto ; and to Eleven times the amount of the Annual Premiums payable.

In 1882 to 36 per cent. of the Sums Assured and Bonus added thereto ; and to Thirteen times the Annual Premiums payable.

In 1885 to 37 per cent. of the Sums Assured and Bonus added thereto ; and to Thirteen times the Annual Premiums payable.

In June, 1877, the amount of Profits declared by the Company was...	£183,883
In December, 1882...	£218,182

In addition to the Bonus declared periodically, interim Bonuses *are given on Policies of five years old and upwards which become claims between any two valuations, thereby practically securing to the Assured an Annual Bonus.*

During the past 38 years the Company has paid in Claims	£8,141,532
And divided Bonuses amongst the Assured, exclusive of those taken in Reduction of Premium, amounting to	£1,077,794

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE—Investment and Insurance combined.

Special attention is called to the very favourable rates of Premium charged by this Company for "Endowment Assurances," *under which Class the Sum Assured is payable on attaining a certain age, or at the previous death of the Assured, whichever event may happen first. It will be seen that this class of Assurance combines the principle of Investment with that of Life Assurance, and thereby meets a need which is often felt by Insurers. These Policies may be taken out With or Without Profits.* [195

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE

CORPORATION, Limited.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION; Fully Subscribed, £500,000; Paid up, £100,000.

Chairman—Lord CLAUD HAMILTON, M.P.

Policies are issued to cover

Employers' Liability for Accidents to Workmen.

PREMIUMS.	BENEFITS.
1s. per cent. of wages and upwards.	Full Indemnity to the Employer under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880.

Employers and Workmen for all Accidents of Occupation.

6s. per cent. of wages and upwards.	Full Indemnity to Employer as above; or to the Workman, in the case of Accidents for which the Employer is not liable, one year's wages at Death, limited to £50, or one-third wages for twenty-six weeks of Total Disablement.

General Accidents.

£2 15s. per annum.	At Death	£1,000
	On Permanent Total Disablement	£1,000
	On Temporary Total Disablement, per week for 26 weeks	£6

Railway Accidents in Europe.

13s. 9d. per annum.	At Death	£1,000
	On Permanent Total Disablement	£1,000
	On Temporary Total Disablement, per week for 26 weeks	£6

Fidelity GUARANTEE POLICIES of all kinds.—A collective Fidelity Policy issued for any number of persons.

Head Office: 84 and 85, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

S. STANLEY BROWN, *General Manager.* [111

IMPERIAL FIRE AND LIFE COMPANIES,

1, OLD BROAD STREET, and 22, PALL MALL, LONDON.

FIRE Established 1803.

Subscribed Capital	**£1,200,000**
Paid-up Capital	**£300,000**
Invested Assets (Capital & Reserves) over	**£1,550,000**

The Distinguishing Characteristics of this Company are:—*Moderate Rates, Undoubted Security, Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.*

LIFE Established 1820.

Subscribed Capital	**£750,000**
Paid-up Capital and Guarantee Fund	**£192,000**
Total Funds in Hand	**£1,300,000**

Advantages offered comprise:—*High Average Bonuses, Low Non-Profit Rates, New System of Diminishing Premiums, Unusually Liberal Conditions of Assurance, Perfect Security.*

Total Life Claims Paid exceed £3,950,000. [105

INSURE YOUR HORSES AND CATTLE

WITH THE

IMPERIAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

LIMITED,

Head Offices: 48, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

Business Established 1874.

HORSES, CATTLE and other LIVE STOCK insured against DEATH from ACCIDENT and DISEASE.

REDUCED RATES! LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID!

Prospectuses and full particulars post free.

Agents Wanted. B. S. ESSEX, *Secretary.* 29

THE

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Head Office—120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
London Office—81, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

Assets	£13,800,000
Surplus over 4 per cent. reserve	2,800,000
Surplus upon the New York State Standard of 4½ per cent.	3,600,000
New Assurance in 1885 over	19,500,000

Trustees for Great Britain and Ireland.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF DENBIGH. | The Right Hon. the EARL OF KINTORE.
Sir JOSEPH C. LEE.

Who hold Securities for $500,000 (£100,000) in the Bank of England as Special Security for policy-holders in Great Britain and Ireland.

London Board.

Sir SYDNEY H. WATERLOW, Bart., *Chairman*, Deputy Governor Union Bank of London.
H. W. DEMAIN SAUNDERS, Esq., Director Messrs. DALGETY & Co., Limited.
Hon. Sir ALEXANDER HAMILTON GORDON, K.C.B.
THOMAS BROOKE, Esq., Armitage Bridge House, Huddersfield.
E. H. BAYLEY, Esq., Messrs. E. H. BAYLEY & Co.
G. W. PARKER, *Managing Director.*
SEDGWICK SAUNDERS, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., *Medical Director.*
A. MUNKITTRICK, Junior Secretary.

Bankers—The BANK of ENGLAND; Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE and SMITHS.

Proposals dealt with and Claims arising under policies in Great Britain and Ireland paid direct at the London Office.

All policies *incontestable* after three years, and Claims thereunder are payable *immediately* upon receipt of satisfactory proofs of death, and without the delay of two or three months, usual with other offices.

All Profits belong to the policy-holders.

Annual Bonuses declared on all ordinary Life and Endowment Policies, and available on payment of the second and subsequent annual premiums.

The Assurance written by the Equitable during the twenty-six years and a half of its history is £21,800,000 *more than any other Company in the world* has written during the same period. The amount paid in the same time to policy-holders is over £18,000,000

The amount of surplus over liabilities is larger than that of any other Life Assurance Company.

Gentlemen requiring Agencies, or wishing to take out Assurances or Annuities, will find it to their interest to consult the Prospectus, Annual Reports and Tontine Estimates of this Society, which can be had by applying to

G. W. PARKER, *Managing Director.* [247

Equitable

Fire & Accident Offices

Special Feature.

ONE PREMIUM returned every FIFTH YEAR to those who have made no Claim.

Agents appointed.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

	FIRE CO.	ACCIDENT CO.
Capital Subscribed	£263,335	£142,175
Capital Paid Up	52,667	28,435
Annual Income	88,943	21,264
Funds and Investments	98,969	36,528

Head Office: 11 & 13, St. Ann St., Manchester.

BRANCHES:

LONDON - - - - - 69, Lombard Street, E.C.
GLASGOW - - - - - 101, St. Vincent Street.
BIRMINGHAM - Midland Bdgs., 2, New Street.
and Newcastle, Dublin, Belfast, and Liverpool.

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EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

FOUNDED A.D. 1762.

The Oldest Life Office on the Mutual Principle in the World.

BONUS TABLE FOR 1887.

TABLE showing the total Amount payable under a Policy for £1,000 (including the Additions), in the event of its becoming a Claim after payment of the premium due in the year 1887.

Date of Policy.	Sum payable including Additions. £	s.
From 24 July 1817 to 16 April 1818	3735	0
„ 18 April 1818 to 4 Feb. 1819	3635	0
„ 5 Feb. 1819 to 3 Jan. 1820	3535	0
„ 7 Jan. 1820 to 22 Dec. 1820	3435	0
„ 23 Dec. 1820 to 30 Nov. 1821	3335	0
„ 1 Dec. 1821 to 7 Mar. 1823	3235	0
„ 7 Mar. 1823 to 24 May 1824	3135	0
„ 25 May 1824 to 8 Mar. 1825	3035	0
„ 9 Mar. 1825 to 3 Nov. 1826	2960	0
„ 7 Nov. 1826 to 15 July 1828	2885	0
„ 21 July 1828 to 1 Mar. 1830	2810	0
„ 3 Mar. 1830 to 24 Nov. 1831	2735	0
„ 24 Nov. 1831 to 1 Aug. 1833	2660	0
„ 1 Aug. 1833 to 18 June 1835	2585	0
„ 19 June 1835 to 21 July 1837	2510	0
„ 21 July 1837 to 22 Jan. 1839	2435	0
„ 24 Jan. 1839 to 10 Dec. 1840	2360	0
„ 15 Dec. 1840 to 2 Nov. 1842	2285	0
„ 12 Nov. 1842 to 18 June 1845	2230	0
„ 19 June 1845 to 2 Mar. 1847	2175	0
„ 3 Mar. 1847 to 14 Nov. 1848	2120	0
„ 14 Nov. 1848 to 19 Nov. 1850	2065	0
„ 19 Nov. 1850 to 26 July 1853	2010	0
„ 26 July 1853 to 31 Dec. 1855	1955	0
„ 1 Jan. 1856 to 31 Dec. 1856	1900	0

Date of Policy.	Sum payable including Additions. £	s.
From 1 Jan. 1857 to 31 Dec. 1857	1845	0
„ 1 Jan. 1858 to 31 Dec. 1858	1790	0
„ 1 Jan. 1859 to 31 Dec. 1859	1735	0
„ 1 Jan. 1860 to 31 Dec. 1860	1697	10
„ 1 Jan. 1861 to 31 Dec. 1861	1660	0
„ 1 Jan. 1862 to 31 Dec. 1862	1622	10
„ 1 Jan. 1863 to 31 Dec. 1863	1585	0
„ 1 Jan. 1864 to 31 Dec. 1864	1557	10
„ 1 Jan. 1865 to 31 Dec. 1865	1510	0
„ 1 Jan. 1866 to 31 Dec. 1866	1472	10
„ 1 Jan. 1867 to 31 Dec. 1867	1435	0
„ 1 Jan. 1868 to 31 Dec. 1868	1397	10
„ 1 Jan. 1869 to 31 Dec. 1869	1360	0
„ 1 Jan. 1870 to 31 Dec. 1870	1340	0
„ 1 Jan. 1871 to 31 Dec. 1871	1320	0
„ 1 Jan. 1872 to 31 Dec. 1872	1300	0
„ 1 Jan. 1873 to 31 Dec. 1873	1280	0
„ 1 Jan. 1874 to 31 Dec. 1874	1260	0
„ 1 Jan. 1875 to 31 Dec. 1875	1220	0
„ 1 Jan. 1876 to 31 Dec. 1876	1180	0
„ 1 Jan. 1877 to 31 Dec. 1877	1140	0
„ 1 Jan. 1878 to 31 Dec. 1878	1100	0
„ 1 Jan. 1879 to 31 Dec. 1879	1060	0
„ 1 Jan. 1880 to 31 Dec. 1880	1040	0
„ 1 Jan. 1881 to 31 Dec. 1881	1020	0

The Equitable has never allowed Commission

J. WARE STEPHENSON, *Actuary.* [196

EQUITY & LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C. *Established* 1844.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—JOHN M. CLABON, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—HENRY FOX BRISTOWE, Esq., Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

HENRY P. BOWLING, Esq.
R. J. P. BROUGHTON, Esq.
THOS. P. COBB, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Justice DENMAN.
JOHN CROFT DEVERELL, Esq.
ALEX. STAVELEY HILL, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L., M.P.
JAMES INGRAM, Esq.
JOHN HENRY JAMES, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Justice KAY.
WM. MAPLES, Esq.
EDWARD MOBERLY, Esq.
FREDERICK PEAKE, Esq.
GEO. THOMPSON POWELL, Esq.
W. B. S. RACKHAM, Esq.
Rt. Hon. HY. CECIL RAIKES, M.P.
GEORGE UPTON ROBINS, Esq.
ROBERT ROMER, Esq., Q.C.
CECIL HENRY RUSSELL, Esq.
HERBERT C. SAUNDERS, Esq., Q.C.
HORACE WM. SMITH, Esq., M.A.
RICHARD SMITH, Esq.

Premium Income, £148,995. Assets, £2,062,597. Expenses of Management, £10,259.

At the last division of Profits in 1885 the sum of **£339,325 was divided as Bonus**, leaving a balance of undivided profit of £89,823.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—AN INVESTMENT.

An Endowment Assurance, *i.e.*, one payable at a fixed age, say 60, or earlier, in the event of death, combines the advantages of a safe investment for annual savings, with the protection of immediate assurance.

TABLE of the TOTAL ADDITIONS made up to December 31st, 1884, to POLICIES of £1.000 each.

Age at Entry.	NUMBER OF PREMIUMS PAID.						Age at Entry.
	Forty.	Thirty-five.	Thirty.	Twenty.	Ten.	Five.	
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
20	*1,022 0	* 876 0	* 736 0	431 0	191 10	103 0	20
30	*1,167 0	* 978 10	* 819 0	464 10	211 0	112 0	30
40	*1,343 10	*1,124 10	* 939 10	525 10	232 0	124 0	40
50	——	*1,355 0	*1,126 0	*626 10	276 10	147 0	50
60	——	——	——	*836 10	372 0	197 10	60

In the cases marked * the Bonuses, if surrendered, would be more than sufficient to extinguish all future premiums, and the Policy-holders would still be entitled to share in future profits.

G. W. BERRIDGE, *Actuary and Secretary.* [197

IMPERIAL UNION ACCIDENT ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Business Established 1868. **Registered Capital, £500,000.**

Head Office, 32, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, E.C.

Assurance against Accidents of all kinds; against Railway Accidents; against Voyage Accidents; and against Employers' Liability.

Full Prospectus on application. Vacancies for active and influential Agents.

ALFRED B. SHELLEY, *Secretary.* [83

HORSE CARRIAGE CATTLE } INSURANCE.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL HORSE and CARRIAGE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), and the HORSE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Chief Office: 17, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This is the Oldest Office in the United Kingdom for this class of Insurance.

Absolute Security and Adequate Rates. A. WATERS, *Secretary.* [142

* * *

THE GRESHAM
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Incorporated under the Act 7 & 8 Vic., c. 110. Registered under the Act 25 & 26 Vic., c. 89.

Head Office : ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

Board of Directors.

W. H. THORNTHWAITE, Esq., *Chairman.*
W. CRACROFT FOOKS, Esq., Q.C., *Deputy Chairman.*

H. C. T. BEADNELL, Esq.
F. W. BUTTERWORTH, Esq.
RICHARD CRAWLEY, Esq.
ALFRED H. SMEE, Esq.
W. THORNTHWAITE, Esq.
GEORGE TYLER, Esq.

Branch Offices.

ENGLAND.

BIRMINGHAM—18, Bennett's Hill.
BRADFORD—Bank Chambers, Bank Street.
BRIGHTON—4, Pavilion Buildings.
BRISTOL—1, Broad Quay.
LIVERPOOL—Gresham Buildings, 99, Dale Street.
MANCHESTER—2, Cooper Street.
NEWCASTLE—23, Collingwood Street.
NORWICH—Bank Plain.
NOTTINGHAM—St. John's Chambers, Bridlesmith Gate.
SHEFFIELD—Parade Chambers, High Street.
STOCKTON-ON-TEES—Bank Chambers.
SUNDERLAND—36, Fawcett Street.

WALES.

CARDIFF—Gresham House, Roath.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN—28, Market Street.
EDINBURGH—73, George Street.
GLASGOW—63, St. Vincent Street.

IRELAND.

BELFAST—62, Royal Avenue.
CORK—85, South Mall.
DUBLIN—5, Westmoreland Street.

FUNDS.

Assets (1885)	£3,642,581
Life Assurance and Annuity Funds ...	3,453,588
Annual Income	717,042

Moderate Rates of Premium. Liberal Scale of Annuities.

Loans granted upon security of Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property, Life Interests, and Reversions; also to Corporate and other Public Bodies, upon security of Rates, &c.

Prospectuses, Reports, and Proposal Forms, can be obtained on application to the Society's Agents and Branch Offices, or to

JOSEPH ALLEN, *Secretary.* [236

GUARDIAN
FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office: 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Law Courts Branch: 21, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Established 1821, *and Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.*

Subscribed Capital .	**£2,000,000**	**Total Funds** . .	**£3,901,000**
Paid-up Capital . .	**£1,000,000**	**Total Income** . .	**£768,000**

DIRECTORS.

BEAUMONT W. LUBBOCK, Esq., *Chairman.* J. BIDDULPH MARTIN, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

ROWLAND NEVITT BENNETT, Esq.
HENRY BONHAM-CARTER, Esq.
CHARLES F. DEVAS, Esq.
ALBAN G. H. GIBBS, Esq.
JAMES GOODSON, Esq.
JOHN J. HAMILTON, Esq.
THOMSON HANKEY, Esq.
RICHARD MUSGRAVE HARVEY, Esq.
Right Hon. JOHN G. HUBBARD, M.P.
JOHN HUNTER, Esq.
GEORGE LAKE, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. SHAW-LEFEVRE, M.P.
S. HOPE MORLEY, Esq.
HENRY JOHN NORMAN, Esq.
DAVID POWELL, Esq.
AUGUSTUS PREVOST, Esq.
JOHN G. TALBOT, Esq., M.P.
HENRY VIGNE, Esq.

Auditors—HORACE DEVAS, Esq.; WILLIAM FICKUS, Esq.; EDMUND JAMES, Esq.; MORGAN YEATMAN, Esq.

Manager of Fire Department—F. J. MARSDEN. *Actuary and Secretary*—T. G. C. BROWNE.

Physicians—J. RUSSELL REYNOLDS, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.; W. R. GOWERS, Esq., M.D.

Solicitors—Messrs. PARKIN, WOODHOUSE, TROWER & FREELING, 5, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The last Quinquennial Valuation was made on the basis of the Institute of Actuaries' (HM & HM5) Tables of Mortality and 3 per cent. interest, the net premiums only being valued, and the whole of the loading reserved. The sum of **£175,228** was divided as a Bonus among 5,052 participating Policies assuring, exclusive of existing bonus, **£4,321,144**, the annual premiums payable under which amounted to **£132,533 2s. 2d.**

The exceptional security offered by the paid-up Capital of **£1,000,000** has attracted a large amount of non-participating business to the Company, and the profit derived from it during the five years was more than sufficient to pay the sum of **£40,000** which the Proprietors took as their share of the surplus, and which was the sole benefit which they received from the Life business in return for the guarantee afforded by the unusually large paid-up Capital of the Company. The Policy-holders in the "Guardian" have, therefore, the security of a Proprietary Company with the Profits of a Mutual Society.

The full Bonus Report and Prospectus will be forwarded on application.

LIFE FUND (1885), £2,177,000. LIFE INCOME, £288,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected upon Property at Home and Abroad at Moderate Rates.

Losses by Lightning are made good by the Company.

FIRE FUND (1885), £539,000. FIRE INCOME, £453,000.

The Directors are prepared to consider Applications for Agencies. [82

HAND-IN-HAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

26, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

INSTITUTED IN 1696.—EXTENDED TO LIFE INSURANCE, 1836.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. LIONEL ASHLEY.
T. PALMER CHAPMAN, Esq.
JOHN LETTSOM ELLIOT, Esq.
Admiral Sir L. G. HEATH, K.C.B.
CHAS. R. GURNEY HOARE, Esq.
ANDREW JOHNSTON, Esq.
C. AUSTEN LEIGH, Esq.
F. LOCKER-LAMPSON, Esq.
T. FULLER MAITLAND, Esq.
ARTHUR SPERLING, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Lord THURLOW.
W. ESDAILE WINTER, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. GOSLINGS and SHARPE, 19, Fleet Street. *Physician*—THOMAS K. CHAMBERS, M.D.
Solicitors—Messrs. NICHOLL, MANISTY & CO., 1, Howard Street, Strand.
Auditors—Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & CO.
Secretary—BENJAMIN BLENKINSOP, Esq. *Actuary*—JAMES TERRY, F.I.A.

The Oldest Insurance Office in the World.
The Only Mutual Office in the kingdom for both Fire and Life.
There being No Shareholders, all Profits are divided yearly amongst the Insured.

BONUS RETURNS.

LIFE—1st Series..	75	per Cent. per Annum.
2nd Series (according to the age of the Policy)	70 to 75	
3rd Series " " "	50 rising to 60	
4th Series, after 1st Five Years, to commence at	45	

FIRE (with certain exceptions.—Annual Policies 20 per cent. at the end of each 5th year. Septennial Policies, varying with the nature of the risk, 25 to 50 per cent. at the end of each 7th year.

No Policy Holder is subject to any Personal Liability.
The Directors are willing to appoint as Agents persons of good position and character.

VALUATION BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1885.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
General Accumulated Fund (Fire and Life) ..	£1,646,932	Present Value of Sums Insured and Annuities, LIFE	£2,380,174
Life Assurance Fund, under Act of 1870 ..	519,414	Sum reserved for future Abatements on Premiums, LIFE	1,021,786
Present Value of Life Premiums	1,668,393	Sum Reserved for Bonus Returns on unexpired Policies, FIRE	22,770
		Premiums in hand on account of unexpired terms of Insurance, FIRE	42 805
		Balance of Assets unappropriated..	367,204
	£3,834,739		£3,834,739

The ACCOUNTS and STATEMENTS as deposited with the Board of Trade, as well as Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal, may be had of any of the Society's Agents, or on application at the Head Office.

BENJAMIN BLENKINSOP, *Secretary.* [28

KENT FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE INSTITUTIONS

(Established A.D. 1802.)

Paid-up Capital and Accumulations nearly £800,000.

FIRE OFFICE.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, Lightning, or Explosion by Gas, at Low Premiums. The Company will pay for all Losses or Damage by Lightning, whether the property is set on fire thereby or not.

LIFE OFFICE.

Simple Proposal Forms. Bonus options at each Division of Profits. Settlements immediately after Proof of Death and Title. The Assured are ***absolutely guaranteed against all Liabilities whatsoever; receiving at the same time four-fifths, or 80 per cent., of the entire profit of the business every 5 years.***

EXAMPLES OF BONUS ADDITIONS.

No. of Policy.	Year of Issue.	Age at Entry.	Original Sum Assured.	Premium.	Bonus added.	Total now Insured.
462	1831	26	£500	£11 11 8	£682	£1182
503	1833	41	£800	£26 10 8	£1642	£2442
557	1834	43	£1000	£35 6 8	£1664	£2664
767	1840	38	£999	£30 5 10	£1144	£2143

EXAMPLES OF REDUCTIONS OF PREMIUMS.

No. of Policy.	Year of Issue.	Age at Entry.	Original Sum Assured.	Original Premium.	Premium now Payable.	Bonus added since extinction of Premium.
354	1828	31	£999	£25 18 4	NIL	£731
714	1839	30	£1000	£25 5 10	NIL	£407
734	1839	27	£500	£11 16 8	NIL	£152
1382	1851	46	£1000	£38 12 6	NIL	£154

CHIEF OFFICE: MAIDSTONE, KENT.

Branch Offices { LONDON: 124, Cannon Street, E.C.
MANCHESTER: Lombard Chambers, 46, Brown Street.
CANTERBURY: High Street.

W. L. SEYFANG, *Secretary.* [288

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

FLEET STREET, LONDON.

Instituted 1823.

Trustees.

The Rt. Hon. Baron CAMPBELL.
The Right Hon. Viscount CRANBROOK.
The Hon. Mr. Justice MANISTY.
His Honour Judge TURNER.
Hon. ALF. E. GATHORNE-HARDY, M.P.
WILLIAM FREDERICK HIGGINS, Esq.

Directors.

EDWARD BAILEY, Esq., Berners Street, W.
SAMUEL BIRCHAM, Esq., Parliament Street.
Hon. HALLYBURTON G. CAMPBELL, Ennismore Gardens.
JOHN CLERK, Esq., Q.C., King's Bench Walk, Temple.
FREDERICK G. DAVIDSON, Esq., Fryleigh, Betchworth.
RICHARD DU CANE, Esq., Gray's Inn Square.
ROBERT ELLETT, Esq., Cirencester.
WILLIAM JAMES FARRER, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
HENRY RAY FRESHFIELD, Esq., Bank Buildings.
The Hon. ALFRED E. GATHORNE-HARDY, M.P., Temple.
HENRY J. L. GRAHAM, Esq., Lennox Gardens, S.W.
The Right Hon. Baron HERSCHELL.
WM. F. HIGGINS, Esq., Chester Place, Belgrave Square.
The Right Hon. Sir HENRY T. HOLLAND, Bart., M.P., G.C.M.G., Rutland Gate.
J. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Q.C., King's Bench Walk, Temple.
WM. ROLLE MALCOLM, Esq., Hereford Gardens, Park Lane.
Sir RICHARD NICHOLSON, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster.
CHARLES MANLEY SMITH, Esq., Princes Gardens, S.W.
CHARLES STEWART, Esq., Coleman Street, E.C.
JOHN M. TEESDALE, Esq., Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.
EDWARD TOMPSON, Esq., Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.
JOHN JAMES EDGCOMBE VENNING, Esq., Devonport.
ARNOLD W. WHITE, Esq., Great Marlborough Street.
BASIL T. WOODD, Esq., Conyngham Hall, Knaresborough.

Actuary—GRIFFITH DAVIES, Esq. *Assistant Actuary*—ALFRED B. ADLARD, Esq.

Physician—ROBERT MARTIN, Esq., M.D., 51, Queen Anne Street, W.

Solicitor—W. MELMOTH WALTERS, Esq., 9, New Square, Lincoln's Inn. *Bankers*—Messrs. HOARE, Fleet Street.

Assets on the 31st December, 1885	**£5,248,223**
Income for the Year 1885	**438,476**
Amount Paid in Claims to the 31st December, 1885	**14,536,593**
Reversionary Bonuses allotted for five years ending 31st Dec., 1884	**690,946**
Total Reversionary Bonuses hitherto allotted	**6,889,937**

The Expenses of Management (including Commission) are about 4½ per cent. of the Income.

Policies are granted under the terms of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882.

The limits of free travel and residence have been largely extended, and rates of extra premium reduced.

Loans are granted on security of Policies, Life Interests, Reversions, and Borough and County Rates, as well as on other approved Securities.

Life Interests and Reversions are purchased.

Claims are paid immediately on proof of death and title.

Commission is allowed to Solicitors and others on Assurances effected through their introduction.

Prospectus and Form of Proposal will be sent on application to the Actuary. [112

LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Adjoining the Law Institution.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

Trustees.

The Rt. Hon. The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.
The Right Hon. Lord TRURO.
The Right Hon. Lord HOBHOUSE, K.C.S.I.
The Right Hon. Sir JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, Bart., M.P.
The Hon. HALLYBURTON GEORGE CAMPBELL.
HENRY FOX BRISTOWE, Esq., Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster.
ARNOLD WILLIAM WHITE, Esq.

Directors.

*(The * denotes a Director of the Law Life, the † a Director of the Legal and General Life, and the ‡ a Director of the Equity and Law Life Insurance Society.)*

* ARNOLD WILLIAM WHITE, Esq., Great Marlborough Street, *Chairman.*
‡ HENRY FOX BRISTOWE, Esq., Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster, *Deputy-Chairman.*

BROUGHTON, HOWARD WILLIAM, Esq., 12, Great Marlborough Street.
* CAMPBELL, The Hon. HALLYBURTON GEORGE.
† CARLISLE, WILLIAM THOMAS, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
‡ CLABON, JOHN MOXON, Esq., Great George Street.
‡ DAVIDSON, FREDK. GEO., Esq., Fryleigh, Betchworth.
* FARRER, WILLIAM JAMES, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
† FRERE, BARTLE JOHN LAURIE, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
FRESHFIELD, CHARLES KAYE, Esq., Gatton, Surrey.
HOBHOUSE, Right Hon. Lord, K.C.S.I., Bruton Street.
‡ INGRAM, JAMES, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
LEE, JOHN BENJ., Esq., Sonning, Reading.
MILMAN, HENRY SALUSBURY, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
MORGAN, FREDERICK, Esq., Somerset Street, W.
* NICHOLSON, Sir RICHARD, 9, Bridge St., Westminster.
‡ PEAKE, FREDERICK, Esq., 6, Bedford Row.
‡ ROBINS, GEORGE U., Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
ROOPER, GEORGE, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
* TOMPSON, EDWARD, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
WALTERS, WILLIAM MELMOTH, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
WILDE, SPENCER CROUGHTON, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
† WILLIAMS, C. REYNOLDS, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
† WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Auditors.

BIGG, EDWARD FRANCIS, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
LEEFE, OCTAVIUS, Esq., Quality Court, W.C.
NEVE, WILLIAM TANNER, Esq., Cranbrook.
WHITEHEAD, E. HUGH, Esq., 29, Spring Gardens, S.W.

Architects and Surveyors.

GEO. H. POWNALL, Esq., 29, Parliament Street, S.W. EDWARD STREET, Esq., 9, Sergeants' Inn, E.C.

Solicitor—CHARLES HARRISON, Esq., 19, Bedford Row. *Bankers*—Messrs. COUTTS & COMPANY.

The Capital of the LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, amounting to **£5,000,000**, was subscribed before the Society commenced business in 1845, by nearly One Thousand Gentlemen connected with the profession of the Law; the shares are now held by a body of Shareholders comprising some of the highest and most influential members of the profession; and the success which has attended the operations of the Society is founded on the eligible character of the risks constituting the bulk of its business, and the promptitude and liberality with which its engagements have always been met.

In order to meet covenants requiring continuance of Rent, notwithstanding destruction of Buildings by Fire, the Society will grant Insurances on Rent, the amount being specified in the Policy.

Attendance given at the Office of the Society daily from Ten till Four (Saturdays Ten till Two), where parties may obtain any further information respecting the terms on which Insurances may be effected.

GEORGE WILLIAM BELL, *Secretary.* [67

THE

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £7,072,140

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The magnitude of the Company's Business enables it to accept Insurances on the most favourable terms.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—All descriptions of Life Insurance and Annuities at Moderate rates. Participating Policies under new Table, payable at fixed age or previous to death.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. per cent. per annum on sums assured in the new Participating class has been declared at each valuation.

The NEW CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE give increased facilities for Residence, Travel, and Occupation.—Maintaining Policies in force.—Reviving Lapsed Policies.—Prompt Payment of Claims.

Head Offices—LIVERPOOL: 1, Dale Street; LONDON: Cornhill and Charing Cross.

AND BRANCH OFFICES AT

BRISTOL.—Corn Street.
LEEDS.—65, Albion Street.
MANCHESTER.—59, King Street.
DUBLIN.—1, College Green.
GLASGOW.—30, George Square.
NEW YORK.—William Street.
CHICAGO.—124, La Salle Street.
NEW ORLEANS.—184, Gravier Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.—422, California Street.
MONTREAL.—Place d'Armes.
SYDNEY.—Pitt and Spring Streets.
MELBOURNE.—Elizabeth Street South.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for Fire and Life Insurance and Annuities may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or from any of its Agents.

Applications for Agencies invited. [199

LION FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

84, QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

Capital £825,000.

Board of Directors.

ELLIS ELIAS, Esq., *Chairman.*

GRANT HEATLY TOD HEATLY, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

Right Hon. EARL of ABINGDON.
Sir JAMES J. ALLPORT.
JAMES STAATS FORBES.
Colonel R. RAYNSFORD JACKSON.
JOHN GLAS SANDEMAN, Esq.
Hon. EDWARD GERALD STRUTT.

General Manager.—THOS. B. BELL.

Applications for Agencies invited in unrepresented Districts.

Forms of Proposal and every information can be obtained on application to the Head Office, or to any of the Agents of the Company. [84

Legal and General
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.)

Trustees—

The Right Hon. Lord HALSBURY, *Lord Chancellor of England.*
The Right Hon. Lord COLERIDGE, *Lord Chief Justice of England.*
The Right Hon. Sir RICHARD BAGGALLAY.
Sir JAS. PARKER DEANE, Q.C., D.C.L.
Sir JOHN P. DE GEX, Q.C.
FREDERICK JOHN BLAKE, Esq.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. LAWRENCE, GRAHAM and LONG.
Actuary and Manager—E. COLQUHOUN, Esq.

The Society's "Perfected System of Life Assurance" offers the following Advantages:

1. Absolute Financial Security.
2. Freedom from all restrictions and conditions.
3. Freedom after One Year from Forfeiture through Suicide.
4. Protection from risk of accidental forfeiture.
5. Guarantee of Surrender-value.
6. Immediate Payment of Death-claims.
7. Large Bonuses.
8. Large Interim Bonuses.

Offices: 10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. [312

LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT COMPANY

LIMITED. *Incorporated* 1869.

Chief Office—10, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £115,000.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1887.

Trustees. D'A. CHAYTOR, Esq. (Messrs. Milnes & Chaytor).
THOMAS FITZGERALD, Esq. (Messrs. Fitzgerald), 20, St. Andrew Street, Dublin.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq. (Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co.), 41, Coleman Street.

Directors.

J. B. BICKERSTETH, Esq., 86, St. James' Street, S.W.
D'A. CHAYTOR, Esq. (Messrs. Milnes & Chaytor), 155, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
H. C. CHILTON, Esq., Director of English and Scottish Law Life Office.
Sir THOMAS DAKIN, Alderman.
H. D. GOOCH, Esq., 4, Park Place Villas, Maida Hill, W
Major W. FLETCHER GORDON, 12, Montagu Street, W.
A. R. KIRBY, Esq., 81, Cromwell Road, South Kensington.

Bankers—ALLIANCE BANK, Limited, Bartholomew Lane.

Secretary—E. G. LAUGHTON ANDERSON.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The Bonds of the Company are accepted by Her Majesty's Government, the High Court of Justice, the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, the City of London, and other Municipal Corporations; and by various Banks and Railways, and other large Companies throughout the United Kingdom.

Special terms will be quoted for guaranteeing all the members of a staff.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

£1,000, if killed or permanently totally disabled. £333 if permanently partially disabled.
£3 per week during temporary total disablement for (Ordinary Risk) £3 per annum.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY DEPARTMENT.

In addition to covering the risk under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, the Company relieves Employers of the cost of defending unjust claims. [30

THE LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION,

81, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. *Established* 1806.

President—JOHN COSTEKER, Esq. | *Vice-President*—FRANCIS H. BEAUMONT, Esq.

Trustees.

GEORGE FRED. POLLOCK, Esq. | GEORGE HANBURY, Esq.
JAMES EWING MATHIESON, Esq. | CHARLES CHURCHILL, Esq.

Directors.

EDMUND BOULNOIS, Esq. | CHARLES M. CLODE, Esq., C.B. | CHARLES T. MURDOCH, Esq.
HENRY BUTLER, Esq. | THOMAS DEVAS, Esq. | ROBERT POTT, Esq.
GORDON WYATT CLARK, Esq. | WILLIAM EVILL, Esq. | S. W. SILVER, Esq.
FREDERICK CLARKE, Esq. | Sir GABRIEL GOLDNEY, Bt., M.P. | ROBERT OWEN WHITE, Esq.

Auditors— { GEORGE BAKER, Esq. / HENRY BOYER, Esq. } | WILLIAM CAVE FOWLER, Esq. / Sir W. HY. WHITE, C.B.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND. *Solicitors*—Messrs. A. D. DRUCE and HENRY ATTLEE.
Physician—ARTHUR JULIUS POLLOCK, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P. *Surgeon*—J. BIRKETT, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Actuary and Secretary—EDWARD DOCKER, M.A., F.I.A.

POLICIES NOW IN FORCE	**£9,600,000**
FUND ACCUMULATED and invested in FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES	**3,890,000**
POLICY CLAIMS PAID	**8,700,000**

The ASSOCIATION employs NO AGENTS, and pays NO COMMISSION in any shape, for the introduction of Policies. Its expenses are small, being less than 3 per cent. of its annual income from premiums and interest.

An investigation of its affairs is made every year, and the surplus is applied, first in reducing the premiums until they are extinguished, and then in increasing the sum assured. The first seven premiums are payable in full, and the reduction begins with the eighth. During the last 30 years this reduction has *increased*, on the average, at the rate of about One per Cent. per annum, and as the mortality among its members continues to be much within the estimate, and the funds of the Society are invested at a higher rate of interest than is assumed in the Valuations, it is expected that the premiums may be still further reduced.

PREMIUMS commenced before July, 1879 (4th Series), are this year reduced			**70 per cent.**
" " " 1876 (3rd Series),	"	"	80 "
" " " 1865 (2nd Series),	"	"	95 "
" " January, 1856 (1st Series),	"	"	100 "

And, as the reduction of premiums in the First Series can be carried no further, an addition of five per cent. of the annual premium has been this year made to the sum assured.

EDWARD DOCKER, M.A., F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.* [200

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.

EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

LONDON OFFICE: 14, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

INCOME, 1885.

FIRE PREMIUMS	£601,250
LIFE PREMIUMS	80,280
INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS	49,208
FIRE RESERVE FUND, 1885	£339,726
LIFE FUND	678,867
CAPITAL paid up	272,986

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THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT ALLIANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Established 1847. **Accumulated Fund, £65,926.**

Chief Office: 2, ALBION PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E.

With upwards of 300 *Agencies established in the United Kingdom.*

Trustees—WILLIAM MCKEWAN, Esq., EDWARD S. PRYCE, Esq., S. HOPE MORLEY, Esq. and Rev. JOHN B. HEARD.

OBJECTS.—To provide Weekly Allowances in Sickness, Annuities, Life Assurance, and Endowments for Adults and Children.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.— All Payments are calculated according to Age. No extra Payments on the Death of Members. No Meetings at Public Houses. No Offices to fill. The Society once in every five years is examined by an Actuary of well-known eminence.

The Society has declared Three Bonuses on its Life Assurance Policies, and Two Bonuses on its Sickness Assurance Policies, and at the last valuation of its affairs by Mr. A. G. FINLAISON, F.S.A., on 31st December, 1880, the Surplus of Assets over liabilities amounted to £9,126.

Agents Wanted in unrepresented Districts.

Prospectuses, Statements of Accounts, and Forms of Proposal can be obtained on application to

G. B. WOODS, *Secretary.* [145

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.

For Fire, Life and Marine Assurances.

Head Office—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Branch Offices
- No. 43a, PALL MALL, LONDON.
- No. 99, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.
- No. 14, EAST PARADE, LEEDS.
- No. 28, EXCHANGE STREET EAST, LIVERPOOL.
- No. 16, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

Governor.—LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Esq.

Sub-Governor.
GEORGE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq.

Deputy-Governor.
DAVID PLENDERLEATH SELLAR, Esq.

Directors.

CHARLES G. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY BENSON, Esq.
ROBERT BURN BLYTH, Esq.
WILLIAM THOMAS BRAND, Esq.
ALFRED CLAYTON COLE, Esq.
GEORGE B. DEWHURST, Esq.
HENRY LLOYD GIBBS, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.
HOWARD GILLIAT, Esq.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Esq.
LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.
GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.
Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
HOWARD POTTER, Esq.
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq.
ROBERT RYRIE.
ALBERT G. SANDEMAN, Esq.
Col. LEOPOLD R. SEYMOUR.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq.

West End Committee.

S. P. LOW, Esq. (Messrs. Grindlay & Co.)
CHARLES S. PARIS, Esq., 22, King Street, St. James's.
The Hon. FRANCIS PARKER, M.P., 3, Temple Gardens.

The Hon. JOHN MANNERS-SUTTON, *Manager of West End Branch.*

Secretary.—JOHN P. LAURENCE, Esq. | *Actuary.*—ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq.

Underwriter.—JOHN STEWART MACKINTOSH, Esq.

Manager of the Fire Department.—JAMES CLUNES, Esq.

Medical Officers
- EDWARD CLAPTON, M.D., 10A, St. Thomas's Street, Southwark.
- JOHN HARLEY, M.D., 9, Stratford Place, Oxford Street.

The Corporation has granted Fire, Life and Marine Assurances for more than a Century and a-half; during that long period it has endeavoured to introduce into its practice all the real improvements that have from time to time been suggested, and to afford every facility for the transaction of business.

Of the Share Capital the sum of **£448,275** has been paid up. The Funds in hand exceed **£3,400,000.**

Claims under Life Policies are payable at once upon proof of death and title being furnished to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors.

Copies of the Accounts, pursuant to "The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870," can be had on application personally or by letter. [248

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1862.

Head Office: LONDON—66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C.

Board of Direction.

Chairman—Col. KINGSCOTE, C.B. *Deputy-Chairman*—Alderman Sir THOMAS DAKIN.

Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY.
Sir R. N. FOWLER, Bart., M.P.
VESEY G. M. HOLT, Esq.
HENRY A. ISAACS, Esq., Ald. & Sheriff.
JOHN J. KINGSFORD, Esq.
JOHN TEMPLETON MORGAN, Esq.
R. BARCLAY REYNOLDS, Esq.
SAMUEL GURNEY SHEPPARD, Esq.

Assistant-Secretary—G. W. MANNERING.
Manager and Actuary—WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

During the Past Ten Years to 31st December, 1885.

YEAR.	NEW BUSINESS.		NET PREMIUM INCOME.	INVESTED FUNDS.
	Sums Assured.	New Premiums.		
1875	£244,720	£7,769	£43,866	£135,537
1880	453,687	15,459	70,939	222,745
1885	582,675	21,853	117,076	422,539

It will thus be seen that in ten years the New and Net Premium Incomes have trebled, whilst the Funds show an increase in the same proportion.

Moderate Rates. Liberal Conditions. Undoubted Security.

THE

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

LIMITED.

Head Office: LONDON—66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C.

FUNDS IN HAND, as at 31st Dec., 1885 . . . . . £207,965.
CAPITAL, FULLY SUBSCRIBED . . . . . £900,000.

Board of Direction.

Chairman—Col. KINGSCOTE, C.B. *Deputy-Chairman*—Alderman Sir THOMAS DAKIN.

Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY.
CHARLES ROBT. BESLEY, Esq. (Besleys and Wilson).
ALFRED CRAMPTON, Esq. (Copestake, Hughes, Crampton & Co.).
Sir R. N. FOWLER, Bart., M.P.
HENRY HICKS, Esq.
HENRY A. ISAACS, Esq., Alderman and Sheriff (M. Isaacs and Sons).
JOHN J. KINGSFORD, Esq.
JOHN TEMPLETON MORGAN, Esq. (Middleton, Son & Co.).
ROBERT BARCLAY REYNOLDS, Esq. (Lathbury and Co.).
SAMUEL GURNEY SHEPPARD, Esq. (Sheppards, Pelly and Allcard).
JAMES WHITEHEAD, Esq., Alderman.

Assistant-Secretary—G. W. MANNERING.
General Manager—WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH.

Home and Foreign Insurances at moderate rates of premium.
Claims settled with promptitude.
Prospectuses and every information on application.

Applications for Agencies invited, and *special terms* given to active and influential District Representatives for both Fire and Life, this Company being under the same management as the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE COMPANY. *See above.* [344

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

3, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1835, FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE.

Directors.

RICHARD B. BARRON, Esq.
BENJAMIN BIGGS, Esq.
GEORGE R. BURNETT, Esq.
EDWARD CAFFIN, Esq.
THOMAS CHARRINGTON, Esq.
HENRY W. DAUGLISH, Esq.
WILLIAM S. DEACON, Esq.
WALTER DUCKWORTH, Esq., Liverpool.
JOS. H. FOX, Esq., Wellington, Somerset.
WILLIAM GRANT, Esq., Portsmouth.
THOMAS HARBOTTLE, Esq.
ROBERT T. HEAPE, Esq., Rochdale.
ALEX. P. HOGARTH, Esq., Aberdeen.
WILLIAM C. H. HUNT, Esq.
F. HARWOOD LESCHER, Esq.
THOMAS LLOYD, Esq., Birmingham.
DANIEL P. LOE, Esq.
RICHARD S. WILKINSON, Esq.

SUM ASSURED, £5,200,000. FUNDS IN HAND, £1,800,000.

No Commission Paid, and No Agents Employed.
Expenses of Management Exceptionally Moderate.
No Shareholders to Participate in Profits.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

ARTHUR PEARSON, *Actuary.* [85

THE

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

39, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Directors.

GEORGE BATTCOCK, Esq.
WOODTHORPE BRANDON, Esq.
JAMES CHARLES, Esq.
HENRY DARVILL, Esq.
HERMAN GWINNER, Esq.
BENJN. HANNEN, Esq.
ANTHONY G. JONES, Esq.
Sir KINGSMILL GROVE KEY, Bart.
JOHN WINGFIELD MALCOLM, Esq., M.P.
WM. T. PRITCHARD, Esq.
RICHARD ROTHWELL, Esq.
EDGAR P. STRINGER, Esq.
CHARLES JOHN TODD, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. ERNEST VILLIERS.

Medical Officers—WM. WADHAM, M.D.; T. GLOVER LYON, M.D.
Solicitor—WM. BURCHELL, Esq.
Actuary—H. W. MANLY, Esq., F.I.A. *Secretary*—HUBERT G. ROWSELL, Esq.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY exists solely for the benefit of its Members; and as it has no other interests to serve—no Shareholders or Guarantors to share in the profits and provide with dividends—all the regulations are framed with the object of securing to the Members the greatest benefits to be derived from an equitable system of Life Assurance.

The Funds amount to more than 14 times the Annual Premium Income, and are equal to 42 per cent. of the total sums assured; a degree of strength possessed by very few Offices.

A Policy in this Society is ABSOLUTELY FREE AND INDISPUTABLE after it has been in force five years, and the life assured has attained the age of 30; the due payment of the ordinary Annual Premium stated in the Policy being then alone necessary to secure to the Member or his representatives the full benefits of the assurance. [86

ESTABLISHED 1870.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CORPORATION

(LIMITED) ISSUES

BONUS POLICIES

Entitling the holders to have them Renewed every Sixth Year Free of Charge, provided no Losses have been paid under them during the previous five years.

These Policies will be charged the usual Premiums, and, being in the Non-Members' Class, will be *absolutely free from any liability.*

All the Profits made belong to the Members.

The Liability of a Member is strictly limited to double the amount of the Premium paid or payable by him during the current year.

Head Office—32, BROWN STREET, MANCHESTER.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Chairman—THOS. BROOKE, Esq., Huddersfield.
Deputy-Chairman—S. OGDEN, Esq., Manchester.

S. ARMITAGE, Esq. (Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Limited), Manchester.
EDWARD ARMITAGE, Esq., Huddersfield.
T. W. BROOKE, Esq. (Starkey Bros.), Huddersfield.
G. BURNLEY, Esq. (J. Burnley & Sons), Heckmondwike.
EDWARD CHARRINGTON, Esq. (Charrington, Head & Co.), London.
JOSEPH H. FOX, Esq. (Fox Bros. & Co.), Wellington.
C. J. GALLOWAY, Esq. (W. & J. Galloway & Sons), Manchester.
JOHN HARWOOD, Esq. (J. Harwood & Son), Bolton.
T. ORMEROD, Esq. (T. Ormerod & Co.), Brighouse.
JAMES PRIESTLEY, Esq. (B. Vickerman & Sons), Huddersfield.
Sir G. K. RICKARDS, K.C.B., Oxford.
C. H. W. A'COURT REPINGTON, Esq., Eden-Bridge.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., Oldham.
Hon. F. S. A. HANBURY-TRACY, M.P., London.
CHAS. WALKER, Esq. (J. Walker & Sons), Bury.

Manager and Secretary—J. N. LANE.

LONDON OFFICE: 10, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

HUBERT WHITE, *Secretary.* [215

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT, 1880.

THE MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Guarantee Fund, £100,000, fully subscribed, of which £10,000 is paid up.

HEAD OFFICE: 32a, Brown St., Manchester. LONDON OFFICE: 10, King William St., E.C.

And the Branch Offices and Agencies of the Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation, Limited.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—SAMUEL OGDEN, Esq., Manchester.
Deputy-Chairman—CHARLES WALKER, Esq., Bury.

EDWARD ARMITAGE, Esq., Huddersfield.
THOMAS BROOKE, Esq., Huddersfield.
GEORGE BURNLEY, Esq., Heckmondwike.
THOMAS HEGINBOTTOM, Esq. (S. Heginbottom and Sons), Ashton-under-Lyne.
THOS. ORMEROD, Esq., Brighouse.
RD. SUGDEN, Esq. (T. Sugden & Son), Brighouse.

J. N. LANE, Esq., Manchester, *Managing Director.*
Medical Referee—THOS. PIGG, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., Manchester.
Bankers—The LANCASHIRE and YORKSHIRE BANK, Manchester.
Solicitors—Messrs. PARTINGTON & ALLEN, Manchester.
Auditor—EDWIN GUTHRIE, Esq., Manchester. *Manager and Secretary*—O. B. JEENS.

The Association has been formed mainly for the purpose of enabling Employers of labour to protect themselves against the liabilities of the "EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT, 1880," which are of a very serious character, and also to cover all Accidents to Workpeople during the hours of labour; and for this class of business especially it is felt that the *Mutual System* is alone the true one in the interest of insurers. Every description of Insurance against Accidents is undertaken, except that of Coal Mining, in a collective form.

The fidelity of Employes guaranteed. Ordinary Accident Policies issued.

The Association will be worked as far as possible on the lines of the Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation. The premiums, which will be thoroughly classified, are as low as appears to be compatible with security, and *any surplus*, after the payment of losses, expenses, and interest to guarantors, *will remain the property of the members;* the experience of the Association will enable it from time to time to rectify and adjust these classifications. The Association has been formed with the full belief that it will bring to its insurers similar advantages to those which the members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation, Limited, have received during the sixteen years of the existence of that Company. [216

THE

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CORPORATION,

LIMITED.

Head Office—72, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
West End—12, PALL MALL, S.W.

LIVERPOOL—13, Tithebarn Street.
GLASGOW—150, St. Vincent Street.
MANCHESTER—52, Brown Street.
LEEDS—1, East Parade.
BRISTOL—Shannon Court, Corn Street.
EDINBURGH—50, George Street.
BIRMINGHAM—84, Colmore Row.

TRUSTEES.

Sir HENRY ARTHUR HUNT, C.B., 45, Parliament Street, and 54, Eccleston Square.
CHARLES HOARE, Esq. (Messrs. Hoare).

DIRECTORS.

Sir GABRIEL GOLDNEY, Bart., Beechfield, Chippenham, Wilts (*Chairman*).
FOSTER MORTIMORE, Esq. (Boutcher, Mortimore and Co.) (*Deputy-Chairman*).
H. W. HOARE, Esq., Oakfield, Crawley.
HENRY LOFTS, Esq. (Messrs. Lofts and Warner), 130, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square.
ROBERT OWEN WHITE, Esq. (late of J. Bazley White and Bros.).
The Hon. R. W. GROSVENOR, 37, Park Lane, W., and The Lodge, Brackley.
THOMAS A. H. HAMOND, Esq., 56, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and Swaffham, Norfolk.
HENRY A. HUNT, Esq., 45, Parliament Street, S.W.

Bankers—Messrs. HOARE, Fleet Street. | *Manager*—WILLIAM COLLIS.

Moderate Terms. Claims Promptly and Liberally Settled.

Influential Agents Wanted in unrepresented places—Liberal Commissions. [31

NATIONAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

2, King William Street, London, E.C.

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE, WITHOUT PERSONAL LIABILITY.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

The principal features of this Society embrace—

Undoubted Security. Moderate Premiums. Large Profits. Prompt Payment of Claims. Liberal Surrender Values. Non-Forfeiture. Assurance of Military and Naval Officers at low fixed rates, covering all risk of Climate and Service. The Issue of Trust Policies under the "Married Women's Property Act, 1882." And the granting of Children's Endowments upon unusually favourable terms.

Full Prospectuses, &c., on application to

HENRY JOHN PUCKLE, *Manager and Secretary.* [276

BONUS YEAR, 1887.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER, 1835.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM JOHN BARRON, Esq.
HENRY WHITE CASTLE, Esq., *Trustee.*
Sir THOS. CHAMBERS, Q.C., *Trustee* (Recorder of London).
JOSEPH FELL CHRISTY, Esq., *Trustee.*
HENRY CONSTABLE, Esq.
ROBERT MAYNE CURTIS, Esq.
WILLIAM JAMES HASLAM, Esq.
CHARLES W. C. HUTTON, Esq.
ROBT. LEAKE, Esq., M.P.
SAMPSON S. LLOYD, Esq.
CLARE SEWELL READ, Esq.
JOHN SCOTT, Esq., *Trustee.*
WILLIAM H. WILLANS, Esq.

Medical Officers—T. HENRY GREEN, Esq., M.D., and JOHN CROFT, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Solicitor—THOS. MYDDLETON MORRISS, Esq.

Accumulated Fund . .	£4,180,000.	**Claims Paid**	£6,800,000.
Profits Realised . . .	3,400,000.	**Gross Annual Income** .	495,000.

The whole Profits are Divided every Five Years among the Members, without any deduction for dividends to Shareholders. For the Five Years ending 20th November, 1882, the Surplus was £614,677.

There were 415 Policies in respect of which not only were the premiums entirely extinguished, but also Annuities were granted, or Cash Bonuses paid, whilst in the case of many Policies the original Sums assured are now more than doubled by the Bonus Additions.

The **next Division** will be made on the 20th November, 1887, and all Policies issued previously will participate.

Endowment Assurances granted on exceptionally favourable terms.

ARTHUR SMITHER, *Actuary and Secretary.* [237

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1845. *Conducted under the Official Supervision of the Insurance Department of the Government of the State of New York. Reports Deposited annually with the Board of Trade in Great Britain, in accordance with "The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870."*

TRUSTEES FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

With whom is deposited 250,000 Dollars in United States Bonds (for the protection of all Policy Holders and Annuitants), and 100,000 Dollars in the same Bonds (as additional protection for the representatives of deceased Policy Holders), or equal to over £70,000 in all.

The Right Hon. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, M.P., F.R.S.
FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq., Director London and County Bank.
A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq., Director Bank of British North America.

LIFE ASSURANCE ONLY. PURELY MUTUAL.

All Profits belong to Policy Holders, and Apportionments are made Annually.

Accumulated Funds for the Year 1885	£13,686,297
Surplus over all Liabilities, and Reserve Fund, according to Valuation made by the Government..	2,719,145
Income for Year	3,272,662

THE LATEST ADVANCE IN LIFE INSURANCE.

NON-FORFEITING LIMITED-TONTINE POLICIES.—These Policies combine the Non-Forfeiture features, originated by the NEW YORK LIFE in 1862, with the Privileges and Profits of its popular "Tontine Investment Policy." The popularity attained by this Company's Non-Forfeiture Policies, and the gratifying results, as well as popularity of its Tontine Investment Policies, have led the NEW YORK LIFE to *combine the essential features of both* in its Non-Forfeiting Limited-Tontine Policy. This Policy, **which provides against loss in case of default in payment of premium after three years, by the guarantee of a Paid-up Policy, is now confidently offered by this Company.**

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY issue a Special Contract. Among the valuable features are Endowment, Insurance, Annuity, Immediate Payment of Death Claims, no Suicide Clause, no Restriction as to Residence or Travel after two years.

ANNUITIES.—This Company grants ANNUITIES upon more favourable rates than British Companies, the higher rate of interest obtained by their investments in first-class American securities enabling them to do so.

RATE FOR £100 ANNUITY.

	Age 50.	Age 60.	Age 70.
MALES	£1,254 18 0	£975 0 0	£709 18 0
FEMALES	1,309 0 0	1,041 4 0	763 4 0

Chief Office for Great Britain and Ireland (Established 1870): 76 & 77, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

J. FISHER SMITH, *General Manager.* [279

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY as at 31st December, 1885.

I.	Authorised Capital	£3,000,000	0	0
	Subscribed Capital	2,500,000	0	0
	Paid up Capital	625,000	0	0
II.	Fire Fund—Reserve	£1,250,000	0	0
	Premium Reserve	382,836	18	1
	Balance of Profit and Loss Account	53,621	5	4
		£1,686,458	3	5
III.	Life Fund—Accumulated Fund of Life Branch	£3,592,628	1	8
	" " Annuity Branch	586,444	3	9
		£4,179,072	5	5
IV.	Revenue for the Year 1885—			
	From the Life Department:			
	Life Premiums, Interest, and Fees	£520,735	9	2
	Annuity Prices, Premiums, and Interest	100,518	6	0
		£621,253	15	2
	From Fire Department:			
	Fire Premiums, Interest and Fees	£1,238,353	9	8
		£1,859,607	4	10

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

President—His Grace the Duke of Roxburghe.
Vice Presidents—His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
Chairman of the Central Court—David Davidson, Esq.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

Chairman—John White Cater, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*, Baron Schroder.

Charles Morrison, Esq.
Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, Esq.
George Garden Nicol, Esq.
George Young, Esq.
Alexander H. Campbell, Esq.
Richard Brandt, Esq.
John Sanderson, Esq.
Quintin Hogg, Esq.
Hon. Chas. W. Mills, M.P.
The Hon. C. N. Lawrence.
Charles A. Cater, Esq.
A. D. Kleinwort, Esq.

Manager of Fire Department—George Henry Burnett
Foreign Sub-Managers—Philip Winsor and E. A. De Paiva.
Manager of Life Department and Actuary—Henry Cockburn. *Secretary*—F. W. Lance.
Medical Officers—Hermann Weber, M.D.; H. Port, M.D.
Solicitor—Sir W. R. Drake. *Auditor*—James Haldane, Chartered Accountant.

EDINBURGH DIRECTORS.

J. F. Walker-Drummond, Esq.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq.
Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bt.
George Auldjo Jamieson, Esq.
Frederick Pitman, Esq.
Evan Allan Hunter, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq.
Ralph Dundas, Esq.
John Wharton Tod, Esq.
Hon. Henry J. Moncreiff.
Sir Jas. H. Gibson-Craig, Bart.
Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin.
Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Clark, Bt.
Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
Charles B. Logan, Esq.

Manager—A. Gillies Smith, F.R.S.E. *Secretary*—Philip R. D. Maclagan.
Actuary—Thomas Wallace. *Medical Officer*—John Moir, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Solicitors—J. & F. Anderson, W.S.
Auditor—James Haldane, Chartered Accountant.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The principles on which this Company was founded, and on which it continues to act, combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital and Accumulated Funds, and thus afford all the facilities and advantages which can prudently be offered by any Life Assurance Office. Under these principles the business of the Company continues rapidly to increase. *Ninety per Cent.* of the *Whole Profits* is divided among the Assurers on the Participating Scale. The *Profits* are divided every five years. *Policies are Indisputable* after Five years. *Annuities* of all kinds are granted, and the rates fixed on the most favourable terms.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the

Chief Offices:—

London: 61, Threadneedle St., E.C.; West End Office: 8, Waterloo Place, S.W.
Edinburgh: 64, Princes Street. [201

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836. *Incorporated by Act of Parliament. For Fire & Life Assurance at Home & Abroad*

INCOME AND FUNDS (1885).

Fire Premiums, £577,000; Life Premiums £191,000; Interest, £132,000.
Accumulated Funds, £3,134,000.

HEAD OFFICES: { LONDON—1, MOORGATE STREET.
ABERDEEN—1, UNION TERRACE.

Branches.

BIRMINGHAM—42, Temple Street.
BRISTOL—The Exchange.
DUBLIN—40, Westmoreland Street.
DUNDEE—110, Commercial Street.
EDINBURGH—20, St. Andrew Square.
GLASGOW—24, George Square.
LIVERPOOL—5, Tithebarn Street.
MANCHESTER—52, Spring Gardens.
NEWCASTLE—2, Collingwood Street.

UNITED STATES—Boston, Chicago, New York and San Fransisco. AUSTRALIA—Melbourne.
CANADA—Montreal.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir WILLIAM MILLER, Bart., *Chairman.*
Colonel ROBERT BARING.
ERNEST CHAPLIN, Esq.
Sir PHILIP CURRIE, K.C.B.
GEORGE JOHN FENWICK, Esq.
ALEXANDER PEARSON FLETCHER, Esq.
ALEXANDER HEUN GOSCHEN, Esq.
WILLIAM EGERTON HUBBARD, Esq.
FERDINAND MARSHALL HUTH, Esq.
HENRY JAMES LUBBOCK, Esq.
JOHN STEWART, Esq.
WILLIAM WALKINSHAW, Esq.

Secretary—H. E. WILSON.
Fire Department—JAMES ROBB, *Manager.* *Life Department*—THOS. H. COOKE, *Actuary.*
General Manager—JAS. VALENTINE.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances are granted on Property situate in all parts of the British Dominions and in most Foreign Countries, at rates which are computed according to the actual risk incurred. The Company has already paid over **Five Millions Sterling** in the settlement of Claims under its Fire Policies.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The Company offers the advantages of perfect Security, with great Economy in management and Moderate Rates of Premium. The total expenses in the year 1885 were slightly under 7½ per cent. of the Income from Premiums and Interest, or excluding Commission paid to Agents, less than 3¾ per cent.

In the Participation Branch, the whole of the ascertained surplus at each valuation belongs to the Assured. The amount for the Quinquennium ending 31st December, 1885, was sufficient to provide a **Bonus of £1 10s. per cent. per annum** upon the sum Assured, or £7 10s. per cent. for the whole Quinquennium, besides leaving **£4,352** to be carried forward.

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NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1797.

Chief Offices { **NORWICH: Surrey Street.**
LONDON: 50, Fleet St., & 18, Royal Exchange, E.C.

President—H. S. PATTESON, Esq.
Secretary—C. E. BIGNOLD, Esq. *Assistant Secretary*—C. A. B. BIGNOLD, Esq.

Losses Paid, £6,000,000.

Current Rates of Premium.
Losses from Lightning or Gas covered.
Prompt and Liberal settlement of Losses.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Chief Offices, Branches and Agencies.

Principal Branches:

EDINBURGH—16, Castle Street.
DUBLIN—67, Upper Sackville Street.
BELFAST—Linen Hall.
LIVERPOOL—27, Castle Street.
MANCHESTER—100, King Street.
GLASGOW—107, St. Vincent Street.
DUNDEE—62, Commercial Street.
BIRMINGHAM—21, Bennett's Hill.
LEEDS—14, Park Lane.

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THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1840.)

Chief Office, 27, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

ED. COLEMAN, Esq., *Chairman*, Sidcup, Kent.
Colonel G. RAYMOND BIRT, 82, Romford Road, E.
GEO. ACTON DAVIS, Esq., 8, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
FREDK. D. DEARE, Esq., 19, Coleman Street, E.C.
WINDOVER EDMUND FRY, Esq., Crosby Square, E.C.
JAMES GRAY, Esq., 21, Lombard Street.
HENRY OAKLEY, Esq., Gt. Northern Ry., King's Cross.
H. BION REYNOLDS, Esq., Epping New Road, Woodford Wells.
Lieut.-Col. W. H. SNELL, Messrs. Rothschild & Sons.
J. NEATBY STUBBS, Esq., Sidmouth House, Highbury New Park.

The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds	£114 500
From Interest on Investments exceeds	52 500
The Invested Fund exceeds	1,320,000
Bonuses have been added to the Policies exceeding	900,000

The whole of the Profits are divided among the Members every five years.

The Association includes among its 20,000 Members EVERY CLASS OF SOCIETY.

FAMILY POLICIES.—By the "Married Women's Property Act," passed in 1870, a married woman may effect assurances on her own life or the life of her husband, or a man may assure his life specially for the benefit of his wife and children; and such policies are not affected by bankruptcy, and cannot be taken by creditors, &c.

By the new table of limited number of payments, Policies are not forfeited even by the non-payment of Premiums.

HALF-PREMIUM SYSTEM.—Assurances may be effected on the HALF-PREMIUM system for the first five years without debt or interest. Or, ONE-THIRD of the Premiums may be left at interest during the existence of the Policy. By this latter system an Assurance for £900 may be effected for the same present outlay as would assure £600 only.

FREE or PAID-UP POLICIES.—Assurers of five years' standing, under tables A 1, A 2, A 3, and F, or who have paid not less than £30 on their Policies, *and whose age shall not exceed 60 years*, may, if they desire to discontinue their Premiums, receive a FREE or PAID-UP POLICY payable at death FOR THE WHOLE OF THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED, up to the sum originally assured.

November, 1886. JNO. EDWD. GWYER, *Secretary*.

Prospectuses and every information on application at the Chief Office, 27, MOORGATE STREET, London, E.C., or to the Agents.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' AND GENERAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

Subscribed Capital, £100,000. Called-up and Paid, £60,000.

This Association issues GUARANTEE POLICIES for situations of trust. It is specially authorised to guarantee the Employés of the Government. By an arrangement with the PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, all persons Assuring their Lives with that Association, in connection with a Guarantee, will be enabled to effect the latter at a considerable reduction of Premium. This arrangement has been so framed as to be advantageous to both institutions.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained of the Agents, or at the Chief Office,

61, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.

H. B. BRAIN, *Secretary*.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' And GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Subscribed Capital, £50,000.

The Insurances granted by the Company are chiefly comprised in the following classes—provision for special cases being made on application at the Chief Office, 61, Coleman Street, E.C.

1. Insurance against Accidents of every kind, with or without allowances during entire or partial disablement.
2. Insurance against Railway Accidents only.
3. Insurance against Fatal Accidents during a Voyage.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.—The liability under this Act can be covered by special arrangements for Insurance.

To Assurers with the PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION and the PROVIDENT CLERKS' AND GENERAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION, Accident Policies are issued at reduced rates.

61, COLEMAN STREET, E.C. H. B. BRAIN, *Secretary*. [250

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

Lombard Street, and Charing Cross, London.

Established 1782.

Trustees and Directors.

JOSEPH WILLIAM BAXENDALE, Esq.
WALTER BIRD, Esq.
BRISTOW BOVILL, Esq.
The Hon. JAMES BYNG.
JOHN CLUTTON, Esq.
OCTAVIUS E. COOPE, Esq., M.P.
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.
CHARLES THOMAS LUCAS, Esq.
CHARLES MAGNAY, Esq.
The Hon. EDWIN PONSONBY.
The Hon. EDWIN B. PORTMAN, M.P.
DUDLEY ROBERT SMITH, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

JOHN J. BROOMFIELD, Esq., *Hon. Director.*

Auditors—JOSEPH FRANCIS LESCHER, Esq.; THOMAS DOUGLAS MURRAY, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. WALTER GEORGE STIRLING.

Joint Secretaries—WILLIAM C. MACDONALD and FRANCIS B. MACDONALD.

Insurances against Loss by Fire and Lightning are effected by the PHŒNIX Company upon every description of Property, in all parts of the World, on the most favourable Terms. *The experience of over a Century* has proved the promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company; and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact that, since its establishment, it has paid in discharge of Claims for Losses more than

FIFTEEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Rates and Particulars of Insurance may be obtained at the Chief Offices, Lombard Street and Charing Cross, and from the respective Agents of the Company throughout the kingdom. [146

THE PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established in 1797.

70, Lombard Street, London, E.C., and 57, Charing Cross, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. HENRY ROBERT BRAND.
OCTAVIUS E. COOPE, Esq., M.P.
HENRY FARQUHAR, Esq.
A. C. LORAINE FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P.
HENRY LANCELOT HOLLAND, Esq.
Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.
HERBERT G. H. NORMAN, Esq.
Honourable E. C. W. PONSONBY.
DUDLEY ROBERT SMITH, Esq.
MARMADUKE WYVILL, Esq.

The Oldest Proprietary Company in the Kingdom established solely for the transaction of Life Insurance Business. The Insured are not involved in any Partnership or other liability whatever.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

Annual Premium Income	£94,000
Total Annual Income	£147,000
Accumulated Funds	£1,347,000

Total Claims Paid by the Company—Over SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

TONTINE INSURANCE.—Policies are granted payable in the lifetime of the insured, with participation in profits, under a Tontine Scheme.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

ROBERT C. TUCKER, *Actuary and Secretary.* [89

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1806.

50, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.,
AND 14, CORNHILL, E.C.

EXISTING ASSURANCES exceed ...	£7,000,000
INVESTED FUNDS	£2,455,791
ANNUAL INCOME	£323,780
CLAIMS AND SURRENDERS exceed ...	£8,000,000
BONUSES DECLARED	£2,629,814

REVISED CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE.—Foreign Residence and Travel.—All Policies already issued and to be issued, after having been Five Years in Force—the Life Assured not being engaged in any Military, Naval or Seafaring Service, and of the age of Thirty years and upwards—shall be relieved from all conditions as to Foreign Residence and Travel.

Suicide Claims.—In the event of Death by Suicide after a Policy has been Twelve Months in force, the Claim is paid in full. If Death occurs *within* Twelve Months the whole of the Premium paid is refunded.

This in no way affects the old-established rule of the Office to pay Suicide Claims in full under Policies granted to one person on the life of another, or where the Policies are held by Assignees for a bonâ fide consideration.

HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM.—Merchants, Traders and others requiring the full use of their Capital, and desiring a Life Policy at the cheapest present outlay, are invited to examine the terms of the Half-Credit System of this Office.

Prospectuses and further information to be obtained at the Head Office, or of any of the Agents.

CHARLES STEVENS, *Actuary and Secretary.*

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Prudential Assurance Co.

LIMITED,

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.

Every description of Life Assurance and Annuity Business transacted. Reversions Purchased.

Invested Funds	£6,000,000
Claims Paid	£8,000,000
Premiums, Ordinary Branch	£350,000
Premiums, Industrial Branch	£2,870,000
Interest	£200,000
	£3,420,000

The last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application to W. J. LANCASTER, *Secretary.* [90

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. **PROVINCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Directors:
THOMAS BARNES, Esq.
Sir R. A. CUNLIFFE, Bart.
EDWARD DAVIES, Esq., M.D.
A. WILSON EDWARDS, Esq.
Sir R. E. EGERTON, K.C.S.I.
JOHN JAMES, Esq.
R. VENABLES KYRKE, Esq.
J. E. POWELL, Esq.
HENRY ROBERTSON, Esq.

Offices:
High Street, **WREXHAM.**
7, Queen Victoria St., **LONDON.**

Subscribed Capital £175,000.
Invested Assets .. £312,322.

The Accumulated Fund, exclusive of Capital, represents nine years' premium income—"High above the average."

Openings for Special and Ordinary Agents.

Apply to—
JOHN FRANCIS,
Secretary, Wrexham.
Or,
H. W. ANDRAS, F.I.A.,
Resident Secretary,
London. [168

THE ROYAL FARMERS' & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1840, *to insure against Losses by Fire and Hail Storms.*

MODERATE RATES, AMPLE CAPITAL, LARGE RESERVES, PROMPT & LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES

Directors.

Chairman—ALFRED DENISON, Esq., 6, Albemarle Street, W.
Deputy-Chairman—B. P. SHEARER, Esq., Swanmore, East Molesey.

THOS. H. BURROUGHES, Esq., 16, Lower Berkeley St.
H. MONTAGU DOUGHTY, Esq., Theberton Hall, Saxmundham.
E. J. HAWKER, Esq., 37, Cadogan Place, Sloane Street.
W. O. HEWLETT, Esq., 2, Raymond Bldgs., Gray's Inn.
RICHARD L. LOVELAND, Esq., 4, Hare Court, Temple.
JOHN REDDISH, Esq., 9, Highbury New Park.
Lt.-Col. ANDERSON STEBBING, 4, Cleveland Gardens Castle Hill, Ealing.

FIRE.—Insurances at Moderate Rates.
HAIL.—CROPS 5d. per acre, and GLASS 20s. per cent., and upwards.

Prospectuses and Reports may be obtained of the Secretary, JOHN SHARP, 3, Norfolk Street Strand, London, W.C., or of the Agents. [93

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£713,398
FUNDS IN HAND	£1,188,468
CLAIMS PAID	£5,737,358

CHIEF OFFICES:

Queen Insurance Buildings. { Dale Street, Liverpool. 60, Gracechurch Street, London.

Active and influential Agents Wanted. [203

RELIANCE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
71, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Trustees.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE.
W. M. TUFNELL, Esq.

Directors.

J. T. ABDY, Esq., High Beech, Loughton.
EDWARD BUTLER, Esq., Kew Gardens, S.W.
W. W. DUFFIELD, Esq., Chelmsford.
THOMAS EYKYN, Esq., Ladbroke Grove, Kensington Park.
ALEXR. HOWDEN, Esq., 138, Leadenhall Street.
J. OXLEY PARKER, Esq., Bank, Maldon.
The Hon. HENRY W. PETRE, Springfield Place.
JAMES ROUND, Esq., M.P., 31, De Vere Gardens, Kensington.
JAMES C. TRAILL, Esq., Castle Hill, Caithness.
W. M. TUFNELL, Esq., Bank, Chelmsford.

Medical Officers—J. W. OGLE, Esq., M.D.; H. FLY SMITH, Esq., M.B.

Solicitors { Messrs. STREET & POYNDER, 27, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Messrs. GEPP & SONS, Chelmsford.

Secretary—HENRY UNWIN.

The Society is purely Mutual. All Profits belong to the Assured.

No Liability whatever attaches to Members, beyond the payment of their Premiums.

Policies granted at Half-Premium Rates for the first seven years.

Second-class Lives may be assured at the ordinary rate of Premium, with an extra charge to be considered as a debt upon the Policy, which will decrease annually, and be extinguished upon the assured reaching the age expectant on his life at entry.

Advances are made on approved Security in connection with Life Assurance.

HENRY UNWIN, *Secretary.* [92

Railway Passengers Assurance Company.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Established 1849.

The Oldest and Largest Company in the World insuring against

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS

GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE.
RAILWAY ACCIDENT ASSURANCE.
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE.

Trustees.

The Rt. Hon. LORD KINNAIRD.
The Rt. Hon. LORD WOLVERTON.
ROLAND Y. BEVAN, Esq.
The Hon. CHARLES W. MILLS, M.P.

Directors.

Chairman—HARVIE M. FARQUHAR, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*—JAS. MITCHELL, Esq.

The Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY.
ROLAND Y. BEVAN, Esq.
(Messrs. Ransom & Co.)
Lord GEORGE G. CAMPBELL.
Major-General EDWARD CLIVE.
W. IRVING HARE, Esq.
The Hon. A. F. KINNAIRD.
HENRY W. LINDOW, Esq.
MEREDITH MEREDITH-BROWN, Esq.
The Hon. CHARLES W. MILLS, M.P.
(Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
The Hon. Sir S. PONSONBY-FANE, K.C.B.

Capital ONE MILLION, fully Subscribed.

Paid-up, Invested Capital, and Reserve Fund £272,000.

ANNUAL INCOME £247,000.

The Company has already paid

118,000 CLAIMS

for Death and Injuries caused by Accidents of Every Description, to the amount of upwards of

£2,351,000

AS COMPENSATION.

Head Office: 64, Cornhill.

W. J. VIAN, *Secretary.* [91

ROCK
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

15, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

Total Funds . .	£3,000,283	Total Profits declared at last Division (1882)	£592,076
Total Bonus Additions made to Policies .	£3,646,588	Annual Income . .	£245,762

SPECIAL NEW TABLES.

INVESTMENT POLICIES.

A Good Investment.	Non-Forfeiture.	Moderate Premiums.
Large Profits.	Fixed Surrender Values.	Fixed Number of Payments.
Absolute Security.	Provision for Old Age.	

LIFE ANNUITIES.

EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS

FOR THE BENEFIT OF CHILDREN.

Liberal Commission to Solicitors.

GEORGE S. CRISFORD, *Actuary.* [306

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720,)

FOR SEA, FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

Chief Office, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON;

Branch, 29, PALL MALL.

The ACCUMULATED Funds exceed £4,000,000.

The Total CLAIMS paid by this Corporation have exceeded THIRTY-FOUR MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE.

Policies issued free of expense.

LOSSES occasioned by LIGHTNING will be paid, whether the property be set on fire or not.

LOSS or DAMAGE caused by Explosion of Coal GAS in any building assured will be made good.

LIFE.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE.

SURRENDER VALUES allowed after payment of two annual Premiums.
PAID-UP POLICIES allowed in lieu of Surrender Values.
EXTENSIVE FOREIGN RESIDENCE free of charge from the first.
Policies "INDISPUTABLE" and "WORLD-WIDE" after 5 years.
Claims paid at once, on proof of death and title, without discount.

A Prospectus, Table of Bonus, and Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, *Secretary.* [204

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL, AND LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1885.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Net Premiums, after deducting Re-Assurances	£966,107 14 6
Net Losses	£552,275 19 7

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Net Premiums, after deducting Re-Assurances	£251,432 11 6

Bonuses Declared at the last Four Divisions of Profit: **£1 10s. per Cent. per Annum** on Sum assured, upon all Policies entitled to participate.

FUNDS.

After providing for payment of the Dividend, the Funds of the Company stand as follows:

Capital Paid-up		£289,545 0 0
Fire Fund	£550,000 0 0	
Conflagration Fund	200,000 0 0	750,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		1,100,000 0 0
Balance of Profit and Loss		214,470 17 5
Life Funds		3,148,885 12 8
		£5,502,901 10 1

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1870	£1,924,042 3 5
1875	£3,258,437 10 9
1880	£4,528,642 11 9
1885	£5,502,901 10 1

EXTRACT FROM AUDITORS' REPORT: "*We have examined and counted every Security, and have found all correct and in perfect order*, and that the present aggregate Market value thereof is in excess of the amounts in the said Balance Sheets."

JOHN H. McLAREN, *Manager.* DIGBY JOHNSON, *Sub-Manager.*
JOHN H. CROFT, *Secretary in London.* [68

SCEPTRE LIFE ASSOCIATION

(LIMITED.)

40, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

TOTAL FUNDS exceed £290,000,

Which amount represents over 70 per cent. of all premiums received on Policies in force.

ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

All Claims paid immediately after admission by the Board.

A FREE Policy for all the premiums paid given after five years if the Assured is unable to continue paying.

Policies payable in the Assured's life-time without extra premium.

At the last Valuation (to end of 1883) the Profits added to Policies Five Years in force averaged £8 1s. 6d. for each £100 insured.

District and Local Agents Wanted on Liberal Terms.

JOHN G. PHILLIPS, *Secretary.* [94

THE SCOTTISH EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND ACCIDENT

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.—**Capital, £100,000.**

Head Office—5, Market Street, ABERDEEN.

LONDON Office—Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street.

Branches at Bristol, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Chairman—JAMES MATTHEWS, Esq., of Spring Hill.

I. POLICIES issued to cover Employers' Risks at Common Law and under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880.
II. POLICIES issued covering Employers against Claims by the Public for Accidents by Workmen or Plant belonging to Employers.
III. JOINT POLICIES issued to cover *all* Accidents of Occupation for which Employers are not liable, giving Compensation from Half to Full Wages in the event of any Accident.
IV. PERSONAL ACCIDENT POLICIES issued at rates cheaper than those of most other Accident Companies. These Policies secure Large Benefits to the Assured in the event of any injury.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Apply to JAMES DAVIDSON, *General Manager*, 5, Market Street, Aberdeen, or to R. T. THOMSON, *Secretary*, London Office, [305

SOUTH BRITISH, NATIONAL AND ADELAIDE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Chief Offices for Europe :—12 & 13, NICHOLAS LANE, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN ROSS, Esq., *Chairman.* HERBERT FULLAGAR SCALES, Esq. JOHN. CURRIE, Esq.
Auditors—Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS, WEISE, BISHOP and CLARKE.
Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
Solicitors—Messrs. WALTONS, BUBB & JOHNSON.
Manager—DAVID CHRISTIE. *Assistant Manager*—WILLIAM CHRISTIE.

Capital £4,400,000. Funds (1885) over £700,000.
Annual Income £626,000.

Undoubted Security. Moderate Premiums. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Losses

BRANCHES:

HOME.

Birmingham—1, Bennett's Hill.
Local Manager—WM. C. MACKIE.

Bristol—Albion Chambers, South.
Local Manager—F. G. WHIBLEY.

Dublin—37, College Green.
Local Manager—JNO. WM. SCOTT.

Glasgow—88, St. Vincent Street.
Local Manager—R. MC.G. SMITH.

Leeds—18, Guildford Street.
Local Manager—WALTER MILLER.

Liverpool—4, Water Street.
Local Manager—J. WHITE WILLIAMSON.

Manchester—5, Chapel Walks. *Local Manager*—A. G. STEPHEN.

CONTINENTAL.

Berlin *(for Germany)*—114, Wilhelm Strasse, S.W. *Local Manager*—CARL BRAUMANN.
Christiania *(for Norway, Sweden, and Finland)*—6, Prindsens Gade. *Local Manager*—S. HOULDER.
Copenhagen *(for Denmark)*—55, Kjobmagergade. *Local Manager*—DITZ SCHWEITZER.
Paris *(for France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy)*—8, Rue St. Augustin. *Local Manager*—A. MOREAU.

Applications for Agencies invited. [274

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Chief Office: MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1843.

This Society has been established *Forty-three years*, and has issued Fifty-two Thousand Policies.

Assurance Fund ...	£2,315,429 6 3	Bonus Apportioned ...	£1,079,695 6 2
Annual Income ...	366,201 10 10	Claims Paid	2,557,385 12 2

All Claims are settled immediately on proof of death, and admission of title.

Prospectuses, Forms and all information may be obtained at the Chief Office, or of the Agents.

W. W. BAYNES, F.I.A., *Secretary.*

Active Agents required in various districts. [33

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825. *Incorporated* 1852.

CAPITAL...	£1,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	£1,611,339

LIFE DEPARTMENT—New and liberal conditions of Assurance.
FIRE DEPARTMENT—Insurances effected at ordinary rates.

Offices: ABERDEEN (Head Office).—LONDON: 64, Cannon Street, E.C.

*** ***Applications for Agencies invited.*** [95

THE STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

Governor—His Grace the DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.T.

London Board of Directors.

R. ORR CAMPBELL, Esq., Chairman of the National Bank of India.

EDMOND K. BAYLEY, Esq., 2, Lancaster St. Hyde Park, and Rookwood, Roscommon.

CHARLEY HEMERY, Esq., 28, Threadneedle St.

J. R. BOYSON, Esq., 26, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park.

J. C. DIMSDALE, Esq., Banker, 50, Cornhill.

STEUART MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Chairman of the Southampton Dock Company.

Manager and Actuary—SPENCER C. THOMSON, B.A. Cantab.
General Secretary for England—HENRY JONES WILLIAMS.
Resident Secretary at West End Office—JOHN O'HAGAN.

THE STANDARD is one of the largest and most influential of British Offices, being established on a wide and popular basis, with connections throughout the whole of the British Dominions.

The business has steadily increased from the commencement, the present position of the Company being as follows:—

Sums Assured	**£20,000,000.**
Annual Revenue	**£900,000.**
Accumulated Fund	**£6,500,000.**

Besides the careful management of the whole business by the Directors, the features which above others have contributed to the Company's popularity and success are the *liberality* with which the Directors treat all Policy-holders, and the *readiness* with which they adopt all real improvements which experience suggests in Life Assurance practice.

Among the Advantages offered by the STANDARD COMPANY are:

Moderate Premiums; Free Whole-World Residence; Unchallengeable Policies; Revival of Policies in Arrear on very favorable terms; Surrender Values of Fixed Amount or a Fully Paid-up Policy in Exchange; Perfect Security; and Early Payment of Claims.

The Surplus Fund is divided every Five years, and already **Four and a half Millions** Sterling have, as the consequence of careful management, been added to Policies over and above the original sums assured for.

LONDON—83, King William St., E.C., and 3, Pall Mall East, S.W.
EDINBURGH—3 and 5, George Street (Head Office).
DUBLIN—66, Upper Sackville Street.

The Medical Officer attends daily at the LONDON OFFICE, 83, King William Street, at Half-past One.

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UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

Chief Office, 81, CORNHILL, E.C.; Western Branch, 70, BAKER STREET, W., London.

Directors, Trustees, &c.

Chairman—STEPHEN SOAMES, Esq. *Deputy Chairman*—CHARLES MORTIMER, Esq.

Ald. Sir JOHN WHITTAKER ELLIS, Bart., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES FORD, Esq.
JOHN HIBBERT, Esq.
WILLIAM BURROWES LEWIS, Esq.
JOHN MEWS, Esq.
J. TRUEMAN MILLS, Esq.
JOHN MORLEY, Esq.
J. THORNTON ROGERS, Esq.
LEONARD SHUTER, Esq.
JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
FREDERICK WIGAN, Esq.
EDMUND H. WOOD, Esq.

Managing Director—WILLIAM BURROWES LEWIS, Esq.

Actuary—WILLIAM WALLIS, Esq. *Secretary*—CHARLES DARRELL, Esq.

INVESTED FUNDS . . . . £1,960,000.
ANNUAL INCOME . . . . £265,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Directors are ready to receive Proposals for insuring Property generally, in Great Britain and Ireland, at equitable rates, and according to the risk to be protected.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Four-fifths of the Office Profits are appropriated to the benefit of the Assured every Five Years, thus giving them nearly all the advantages of a Mutual Company, but without any risk or liability whatever.

During the last Forty Years the BONUS has averaged upwards of

One Pound Ten Shillings per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured.

The published Accounts give the fullest details as to the position of the Society.

WILLIAM BURROWES LEWIS, *Managing Director.*
CHARLES DARRELL, *Secretary.* [97

WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE,

28, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Trustees.

ARTHUR T. PRATT BARLOW, Esq.; J. WARRINGTON HAWARD, Esq., F.R.C.S.; Lt.-Gen. A. W. H. MEYRICK; ALBERT MOTT, Esq.

Entire security is given to the Assured by a Guaranteed Capital of nearly £120,000 and a Fund amounting to £480,000 invested in the Public Stocks, and on Mortgages, &c., being the accumulated Premiums received on Assurances.

Eighty per Cent. of the net Profits are divided every Five Years among the holders of Policies under the participating class of Assurers.

EDWARD CUTBUSH, *Actuary.* [98

170th YEAR.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE

(FOUNDED A.D. 1717),

27, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

Losses promptly and liberally settled. Applications for Agencies invited.

CHAS. ROUSE BROWNE, *Secretary.* [113

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FUNDS IN HAND OVER £2,000,000.

Established 1810.

Chief Office: 63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Branch Offices:

LONDON—60, CHARING CROSS, S.W. & OXFORD STREET (*Corner of Vere Street, W.*).

BIRMINGHAM—Colmore Row.
BRISTOL—Corn Street.
DUBLIN—St. Andrew Street.
EDINBURGH—Princes Street.
EXETER—High Street.
GLASGOW—Hope Street.
LEEDS—East Parade.
LIVERPOOL—Exchange Bdgs.
NEWCASTLE—Mosley Street.

Managers:

HARVIE MORTON FARQUHAR, Esq., *Chairman.*
PHILIP PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, Esq.
CECIL CHAPLIN, Esq.
GEO. WOODHOUSE CURRIE, Esq.
ROBERT DALBY DALBY, Esq.
EDWARD DENT, Esq.
WALT. RANDOLPH FARQUHAR, Esq
HENRY R. GRENFELL, Esq.
The Hon. NORMAN GROSVENOR.
JOHN G. B. T. HILDYARD, Esq.
CHARLES R. LITTLEDALE, Esq.
Lt.Col. Sir J. McGAREL-HOGG, Bart., K.C.B., M.P.
R. BIDDULPH MARTIN, Esq.
ALFRED MONTGOMERY, Esq.
Major H. C. G. MONTGOMERY.
FREDERICK H. NORMAN, Esq.
EDWARD HOWLEY PALMER, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
MARLBOROUGH R. PRYOR, Esq.
Col. FREDERICK HENRY RICH.
Rt.Hon. G. SCLATER-BOOTH, M.P.
OSWALD AUGUSTUS SMITH, Esq.
HENRY R. TOMKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM WICKHAM, Esq.

LOW PREMIUMS.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

INVESTMENT POLICIES.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES.

PAID UP POLICIES.

LARGE BONUSES.

TONTINE BONUS ASSURANCES.

INDISPUTABLE POLICIES.

HALF PREMIUM POLICIES.

LOANS ON POLICIES.

Actuary and Secretary:
JOHN G. PRIESTLEY, Esq.

Assistant Actuary and Assistant Secretary:
HARRIS C. L. SAUNDERS, Esq.

GUARANTEED SECURITY. IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENTS. NO PARTNERSHIP LIABILITY.

BONUSES—The Cash Bonus in 1882 averaged 173 per cent., and the Reversionary Bonus averaged 284 of the Annual Premium. A Cash Return of £34 in every £100 paid in Premiums.

RATES—The Managers call attention to the recent Reduction of Premiums for Policies without participation in the Profits, and for Endowment Assurances, both with and without participation.

INVESTMENT POLICIES combine complete provision with absolute Investment, *free from all Restrictive Conditions*, always available as Security and readily negotiable; for a Cash Investment of

£100

Assurances Payable at Death (with Bonus as fully described in Prospectus) are granted, as shown below.

Age	Assurance.	Age	Assurance.	Age	Assurance.	Age	Assurance.	Age	Assurance.
20	£278 8	24	£258 18	28	£239 12	32	£224 2	36	£208 8
21	273 12	25	254 0	29	235 8	33	220 6	37	204 10
22	268 14	26	249 2	30	231 12	34	216 6	38	200 14
23	263 16	27	244 6	31	227 16	35	212 8	39	196 18

NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS' Lives Assured on most favourable terms.

INDISPUTABLE POLICIES.—After five years most of the Society's Policies become free of every restriction, and practically all are *indisputable* on any ground except fraud, when the age has been admitted, as mentioned in the Prospectus.

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176th Year.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON:

THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.; CHARING CROSS, S.W.; and at OXFORD STREET, W.
(*Corner of Vere St.*)

ESTABLISHED 1710.

The oldest purely Fire Office in the World.

MANAGERS.

FREDERICK HENRY NORMAN, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*

PHILIP PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, Esq.
CECIL CHAPLIN, Esq.
GEORGE WODEHOUSE CURRIE, Esq.
ROBERT DALBY DALBY, Esq.
EDWARD DENT, Esq.
HARVIE M. FARQUHAR, Esq.
WALTER R. FARQUHAR, Esq.
HENRY RIVERSDALE GRENFELL, Esq.
HON. NORMAN GROSVENOR.
JOHN G. B. T. HILDYARD, Esq.
CHARLES R. LITTLEDALE, Esq.
Lt.Col.Sir J.M.McGAREL-HOGG, Bt., K.C.B., M.P.
RICHARD BIDDULPH MARTIN, Esq., M.P.
ALFRED MONTGOMERY, Esq.
Major HUGH C. G. MONTGOMERY.
EDWARD HOWLEY PALMER, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
MARLBOROUGH R. PRYOR, Esq.
Colonel FREDERICK HENRY RICH.
Rt. Hon. G. SCLATER-BOOTH, M.P.
OSWALD A. SMITH, Esq.
HENRY R. TOMKINSON, Esq.
WM. WICKHAM, Esq.

SUM INSURED IN 1885, £327,333,704.

Insurances effected in all parts of the United Kingdom, and in Foreign Countries.

Loss or damage by Lightning paid for, whether the property insured be set on fire thereby or not.

Insurances can be effected for securing Indemnity from the Loss of Rent in case of Fire.

E. H. MANNERING, *Secretary.* [96

WESLEYAN & GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1841.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CHIEF OFFICES—BIRMINGHAM.

Branch Offices in all the Principal Towns, and Agencies throughout the Kingdom.

LONDON BRANCH OFFICE ... ... 2, Finsbury Square.
MANCHESTER " ... ... 59, Cross Street.
LIVERPOOL " Pool Buildings, South Castle Street.

Accumulated Funds exceed £185,000.

Reports, Prospectuses, &c., may be had upon application.

R. ALDINGTON HUNT, F.S.S., A.I.A., *General Manager and Actuary.* [107

THE WHITTINGTON

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

58, MOORGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

Chairman—
J. EBENEZER SAUNDERS, Esq., J.P., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.G.S.

Funds in hand and Subscribed Capital as on 30th April, 1886 ... ... £234,852
Total Annual Income £55,568

Total Claims paid from commencement of Company to 30th April, 1886 **exceed a Quarter of a Million Sterling.**

Total Abstainers are Insured in a Separate Section, the profits of which are kept distinct from those of the General Department. **Nine Bonuses** already declared. Bonus Year, 1887.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every Information on application to

Agents Wanted. ALFRED T. BOWSER, *Secretary and Manager*, or to WM. HY. MILLAR, *Agency Manager*. [147

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY:

FIRE, LIFE AND ANNUITIES.

Established over 60 Years.

CAPITAL £500,000. ACCUMULATED FUND £866,761. ANNUAL INCOME £160,796.

Trustees:
W. H. HARRISON BROADLEY, Esq. The Right Hon. Lord DERWENT. The Right Hon. Lord WENLOCK.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—*IMPORTANT AND LIBERAL CONCESSIONS.*

Immediate Payment of Claims. Claims become payable *immediately on proof of death and title.*

World-wide Freedom of Travel, &c. Parties insuring with the Company are, after the first year, freed from the restrictions which have hitherto obtained in regard to Suicide, death by duelling, or by the hands of Justice; also freedom *to reside and travel anywhere* is granted, provided the parties are over 25 years of age, do not belong to the Military or Naval Profession, and are able to declare at the time of proposing that they have no intention of going abroad.

Policies Indisputable. Subject to these reservations, and the age being admitted, the Company's Policies are practically indisputable on any ground whatever, except fraud, after the first three years.

Free right of Revival of Lapsed Policies. In the case of Policies which have lapsed through the non-payment of the Premium within the usual 30 days of grace, there shall be the power on the part of the Assured to revive the same at any time within six months on payment of the overdue premium and interest at Five per cent. per annum, and *without any fine or fresh proof of health.*

Fixed and Liberal Surrender Values. For the benefit of Insurers who may be under the necessity of discontinuing their Policies a scale of increased liberality has been adopted, which, whilst full and equitable at all ages, will be found especially advantageous in the case of the older Policies.

Full Surrender Value automatically placed to Assured's credit. The omission to pay the premium when due does not deprive the Assured of the right to the full Surrender Value of his Policy, which, whether applied for or not, is placed to the credit and at the disposal of the parties interested.

Right to Intermediate Bonus. Bonus Policies becoming Claims between two quinquennial divisions of Profits are entitled to an intermediate Bonus calculated at the rate of two-thirds of the Bonus declared at the division immediately anterior to the death.

FIRE INSURANCES effected by the Company on the most moderate terms, according to the nature of the risk.

YORK: St. Helen's Square.
J. A. CUNNINGHAME, *General Manager.*

LONDON: 82, Old Broad Street, E.C.
J. M. C. JOHNSTON, *Resident Secretary.*

Also Offices at MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL AND HULL. [205

WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE OFFICE.

Instituted A.D. 1807.

Chief Office—EXETER. London Office—20, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.

CAPITAL £600,000.

Trustees.

The Right Hon. EARL OF DEVON.	The Rt. Hon. EARL OF MORLEY.	Sir J. T. B. DUCKWORTH, Bt.
The Right Hon. Earl FORTESCUE.	The Right Hon. Sir THOS. D. ACLAND, Bart.	The Rt. Hon. Sir MASSEY LOPES, Bart.

LIFE INSURANCE.—See Prospectus for full details of "*New Combined System.*" Terminable Premiums, with participation in profits. Fixed surrender values and paid-up Policies.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Every description of property insured within the United Kingdom.

ROBT. JOHN GRAY, *Secretary.*
GEORGE W. COOKE, *London Manager.* [99

PEARL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Offices: LONDON BRIDGE, CITY, E.C.

See Reports and Opinions of the Press as to the Remarkable Progress made by the Company.

WANTED, ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATIVES in all Districts. To good business men liberal terms and certain success.

P. J. FOLEY, *Managing Director.* [88

FUNERAL REFORM.

THE LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY.

CONDUCTS FUNERALS with Simplicity, and with Great Economy, to their own Cemetery at Woking, and to all parts of the United Kingdom. Patent Earth to Earth Coffins. A Pamphlet containing full particulars may be obtained, or will be forwarded, on application to the

Chief Office: 2, LANCASTER PLACE, STRAND, W.C. [157

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER.

On forwarding your address to

LEATH AND ROSS, LONDON,

You will at once have forwarded to you a little volume, containing 144 pages, nicely Illustrated, giving plain Directions for the Treatment of Common Complaints, a number of Useful Domestic Recipes, and a List of the Homœopathic Medical Practitioners in the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Thirty-six Common Remedies, with the Indications for their Use; the Dose, and How to Administer Them. Also much other useful information on Remedies for Accidents of all kinds, and How to apply them, with brief outline of the Treatment of Common Diseases of the Horse, the Cow, and the Dog.

LEATH & ROSS, 9, Vere St., W., & 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., London. [177

Trinity College, London.

The CALENDAR for the Academical Year 1886–7 (price Three Shillings and Sixpence) includes particulars of the following:—List of Officers, Council, Professors and Lecturers, &c.; Regulations for the Public Examinations for Diplomas and Certificates (Higher and Local) in Music; Classes and Lectures; Prizes and Scholarships; Examination Papers; to which are appended the Official Regulations for Degrees in Music and Preliminary Arts Examinations at Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and London, &c., a List of Doctors and Bachelors in Music of the United Kingdom, and other information of General Interest to Musical Students.

Printed for the College by SPOTTISWOODE & Co., New Street Square, E.C., and Sold by A. HAMMOND & Co., 5, Vigo Street, W., and WILLIAM REEVES, 185, Fleet Street, E.C.; or through any Bookseller. [182

ROYAL ALFRED
AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S
INSTITUTION.

ESTABLISHED IN 1867.

To give a HOME or a PENSION to the MERCHANT SAILOR when Old, Destitute, and Friendless.

95 Inmates at the Home, Belvedere, Kent.

184 Pensioners at their Homes in the United Kingdom.

776 Sailors, whose only other relief was the Workhouse, have been either Inmates or Pensioners.

Patron—Rear-Admiral H.R.H. The DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
President—R. S. DONKIN, Esq., M.P.
Chairman—Capt. Hon. FRANCIS MAUDE, R.N.
Deputy-Chairman—Capt. DAVID MAINLAND.

"If there is one class more than another whom we should look after and take care of IN HIS OLD AGE, it is 'Jack Tar.'"—The Right Hon. THE LORD MAYOR.

"Those for whom they pleaded were the **Merchant Seamen,** who braved every danger and hardship to procure comforts and luxuries for those at home."—Lord ASHLEY.

"The Sailor's life is one of great isolation and considerable privation; in following his perilous calling he is doing a service to the community at large, and has a special claim upon our benevolence."—Sir THOMAS BRASSEY, K.C.B.

Donations and Subscriptions are urgently needed.

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & CO.

Office—58, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

W. E. DENNY, *Secretary.*

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THE SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN & MARINERS'

ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The One National Institution providing for every want of the Shipwrecked Fisherman and Mariner; relieving the distress of the bereft Widow and Orphan; and specially helping all the Fishing and Seafaring Classes providently to help themselves.

Patron—Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.
Vice-Patrons—H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES, K.G. H.R.H. the PRINCESS of WALES.
President—H.R.H. Admiral the DUKE of EDINBURGH, K.G.

The Society boards, lodges, clothes, and forwards home all Wrecked Seamen, &c., cast destitute on the coasts; assists to replace Boats and Clothes lost or damaged by storm or other accidents of the sea; and relieves the Widows and Orphans, or aged Parents, of Fishermen and Mariners, &c.

Number of persons relieved last year by Society's 1,000 Hon. Agents, &c ...	11,379
Total number relieved since formation of Society in 1839	373,239
Number of Fishermen, Mariners, &c., providently contributing yearly ..	53,000

DONATIONS and ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS in aid of these National Objects are earnestly requested, and will be thankfully received by the Society's Bankers, Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co., Birchin Lane, City; by all the London and Country Bankers; and at the Central Office by

Central Office, Sailors' Home Chambers, Dock St., London, E. W. R. BUCK, *Secretary*. [170

THE INDIGENT BLIND VISITING SOCIETY.

27, RED LION SQUARE, W.C. FOUNDED 1834.

For Ameliorating the Condition of the Blind Poor of London.

The means employed are—1. House to House Visitation. 2. Regular Relief in Bread and Money; also Coals during the winter. 3. Special Relief in cases of Distress or Sickness. 4. Regular Weekly Pensions to the Aged and Infirm. 5. Grants in special cases to enable persons to earn their own livelihood. 6. Guides to places of Public Worship. 7. Elementary Education in Day Classes.

Over 900 were benefited last year. Contributions are most urgently needed, and will be gratefully received by the Secretary at the Office; or by Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co., 20, Birchin Lane, E.C. *Secretary*, W. C. LESTER. [151

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

Instituted 1774. Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.
Vice-Patron—H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., G.C.M.G.
President—His Grace the DUKE of ARGYLL, K.G., K.T., F.R.S.

Honorary Rewards are granted for Saving Life from Drowning in all British Possessions.

Pecuniary Rewards are granted within an area of Thirty Miles around the Metropolis.

During the Skating Season experienced Icemen are provided to prevent loss of life in the various waters about London; and Boats are in daily attendance, morning and evening, to prevent fatal results attending Accidents to the enormous number of Bathers in the Serpentine.

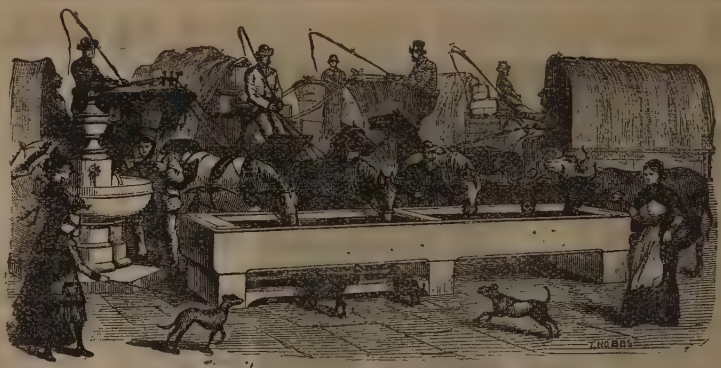
Upwards of Three Hundred Places in and around London are furnished with Life-Saving Apparatus to rescue persons from Drowning.

The Society has for the past five years encouraged Swimming competitions with "reference to Saving Life from Drowning," and Prizes are annually given for proficiency in them at various leading Schools and Training Ships selected by the Committee.

The Society is known throughout all the civilised world, but the pecuniary support it receives is quite inadequate to its usefulness, and it is necessary to remind the inhabitants of London that during a severe winter the Society has to incur a large outlay in finding ice-boats, ladders and ropes, for the protection of those who venture on dangerous ice; also for the wages and equipment of Icemen.

Life Governor ..... TEN GUINEAS. Annual Governor ..... ONE GUINEA.

Donations or Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Capt. I. W. HOME, Secretary, at the Offices, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.; or by Messrs. DIMSDALE & Co., Bankers, 50, Cornhill. [126



METROPOLITAN

DRINKING FOUNTAIN & CATTLE TROUGH

ASSOCIATION.

Supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

Offices: VICTORIA HOUSE, 111, VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, S.W.

President—His Grace the DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G., &c., &c.
Chairman of Committee and Treasurer—JOSEPH FRY, Esq.
Secretary—M. W. MILTON.

THIS IS THE ONLY AGENCY FOR PROVIDING

FREE SUPPLIES OF WATER FOR MAN AND BEAST

IN THE STREETS OF LONDON,

and the relief it affords, both to human beings and dumb animals, is incalculable.

The total number of Troughs and Fountains now (June 1st, 1886) erected, and at work in the Metropolis, is as follows: **633 Troughs** for Animals, and **594 Fountains** for Human Beings, at which multitudes of Men, Women, and Children, Horses, Oxen, Sheep, and Dogs quench their thirst daily, amounting in the aggregate to probably not less than the enormous total of **250,000,000** drinkers in a year.

The Committee are *urgently in need of and earnestly solicit liberal Contributions* to enable them to sustain and extend this simple scheme for the amelioration of animal suffering and the promotion of habits of temperance amongst our itinerant and working population. Contributions may be paid to the Bankers, Messrs. RANSOM, BOUVERIE & Co., Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., or at the Office, to M. W. MILTON, *Secretary.*

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath the sum of to be paid (free of Legacy Duty), out of such parts of my personal estate as can be lawfully applied for that purpose unto the Treasurer for the time being of a Society called or known by the name of THE METROPOLITAN DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND CATTLE TROUGH ASSOCIATION, *to be at the disposal of the Committee for the time being of the said Society."*

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FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, BEDDINGTON, SURREY.

ESTABLISHED 1758. *INCORPORATED* 1800.

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. *President:* H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

Children eligible for admission must be Fatherless, and between the age of seven and ten. Elections, June and December. More than 3,320 have been admitted.

Subscribers of not less than £5 5*s.* in one sum, or 10*s.* 6*d.* annually, become Guardians of the Asylum, and are entitled to vote proportionately to the amount subscribed.

Treasurer—CHARLES HOARE, Esq., Fleet Street. *Bankers*—Messrs. HOARE & CO., Fleet Street.

Secretary and Solicitor—GEORGE BOOTH, Esq., 32, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

All Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, at the Office, 32, *ESSEX STREET, STRAND, W.C.* [290

"Dr. Barnardo's Homes"

FOR DESTITUTE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Former Presidents— { The Right Hon. the late EARL CAIRNS.
The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF LORNE, P.C., K.T.

President for 1886–7—The Right Hon. the LORD POLWARTH.

Vice-President—The Right Hon. the LORD KINNAIRD.

Treasurer—WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq., 35, Cornhill, E.C.

Bankers— { LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN BANK (Bow Branch).
DIMSDALE, FOWLER and Co., 50, Cornhill, E.C.

THESE "Homes," besides doing a vast amount of general Mission work, now feed, clothe, and provide a Christian and Industrial Training for **over 1,600 Poor Children**, and have since their formation rescued more than **8,000** Destitute Boys and Girls.

In connection with these Institutions there are now **Forty-two Cottage Homes for Girls**, forming a Village upon *the Family system*, at Ilford, Essex; a **Home for Little Boys** at Jersey; a **House for Babies** at Hawkhurst, Kent (under the Presidency of H.R.H. Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck), and another at Bow; and **Three large Homes for Boys and Girls** in the East of London. There is also now being rebuilt a **Hospital for Sick Children**, containing Sixty Beds, under skilful professional care; and a **Hotel for Young Workmen** who have left the Homes; whilst a **Labour House for Destitute Youths** too old to enter the Boys' Home, and a **Servants' Home for Older Girls** are in operation. An **Emigration Department**, consisting of **Distributing Homes** at Peterborough, Ontario, and at Toronto, Canada, is also actively employed.

These "Homes" present some *special features* which distinguish them from all others in the Metropolis, not the least remarkable being that Poor Children are sought for *by night and day* in the Lodging Houses and other miserable haunts of the Homeless Poor.

Really Destitute Children *are always eligible*, and may be sent to the Office at any time. Other cases not so urgent are, if brought under notice, carefully inquired into, and decided upon as speedily as possible.

Children are admitted irrespective of differences of age, sex, or creed, and in spite of physical defects that frequently lead to their being rejected elsewhere.

No voting or promise of money payments is ever required to obtain admission for a suitable, *i.e.*, a destitute case. ***There is No Endowment, and the whole work is dependent solely upon the Free-will Offerings of the benevolent.***

£16 will support a healthy child for a whole year in any of our London Homes;

£15 will keep a sick Boy or Girl in our Children's Infirmary, or at our Seaside Convalescent Home, for Six Months;

£8 10*s.* will pay for the complete outfit and passage money of any little one emigrated to our Branch Homes in the Colonies;

£1000 will pay for a Wing of the Infirmary, still urgently needed to complete the GIRLS' VILLAGE HOME, Ilford, Essex.

The "Homes" are always open to Visitors, except on Saturday afternoon and Sunday; but the best time to see the Stepney Home is between 2.30 and 5 p.m., when the Workshops and Schools are in operation. The Girls' Village can be reached by train from Liverpool Street Station to Ilford, starting at 1.5 p.m. daily.

The Committee earnestly appeal for help from all those who pity destitute children, wherever found.

All Communications should be addressed to

DR. T. J. BARNARDO, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. [289

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for CHILDREN

AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN,

SHADWELL, E.

FOUNDED 1868.

Patrons—

Her Royal Highness PRINCESS LOUISE, Marchioness of Lorne.

Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS MARY ADELAIDE, Duchess of Teck.

President—The Viscount ENFIELD.

Chairman—CHARLES CHESTON, Esq. *Vice-Chairman*—CHAS. A. PRESCOTT, Esq.

Treasurer—EDWARD S. NORRIS, Esq., M.P.

This Hospital being *almost entirely dependent upon Voluntary Contributions* for its support, the Managing Committee earnestly appeal to the benevolent, for that generous help which is so much needed.

Last Year's Receipts, £6,699 5*s*. Last Year's Expenditure, £6,850 11*s*. 3*d*.

During the past year (1st May, 1885, to 30th April, 1886), **950** Children were received as In-Patients, and **14,460** Women and Children were treated as Out-Patients, making a total of **15,410** of the Sick Poor to whom the benefits of this Charity were dispensed. The Hospital maintains **92** Cots, and is open for inspection every day from 10 till 6.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Bankers, The ALLIANCE, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.; Messrs. DIMSDALE, Cornhill; Messrs. COUTTS, Strand; Messrs. PRESCOTT & Co., Threadneedle Street, and by

ASHTON WARNER, *Secretary*. [102

DR. STEPHENSON'S HOMES.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME & ORPHANAGE

FOR THE RESCUE AND NURTURE OF ORPHAN AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN OF BOTH SEXES.

Chief Offices: BONNER ROAD, VICTORIA PARK, E.

Principal—Rev. T. B. STEPHENSON, B.A., LL.D.
General Treasurers—J. BARLOW, Esq., J.P., and J. E. VANNER, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. J. PENDLEBURY, M.A.

Branches at Edgworth, near Bolton; Hamilton, Ontario; Milton, Kent; Ramsey, Isle of Man; Princess Alice Orphanage, New Oscott, near Birmingham.

In connection with London Branch: Gordon Hall Mission, Children's Mission, Girls' Protection Agency, Girls' Parlour, Servants' Free Registry, Working Girls' Lodge, our own Hospital.

The Home receives Children of any age, of any sect, without election. It is conducted on the Family system; is a Religious and Industrial Institution; is a Training School for Christian workers; *is dependent on Voluntary Contributions.*

Within the last eighteen years, upwards of 2,000 Children have received the benefits of this Institution. About 700 are now in residence.

About £16 will pay the expenses of a child in the Home for a year.

The applications on behalf of Children in the greatest distress, and the utmost moral peril, are very numerous and very distressing.

Cheques and Post Office Orders should be made payable at Chief Office, to

T. B. STEPHENSON, *Principal.* [171

ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

Reedham, near Caterham Junction, Surrey.

Patron.—Her Majesty THE QUEEN.
Treasurer.—HENRY SPICER, Esq.
Bankers.—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.
Office.—35, FINSBURY CIRCUS, E.C.

An Unsectarian Institution for the Maintenance, Clothing and Education of Fatherless Children, from all parts of the kingdom, who are received between the ages of ***six months*** and eleven years, and retained until they are 15.

Upwards of 300 orphans are now in the Asylum.

Their requirements entail a yearly expenditure of at least £8,000, but only £2,500 of that amount is provided by annual subscriptions.

The large balance is dependent upon Donations and Legacies, as ***the Charity has neither endowment nor property of any description*** to aid it. Help from the benevolent public is therefore urgently needed and earnestly requested. The Secretary will be pleased to give any further information.

JOHN R. EDWARDS, *Secretary.* [34

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,

GREAT ORMOND STREET, BLOOMSBURY,

And CROMWELL HOUSE, HIGHGATE.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Chairman—Lord ABERDARE.
Lady Superintendent—Miss C. J. WOOD.

The Committee very earnestly solicit Contributions towards the current expenses of the Hospital. **172** Beds are maintained, viz.:—120 Beds at the Hospital, and 52 at the Convalescent Branch, Highgate. Upwards of **1,000** Out-patients are seen weekly at Great Ormond Street.

The Charity is ***not endowed,*** but depends ***entirely upon Voluntary support.*** ADRIAN HOPE, *Secretary.* [264

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

Senior School: **HAVERSTOCK HILL.** | Junior School: (Alexandra Orphanage) **HORNSEY RISE**
Convalescent Home: **MARGATE, KENT.**

Patrons—Her Majesty THE QUEEN, Their R.H. THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.
President—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.
Treasurer—Sir WILLIAM MCARTHUR, K.C.M.G. | *Sub-Treasurer*—WILLIAM HOLT, Esq., V.P.
Secretary—Mr. JONADAB FINCH, 73, Cheapside, E.C. | *Collector*—Mr. JOHN BEDWELL.

This Charity was instituted in the City of London, May 10th, 1758.
The First School was at Hoxton—1758 to 1773.
The Second School was in the City Road—1773 to 1847.
The present building at Haverstock Hill was erected in 1847.
The Junior School, THE ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE, was Amalgamated with THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, January 1st, 1877.
Total number of Children now maintained, **602.**
More than **4,000** Children have received its benefits.

CONTRIBUTIONS WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Annual Subscription for One Vote at each Election	£0	10	6
Ditto ditto for Two Votes ditto	1	1	0
Life Donation for One Vote ditto	5	5	0
Ditto for Two Votes ditto	10	10	0

The Votes increasing in proportion to the Contributions.

Life Presentation	262	10	0

Presentation of a child without Election, amounts varying according to age.

ELECTIONS.—The Elections occur in the months of January and July in each year. Forms of application and all needful information may be obtained at the Office, between the hours of Ten and Four. On Saturdays the Office is closed at Two o'clock.

Subscriptions, Donations and all Communications should be forwarded to Mr. JONADAB FINCH, *Secretary*, 73, Cheapside, London, E.C. [42

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM,

WANSTEAD.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & CO.

THIS INSTITUTION maintains and educates the Orphans of persons once in prosperity, from their EARLIEST INFANCY until Fourteen or Fifteen Years of age.

It has received 3,506 Fatherless Children already. Sixty-five were admitted last year.

Elections will be held in May and November this year. Sixty Children will be elected.

Forms of Nomination can be obtained at the Office.

Nearly the whole of the Yearly Income arises from Voluntary Contributions. *Assistance is therefore urgently needed*, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

Life Subscription for One Vote ....£5 5 0 | Annual Subscription for One Vote..£0 10 6
" " for Two Votes .. 10 10 0 | " " for Two Votes 1 1 0

OFFICES—100, FLEET STREET, E.C. HENRY W. GREEN, *Secretary*. [121

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, WATFORD

(FORMERLY AT CLAPTON). INSTITUTED 1813.

Office—ST. HELEN'S PLACE, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

For the Maintenance, Clothing, and Education of Fatherless Children, who are respectably descended, but without means adequate to their support.

Orphans are eligible between the ages of seven and eleven, being retained until they are fifteen.

Over 5000 Orphans have been benefited by this Society.

There is accommodation for 600 Orphans, but, owing to want of funds, there are many vacancies at the present time.

This Charity is dependent on *Voluntary Contributions* for meeting Nine-Tenths of its expenditure.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION—For One Vote, 10*s.* 6*d.*; for Two Votes, £1 1*s.* LIFE SUBSCRIPTION—For One Vote, £5 5*s.*; for Two Votes, £10 10*s.*

ARTHUR R. CAPEL, *Treasurer*.
E. S. WALLBRIDGE, *Secretary*. [123

ROYAL ALBERT ORPHAN ASYLUM

FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

Established on the Non-Canvassing System.

COLLINGWOOD COURT, NEAR BAGSHOT, SURREY.

Patron—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

220 Destitute Orphans and Fatherless Children are fed, clothed, and educated on Christian principles in this valuable Institution. The girls are trained as servants; the boys are taught trades and other industrial pursuits.

Funds are urgently needed to carry on and extend the work. The Institution is *entirely dependent upon Voluntary Contributions*, and derives no income from the purchase of votes on Election days. Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by

Lt.Colonel the Hon. CHARLES ELIOT, *Chairman*.
Offices: 1, Newgate Street, London, E.C. CHARLES A. WALKER, *Secretary*. [302

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM

MACKENZIE PARK, SLOUGH.

For the Maintenance and Education of Destitute Orphans from all parts of the British Empire, of all denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Orphans are admitted between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

The aid of a beneficent British public is *earnestly solicited* for an Institution which has been carrying on its work of usefulness 60 years, and which is as dependent as ever it was on *Voluntary* support.

Subscriptions and Donations most thankfully received. Annual Subscriptions:—For One Vote, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Life Subscription ditto, £5 5*s.*; for Two Votes, £1 1*s.*; Life Subscription ditto, £10 10*s.*

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & CO., 20, Birchin Lane.

Offices; 47, CANNON STREET, LONDON. ALFRED MACKENZIE, *Sec.* [35

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(The National Memorial to General Gordon),

Temporarily located at FORT WALLINGTON, FAREHAM, HANTS.

OFFICES—20, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, S.W.

President.—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Chairman of Committee.—Field-Marshal LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

The Home (now temporally located at Port Wallington), when fully developed, will accommodate about 500 boys, chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the ages of 14 and 16, and give them a training, up to the age of 18, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy, or Mercantile Marine.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.—1. The Candidate must be from 14 to 16 years. 2. He must not have developed, nor be likely to develop, such physical infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for a Civil career in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 3. He must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really poor and unprovided for. 4. He must not have been convicted of crime. Whole or part payment of the sum (£22 per annum) necessary for the boy's maintenance will, in the majority of cases, be required; but *free admission* will be granted to such a number of deserving boys as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home.

There are now 85 Boys in the Home, and this number will be gradually increased as funds will permit.

Subscriptions are received by THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.; Messrs. DIMSDALE & FOWLER, Cornhill, E.C.; THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, 27, Regent Street, S.W.; and by the Secretary, at the Office, 22, Cockspur Street, S.W., from whom any further information can be obtained.

G. A. BEATY-POWNALL, Lt.-Colonel, *Secretary.* [191

HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS,

FARNINGHAM AND SWANLEY.

Patrons—The PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES. *President*—The EARL OF ABERDEEN.
Treasurer—W. H. WILLANS, Esq., 3, Copthall Buildings, E.C.
Secretary—Rev. A. O. CHARLES. *Deputation Secretary*—Rev. H. J. BERGUER.
Bankers—Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS, 1, Lombard Street, E.C.

The Cottage Homes at Farningham are for 300 Little Boys, who are homeless, or in danger of falling into crime. They are clothed, fed, educated, and taught a trade, and then sent out into the world to earn an honest livelihood.

The Orphan Homes at Swanley are for 200 Fatherless Boys, who are wholly maintained and educated, and receive technical instruction to fit them for a working life.

Funds are urgently needed, and the Committee very earnestly appeal for Donations, Annual Subscriptions, Congregational Collections, and Bequests to enable them to carry on this Christian work.

All communications should be addressed to the London Offices, to the Secretary,

Rev. A. O. CHARLES, Bank Buildings, Ludgate Circus. [206

FIELD LANE REFUGES AND RAGGED SCHOOLS, &c.

Vine Street, Clerkenwell Road. FOUNDED 1842.

President—Right Hon. the EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.P. *Treasurer*—WILFRID A. BEVAN, Esq., 54, Lombard St., E.C.
Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & CO., 54, Lombard St., E.C.; Messrs. RANSOM & CO., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W

The Committee make an earnest Appeal for a continuance of support. Visitors record cases of "no work" continually, the greatest distress prevails, and it is therefore earnestly hoped that this appeal will be liberally responded to, so that the deserving poor and their children may, if possible, be kept from complete destitution.

Maintains and Benefits upwards of 3,000 Weekly.

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has characterised this work as 'A perfect network of charitable operations—an immense boon to the poor."

The late EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G. (the late President of the Institution), said: "His Royal Highness had not said a word too much—every word he had uttered was well-merited by the Institution and those who conducted it."

Supported by Voluntary Contributions. Funds are urgently needed to sustain the operations of the Institution.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Bankers, or by

PEREGRINE PLATT, *Secretary*, Vine Street, Clerkenwell Road. [263

HELP WANTED FOR RAGGED SCHOOLS.

THE Committee of the **RAGGED SCHOOL UNION** earnestly appeal for **AID** in support of the 190 affiliated Ragged Schools and Missions, with their regular attendance of 50,000 of the poorest City children. The buildings are planted in the most crowded localities, and are used for Sunday and Bible Schools, Day and Infant Free Schools, Week Night Schools for rough lads and girls, Industrial Classes, Mothers' Meetings, Gospel Mission Services, Band of Hope, Temperance Meetings, Ragged Churches, Creches, and other Christian, Social, and Recreative agencies for relieving the wants and brightening the lives of the poor children and their parents.

Much is done also in Clothing, Feeding, obtaining Situations, Home Visitation and Emigration. Over 1,000 poor children have through the summer of 1886 enjoyed a fortnight's change and fresh air in the country, either in the Cottages or the separate HOLIDAY HOMES.

Contributions are earnestly solicited for the

GENERAL FUND (for Rent of Schools, Teachers' Salaries and General Expenses). *Bankers*.—Messrs. BARCLAY & CO., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

BENEVOLENT FUND (for Food, Clothing, Fresh Air for Weaklings, Day in the Country, &c. &c.).—*Bankers*, Messrs. BARCLAY & CO., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

SHAFTESBURY FUND (for New Buildings and Extensions).—*Bankers*, Messrs. RANSOM & CO., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Money Orders should be made payable at the Post Office, 369, Strand, W.C.

Secretary.—JOHN KIRK. *Offices*.—EXETER HALL, STRAND, W.C. [44

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S. E.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

This Hospital was established in 1869 to receive and treat Sick Children of the Poor, without distinction of creed.

There are 60 cots in the Hospital, and last year 328 children were received as In-Patients, while 12,010 were treated as Out-Patients, the total number of attendances being 40,842.

The Hospital is open every day from 2 till 4 o'clock for the inspection of Visitors.

The Committee of Management urgently appeal for Subscriptions or Donations to meet the necessary expenses of this Charity.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary at the Hospital, or they may be sent to the Bankers, Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS, 1, Lombard Street, E.C.

Copies of the Annual Report, with full information, will be gladly forwarded on application.

T. S. CHAPMAN, *Secretary.* [179

NORTH EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

HACKNEY ROAD, E.

CONVALESCENT HOME, Freemasons Road, Croydon.

President—J. G. BARCLAY, Esq. | *Chairman*—Lord F. J. FITZROY. | *Treasurer*—W. L. BARCLAY, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

This Hospital was established in 1867 for the Relief of the Sick Children of the Poor. It is situated in the densely-populated districts of Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Hackney, Haggerston, and Hoxton. 653 In-Patients and 13,801 Out-Patients (all Children under 12 years of age) were relieved during 1885. The attendances of Out-Patients amount, on the average, to nearly 1000 each week.

The NEW WARDS, opened by H.R.H. the DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT, are in full operation, and the 55 Beds always occupied; and there is still an increasing demand for much larger accommodation. The Committee therefore make an Earnest Appeal for Aid to enable them to maintain and increase the work of Relief carried on at this Hospital. Annual Subscribers of £2 2s. may recommend One In-Patient and Five Out-Patients yearly. Donors of Twenty Guineas become Life Governors, and are entitled to a similar number of Tickets annually for Life. Collecting Boxes for Children may be had on application to the Secretary.

City Office: 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C. ALFRED NIXON, *Secretary.* [125

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

Queen's Road, Chelsea, S.W., and Churchfields, Margate.

Patroness—H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE (Marchioness of Lorne).
President—The Right Hon. THE EARL CADOGAN.
Chairman of Committee—HARVIE M. FARQUHAR, Esq. *Treasurer*—MARTIN R. SMITH, Esq.

The Hospital has relieved, since it was established in 1866, to 31st December, 1885, 7,411 In-Patients, and 326,608 Out-Patients.

Has now 72 Beds, viz., 60 at the Hospital, and 12 at the Convalescent Branch at Margate.
Is quite *Unendowed*, and *entirely dependent on Voluntary Support.*
Is *National* in its character, Patients from all parts, and of every religious denomination being admitted.
Is in **urgent need of Funds.**
Is *Open Daily* for the inspection of Visitors from 2 till 4 o'clock (Winter), and from 2 till 5 o'clock (Summer).

THE WORK OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR 1885:—

In-patients treated	549	In and Out-Patients treated at the Hospital and afterwards sent to the Convalescent Home at Margate	143
Of whom were cured and relieved	209 203	Out-Patients treated	3,737
Died	49	Representing Attendances	30,898
Incurable	43		

Subscriptions and Donations will be most thankfully received and acknowledged by Captain BLOUNT, R.N., Secretary, at the Hospital; and by the Bankers, Messrs. HERRIES & Co., 16, St. James's Street, S.W. [238

HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN,

2, MAIDA VALE, W.

Patrons—H.R.H. The PRINCESS CHRISTIAN; H.R.H. The DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT; H.R.H. The PRINCESS MARY, Duchess of Teck.
President—H.R.H. The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, K.G.
Treasurer—F. AYLMER LLOYD, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. HOARE, 37, Fleet Street, E.C.; ALLIANCE BANK, 239, Regent Street, W.

This Institution, founded in 1875, was the first of its kind in the Metropolis, and, it is believed, in the United Kingdom. It is still nearly the only one devoted *exclusively* to the maintenance, care, and medical treatment of Children (up to the age of sixteen) suffering from Chronic or Incurable Complaints of an aggravated character. It combines the advantages of a Home and a Hospital.

Ninety-four Children have been received, and **Thirty** are still under treatment. A small Weekly Payment is required for each child; but the expenses of such a Charity are necessarily very large, and the Committee ***appeal earnestly for help*** in carrying on and extending the work. Visiting hours, 3 to 5 p.m. daily.

L. S. LLOYD, *Hon. Sec.* [38

HELPLESS

BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES,

CLAPHAM.

HOPELESS

A NATIONAL CHARITY, & UNSECTARIAN.

In addition to those in the Home, there are 270 Incurable Sufferers each receiving £20 a Year.

HOMELESS

These helpless ones our care and pity claim
A grant from treasures of our heart and wealth
Will buy a world for them whose feeble aim
Oft points at little joys unknown to health.

ONE MILLION SHILLINGS REQUIRED

By End of Year.

SUPPORT URGENTLY NEEDED.

For particulars apply to R. G. SALMOND, *Secretary*, 73, Cheapside. [117

The EARLSWOOD ASYLUM

FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

RED HILL, SURREY.

Open to Cases from all Parts of the Kingdom.

THIS NATIONAL ASYLUM, established in 1847, now affords protection to nearly **600** inmates, and everything that kindness and science can suggest is employed to ameliorate their condition.

Eligible Cases are admitted by the Votes of the Subscribers for 5 years, and in many instances are allowed the advantage of a re-election for a second 5 years.

At each Half Yearly Election there are generally nearly **One Hundred and Eighty Applicants** seeking admission, of whom the Board can only elect 30 to 40, owing to want of sufficient Funds for a larger number.

Provision is made for the reception of **Private Cases**, on payments regulated by the Board of Management.

The Board ***earnestly ask for additional aid.*** The expenses are heavy, owing to the general helplessness of the poor inmates.

AN ANNUAL SUBSCRIBER has *one vote* at each Election for each Half a Guinea contributed. A LIFE SUBSCRIBER has *one vote* at each Election for each Five Guineas contributed.

COLLECTING BOXES and CARDS will be gladly supplied, and votes given in proportion to the amount collected.

The last Report and other Pamphlets may be had gratuitously on application.

H. GERARD HOARE, Esq., *Treasurer.*

Offices: 36, King William Street, E.C. WM. NICHOLAS, *Secretary.* [150

The HOSPITAL for WOMEN

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

The Hospital for Women was the first established, in this or any other country, exclusively for the treatment of Diseases peculiar to Women.

This National Institution is entirely dependent upon *Voluntary Contributions*, which are *most urgently needed.*

In addition to the Free Wards, the New Wing, opened in 1869, is available for those able to contribute a weekly sum towards their maintenance.

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
President—THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.
Bankers. { Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.
Messrs. RANSOM, BOUVERIE & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

DAVID CANNON, *Secretary.* [39

CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

CITY ROAD, E.C.

Patroness—Her Grace ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON.
Treasurer—A. J. ROBARTS, Esq. *Bankers*—Messrs. ROBARTS, LUBBOCK & Co.

This Hospital, which was Instituted in 1750, affords Medical and Surgical treatment to poor Married Women, both as In and Out Patients, also for the Training of Midwives and Monthly Nurses.

Patients delivered last year, **1,550**; delivered in the Hospital since 1750, **55,120.**
The average expenditure exceeds the reliable Income by over £500.

New Annual Subscriptions especially solicited.

R. A. OWTHWAITE, *Secretary.* [304

THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

222, MARYLEBONE ROAD, N.W.

THE PHYSICIANS ARE WOMEN.

Treasurer—Mrs. WESTLAKE, River House, Chelsea Embankment.
Hon. Sec.—Miss VINCENT, 6*c*, Hyde Park Mansions, W.
Physicians—Mrs. ANDERSON, M.D., Mrs. ATKINS, M.D., Mrs. MARSHALL, M.D., and Mrs. DE LA CHEROIS, L.K.Q.C.P.I. *Assisted by a Consulting Staff of Physicians and Surgeons.*
Assistant Physician—Miss C. HITCHCOCK, L.K.Q.C.P.I.

This Hospital is established to enable poor women to be attended by *fully qualified Doctors of their own sex.* Twenty-six Beds are made up. During the past year 217 Patients were treated in the wards, and 4,336 attended as Out-Patients. In-Patients pay a weekly amount, according to their means. Out-Patients 6*d.* on entrance, and 2*d.* each visit afterwards.

The Hospital being Unendowed, Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND, Burlington Gardens, W.

MARGT. M. BAGSTER, *Secretary.* [291

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL

And Midwifery Training School,

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1752. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.

Dependent upon Charity for Support.

Patron.—Her Majesty THE QUEEN. *Vice-Patron.*—H.R.H. The PRINCESS OF WALES.
President.—The Right Hon. Viscount PORTMAN.

OBJECTS OF THE CHARITY.

1. To provide an Asylum for the Delivery of Poor Married Women, and also of Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child.*
2. To provide skilled Midwives to attend poor Married Women in their Confinements at their own homes.
3. The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives and Monthly Nurses.

This is not merely a Hospital for poor women resident in the Metropolis. Its work is limited to no district; the help it affords is open to all, and Patients are constantly being received from remote parts of the country.

It is the only Lying-In Hospital in the N. and N.W. Divisions of the Metropolis, and the demands upon it by the poor of these Districts is very great.

The long-continued distress among the labouring population has caused a very great increase in the number of poor women applying for admission, so much so that the Hospital Building has been found too small to accommodate them, and it has therefore been enlarged by the Construction of a New Wing. This Extension was opened by their Royal Highnesses the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES on June 25, 1886, and increases the number of beds from **54** to **81**.

The work cost £5,000, and in order to meet this expenditure nearly half the funded property of the Charity had to be sold. ***Contributions*** towards the ***Commemoration Fund*** for making good this loss of Capital, and ***Annual Subscriptions*** to enable the Governors to meet the augmented yearly expenditure necessarily entailed by the enlargement of the Hospital, are most earnestly entreated.

A Midwifery Training School is incorporated with the Charity, which, being *the largest Lying-In Hospital in Great Britain*—receiving nearly 900 In-Patients annually, besides having a large Out-Patient maternity—possesses exceptional advantages for training purposes. During 1885, fifty-six Medical Pupils were admitted to the practice, and nineteen Midwives and one hundred and forty Monthly Nurses were trained.

For full particulars respecting the Training School, Fees, &c., application should be made by letter to the undersigned. THOMAS RYAN, *Secretary.*

FORM OF BEQUEST OF MONEY, &c.

I give and bequeath to the Treasurer or Treasurers for the time being of a Corporation called the President and Governors of Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, 191, Marylebone Road, N.W., the sum of *
to be applied in and towards carrying on the charitable objects of that Institution; and I direct that the said sum be paid, free of Legacy Duty, and that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Corporation shall be a sufficient discharge to my Executors for the payment of the same.

* *The sum to be expressed in words at length.* [43

ESTABLISHMENT FOR GENTLEWOMEN DURING TEMPORARY ILLNESS.

90, HARLEY STREET, W.

Under the Patronage of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H.I.H. and H.R.H. the DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH and the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

This House is now open for the reception of Patients requiring Medical and Surgical treatment, which is here given gratuitously by Eminent Practitioners. The weekly charges for Board and Lodging, with Nursing and Attendance, vary from £1 1s., to £2 5s. 6d.

Applications for admission to be addressed to Lady Superintendent, 90, Harley Street, W.

Additional Subscriptions and Donations will be most gratefully received. [37

FRIENDLESS AND FALLEN.

London Female Preventive & Reformatory Institution.

Established 1857.

HOMES SUSTAINED.

200, EUSTON ROAD, NEAR EUSTON SQUARE, N.W. | 35, EDEN GROVE, HOLLOWAY ROAD, N.
5, PARSON'S GREEN, FULHAM, S.W. | MILTON HOUSE, MAUDE GROVE, BROMPTON.
195, HAMPSTEAD ROAD, N.W., AND 7, PARSON'S GREEN, *exclusively for Friendless Young Women of Good Character and Servants out of Situation.*
NIGHT RECEPTION HOUSE, 37, MANCHESTER STREET, KING'S CROSS, W.C. ***Open all Night.***

Girls received recommended by Clergy, Missionaries, &c.
The above Asylums provide for **Two Hundred Inmates.**
Donations may be sent direct to the Bankers, LLOYDS BARNETTS and BOSANQUETS BANK, City, 60, Lombard Street, E.C.; WEST, 54, St. James' Street, Piccadilly; FRANCIS NICHOLLS, Esq., (of the Committee), 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.; or the Secretary.
200, Euston Road, N.W. EDWARD W. THOMAS, *Secretary.* [309

HOMES OF HOPE,

4, 5 & 6, Regent Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

The Homes were established for the less degraded class of Penitent Young Women.

Special efforts are made on behalf of Mothers with their first infants, who are really the most hopeful class of the fallen, and are generally greatly to be pitied.

A Home has been opened for the reception of such young women, before they become mothers, as are unfitted, from their previous good character and position, to mix with others. The applications for admission are painfully urgent.

Funds are greatly needed. WM. HORNIBROOK, *Secretary.*

Bankers—LONDON & WESTMINSTER, Bloomsbury Branch, High Holborn. [235

BRITISH ASYLUM for DEAF and DUMB FEMALES

Office:—27, RED LION SQUARE, W.C. **LOWER CLAPTON.**

ESTABLISHED 1851. (*Certified under 25th and 26th Vict., c. 43.*)

Under the Patronage of H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES, K.G., H.R.H. the PRINCESS of WALES, &c.
President—His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY.
Treasurer—The Hon. PASCOE CHARLES GLYN. *Bankers*—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., Lombard St.
Secretary—W. T. HILLYER, Esq.

OBJECTS.—*a.* To receive, educate, or continue the education of Adult Female Deaf Mutes from 10 years of age.
b. To give industrial training and religious instruction, with a view to enable Female Deaf Mutes to gain a livelihood and occupy some useful position in life.
c. To provide a Home for those who from incapacity, infirmity, or age are unable to do anything towards their own maintenance.

An Annual Election of Inmates, free for three years, takes place in June. Inmates are also admitted by payment of a small annual amount for maintenance and instruction. [116

LONDON CITY MISSION.

Funds urgently Needed.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & CO., 54, Lombard St., E.C.

The object of this Society, established 1835, is to evangelise the masses in the Metropolis, by carrying the Gospel to every house, garret, and lodging-house, and beseeching men to be reconciled to God through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. The number of Missionaries is now 464. Every missionary visits once a month about 650 families, or 2,900 persons. They also meet constantly about Half a Million Working Men in Factories and elsewhere.

Special Missionaries have been appointed to various classes, amongst others to the Bakers, night and day Cabmen, Omnibus men, Canal boatmen, Soldiers, Sailors, and the Criminal classes, besides Foreigners from all parts of the world.

SUMMARY OF WORK DURING 1885–1886.

Visits and calls paid	3,253,737
New Communicants	1,952
Drunkards reclaimed	2,240
Induced to attend Public Worship	5,381
Adults visited who died	8,008
Of whom visited by the Missionary only	1,783

A large addition to the number of Missionaries is needed at once. It is estimated that over a Million of the Working Classes in London never attend any place of Public Worship.

All Communications to be addressed and Subscriptions sent to the Secretaries, 3, Bridewell Place, London, E.C.

F. A. BEVAN, *Chairman.* [152

LONDON COTTAGE MISSION

Instituted in the year 1870.

Offices: 44, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, E.C.

This Society is supported by Voluntary Contributions, and is established for the Religious, Intellectual, and Social Elevation of the Working Classes, by means of Gospel Services held in Mission Halls, Tents, Chapels or Churches, either rented, purchased, or built specially for the said purpose; Cottage Meetings held in the homes of the poor or otherwise, Addresses to Tramps and others in Lodging-house Kitchens, Open-Air Preaching, Special Services for Children, Sunday Schools, Mothers' Meetings, Maternity Societies, Clothing and other Clubs, Bible Classes, House to House Visitation, Tract Distribution, Working Men's Institutes, with Reading and Coffee Rooms, Lectures on Self-help, Thrift, &c., and other Social and Religious Subjects, Entertainments and Concerts, Temperance Societies, Bands of Hope, and Excursions into the country; also

For the benevolent and charitable purpose of Relieving the Sick and Destitute Poor by means of Temporary or Permanent Pecuniary Aid in derserving cases, weekly Irish-stew Dinners to poor Children, and gratuitous Distribution of Food, Fuel, and Clothing.

Also supports a large Convalescent and Country Home for poor Children, with nearly One Hundred Beds, at Halls Green Farm, Sevenoaks Weald, Kent.

And carries on OUTCASTS' HAVEN, a Night and Day Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Girls, at Dod Street, Limehouse, where nearly Two Hundred Beds are made up nightly.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED to develop the good work the Mission has in view. Subscriptions and Donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged by Miss F. NAPTON, the Lady Superintendent, 304, Burdett Road, Limehouse, E.; the Bankers, THE LONDON and SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, 7, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and by WALTER AUSTIN, *Managing Director*, 44, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. [298

CORPORATION of the SONS of the CLERGY.

Founded 1655. *Incorporated by Royal Charter*, 1678.

Offices: 2, BLOOMSBURY PLACE, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, W.C.

Sums Paid in 1885.

To CLERGYMEN—Temporary Grants in time of need	£4,533	
To CLERGY WIDOWS—Pensions and Donations	£8,595	
To SINGLE DAUGHTERS of Clergymen, Ditto	£6,792	
To CLERGY CHILDREN (for Education, Outfits, and Apprentice Fees) (124 being Orphans).	£4,201	11s.
	£24,121	11s.

The total number of Grants and Pensions was 1,570.

Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed.

Legacies also form a most important feature in the annual receipts of this old-established Charity.

W. PAGET BOWMAN, *Registrar.* [148

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.

SCHOOLS—RED HILL AND ALDERSGATE.

(Removed from Streatham Hill.)

OFFICE—58, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

OBJECTS.—Orphans and other necessitous Children, born in Prosperity, whose parents (Clergymen, Naval or Military Officers, Members of the Legal, Medical, and other Professions, Merchants or Traders) are now in Adversity.

ADVANTAGES.—Home, Clothing, Maintenance, and Education. **400** Children are now in the Schools. Forms of Nomination can be obtained at the Office. *Funds are much needed, as the Institution is Unendowed.* Children eligible under the rules can be admitted by purchase.

Treasurer—Sir R. N. FOWLER, Bart., M.P., Alderman.

Bankers— { Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.
{ Messrs. DIMSDALE, FOWLER & Co., 50, Cornhill, E.C.

Half-Yearly Elections in June and December.

Life Subscriptions, £10 10s. with Two Votes; £5 5s. with One Vote. Annual ditto, £1 1s. with Two Votes; 10s. 6d. with One Vote.

R. H. EVANS, *Secretary.* [153

THE ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' & SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, W.C.

Patron—His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY.

President—General Sir A. J. LAWRENCE, K.C.B.

Treasurer—V. G. M. HOLT, Esq., 17, Whitehall Place.

Extract of Rule I.—The Sole object of this Society is to spread the saving knowledge of Christ among our Soldiers.

It has now 90 Scripture Readers on the list of the Society, of whom 20 are abroad and 70 at Home.

Contributions towards the work in which the Society is engaged will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, V. G. M. HOLT, Esq., 17, Whitehall Place; at the NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, 212, Piccadilly, W.; and by the Secretary, Mr. WILLIAM A. BLAKE, at the Offices, No. 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.; or by the *Hon. Secretary*, Colonel J. W. F. SANDWITH. [115

THE SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

Office: SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C.

This Society was established in 1862, to supply Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Artificial Limbs, &c., and every other description of mechanical support to the poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

WATER BEDS and INVALID CARRIAGES are Lent to the Afflicted.

It provides against imposition by supplying the appliance on the certificate of a Surgeon only. By special grants it ensures that every deserving applicant shall receive prompt assistance.

70,241 APPLIANCES HAVE ALREADY BEEN GIVEN.

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 } Entitles to two recommendations
Life Subscription of 5 5 0 } per annum.

Contributions are earnestly solicited. *Bankers*—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Lombard Street.

WILLIAM TRESIDDER, *Secretary.* [129

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

Formed in 1792.

Its present sphere of labour embraces **Continental India** and the **Island of Ceylon, China, Hayti, Trinidad, the Bahamas, West and Central Africa, Norway, France, Italy,** and **Japan.** It also supports an Institution for Training Native Agency in the **Island of Jamaica.**

Besides preaching the Gospel, the Society has been honoured as the instrument of translating and printing the Holy Scriptures, either wholly or in part, in about FORTY-SEVEN of the **Indian Languages, the Chinese, the Singhalese** and the **Dualla** on the coast of **Africa.**

Treasurer—JOSEPH TRITTON, Esq.
General Secretary—ALFRED HENRY BAYNES, Esq., F.R.A.S.,
to whom all Money Orders should be made payable.
Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.
BAPTIST MISSION HOUSE, 19, FURNIVAL STREET, HOLBORN, E.C. [285

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM,

OLD KENT ROAD, and MARGATE, KENT.

4,760 Children have been admitted. 310 now in the Asylum:

During the last 74 years over 1,840 Children have been apprenticed to various trades, at a cost to the Charity of upwards of £17,000.

Deaf and Dumb Children are eligible for **Election in January and July, from Seven to Ten years of age.**

Annual Subscription, **One Vote, 10s. 6d.; Life Subscription, One Vote, £5 5s. Votes increased with Subscriptions.**

Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

CHARLES FEW, *Treasurer.*
Office—93, Cannon Street, City, E.C. W. H. WARWICK, *Secretary.* [127

CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY.

35, FINSBURY SQUARE.

For the Relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom. Established 1807.

Patron—H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

The Patients, numbering about **9,000** in the year, are of both sexes and all ages—from Children a month old to Adults over 90. Upwards of **420,000** Patients have been relieved since the formation of the Charity.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Society's Bankers, Messrs. BOSANQUET, SALT and Co., 62, Lombard Street; and by the Secretary, at the Institution. JOHN NORBURY, *Treasurer.*
JOHN WHITTINGTON, *Secretary.* [119

Association for the Oral Instruction of the DEAF & DUMB.

SCHOOL AND TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS—11, **FITZROY SQUARE, LONDON, W.**

Under the Patronage of their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess of Wales. President—EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

The objects of the Association are—

(1) **To naturalise in this kingdom** the Pure Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb by **Lip-reading and Articulate Speech**, to the *rigid exclusion* of the Finger Alphabet and all Artificial Signs.
(2) **To train qualified Teachers on this System.**
(3) **To maintain a Normal School** for instructing Deaf and Dumb Children.

For all particulars apply to WILLIAM VAN PRAAGH, Esq., Director, at the above address. Personal interviews any morning between Eleven and Twelve. Public Lesson every Wednesday afternoon at Three o'clock. [101

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES,

WEST HILL, PUTNEY HEATH.

Sea-side House, St. Margaret's Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

Office: 105, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

The work of the Royal Hospital for Incurables is twofold: it affords a HOME for the most necessitous, and grants a Pension of £20 a year in cases where a home already exists. The Charity is National in its character; persons are received as Inmates and Pensioners from all parts of the United Kingdom. Present number of Beneficiaries:—INMATES, 196; PENSIONERS, 507. Total, 703.

An ANNUAL SUBSCRIBER has One Vote for each Half-a-Guinea; A LIFE SUBSCRIBER has One Vote for Life for each Five Guineas. The ELECTIONS are held Half-Yearly, in the months of May and November.

The Hospital may be visited any day (except Sunday) between the hours of 12 and 6, by the Governors and Friends of the Institution.

Bankers.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE and Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.
Post Office Orders payable at Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
FREDERIC ANDREW, *Secretary.* [124

EXTENSION

OF THE

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION,

BROMPTON.

The pressure for admission has rendered an Extension a long-felt necessity. A **NEW BUILDING** has been erected opposite the existing Hospital (with its 200 Beds), containing

137 ADDITIONAL BEDS

which are fully occupied.

The ordinary expenditure of the parent Hospital is about £17,000 a-year, and the Maintenance of the New Building adds about **£8,000 a-year to the expenses.** The Charity being ***unendowed,*** **is dependent on Donations, Annual Subscriptions, and Legacies.**

Contributions are therefore much needed, and are earnestly solicited in aid of the funds.

Treasurer—The EARL of LEVEN and MELVILLE.

HENRY DOBBIN, *Secretary.*

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & CO. [120

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL

FOR

DISEASES OF THE CHEST,

Victoria Park, E.

Patron: Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.

President: H.R.H. the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

The Hospital contains 164 beds, and affords relief to the Poor and Working Classes afflicted with Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (including Heart Disease). The annual expenditure is more than £10,000, and the reliable income is less than £3,000. The Institution has *No Endowment whatever,* and the support of the public is therefore earnestly solicited to sustain its operations.

In-Patients under treatment, 1885.	1,127
Out-Patients "	17,058

T. STORRAR-SMITH, *Secretary.*

Office, 24, FINSBURY CIRCUS, E.C. [118

THE OLDEST HOSPITAL IN EUROPE FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST,

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Founded by H.R.H. the late Duke of Kent, 1814. Rebuilt, 1863. Enlarged and New Wing, 1876-77. New Wing for In-Patients, 1884.

Under the immediate Patronage of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Vice-Patrons—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c. H.R.H. DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., &c. H.R.H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., &c. H.R.H. DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., &c.

President—

Trustees—The Right Hon. the Lord WOLVERTON. The Right Hon. the Lord CHARLES BRUCE. Colonel MAKINS, M.P. Lord ROTHSCHILD.

Treasurer—The Hon. PASCOE GLYN, 67, Lombard Street, E.C.

The Central Position of this old-established Hospital:

The fact that it receives Patients from *all parts of the Kingdom:*

That a New Wing, containing Eighty Beds for In-Patients, has just been added to the Hospital:

That it has dispensed its benefits *for more than Seventy years:*

And that it is dependent on *Voluntary Contributions:*

Urge the Council to commend its claim for increased support, especially in the form of additional Annual Subscribers.

Donors of £31 10s., or Annual Subscribers of £3 3s., may recommend One In-Patient and Eight or Four Out-Patients per annum.

JOHN J. AUSTIN, *Secretary.*

Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.

FORM OF BEQUEST.—"I give and bequeath to the Treasurer for the time being of the *Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road, London*, the sum of * to be applied in and towards carrying on the charitable objects of the Institution; the said sum of * to be paid free of Legacy Duty, out of such part of my personal estate as I may lawfully bequeath to the purposes of the said Institution, and I direct that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same."

* *The sum to be expressed in words at length.* [207

North London Hospital for Consumption

AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

Mount Vernon, Hampstead, and Tottenham Court Road, W.

FOUNDED 1860.

Established for the reception of Patients from all parts of the Kingdom.

Treasurer.—ALFRED HOARE, Esq., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.

Chairman.—BENJAMIN A. LYON, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman.*—The Rt. Hon. Lord ROBARTES.

There is no disease the ravages of which extend to a greater degree amongst the people of the United Kingdom than Consumption, and the whole community must be interested in alleviating the sufferings of those who have been so unfortunate as to contract this disease.

160,000 Patients have been relieved since the foundation of the Charity.

Out-Patients are relieved at the Branch in Tottenham Court Road.

In-Patients are provided for in the Building at Hampstead, commenced in 1880.

6,000 Out-Patients } treated annually.
350 In-Patients }

The Charity has ***No Endowment whatever***, and is entirely supported by ***Voluntary Contributions.***

£8,000 urgently needed at once to pay off Mortgage of £5,000 on Building, Loan due to Bankers, and to meet current liabilities.

Donors of Ten Guineas in one or two payments shall be entitled to recommend one In-Patient during the year in which the Subscription is paid, and are also entitled for life to the same privileges as Annual Subscribers of One Guinea.

Annual Subscribers of Three Guineas are Governors, and are entitled to recommend one In-Patient and four Out-Patients annually.

Annual Subscribers of One Guinea are entitled to recommend four Out-Patients annually.

The privileges increasing in proportion to the Contribution.

LIONEL F. HILL, M.A., *Secretary.*

Offices:—216, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W. [254

THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION,

on the Separate Principle, VENTNOR (*Incorporated by Royal Charter*), affords hospital treatment with home-like comforts to sufferers from Consumption and other Chest affections. It consists of ten Blocks of Buildings, with separate Bedrooms for each Patient, facing the South and overlooking the Sea; also a Chapel, &c.; and its situation is in the sheltered Undercliff of the Isle of Wight. The results achieved with the 6,000 cases already admitted have been most encouraging.

Funds for maintenance are urgently needed. A Donation of 30 guineas, or an Annual Subscription of 3 guineas, enables the contributor to recommend one In-Patient yearly. The yearly expenses exceed £9,000.

Bankers: THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.
Offices: 34, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London, W.C.

ERNEST MORGAN, *Secretary.* [41

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,

BLOMFIELD STREET, MOORFIELDS.

FOUNDED IN 1804.

Patrons { Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

President—Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., &c. JOHN DEACON, Esq., *Treasurer.*
Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co., 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.

This Hospital, the oldest and considerably the largest of its speciality in England, is the parent of all the Eye Infirmaries throughout the British Dominions. *The admission is entirely free to the afflicted poor, all whose wants are gratuitously and liberally supplied.*

A LIFE SUBSCRIPTION, which is £10 10s., or an Annual Subscription of not less than £1 1s., entitles the Doner to all the privileges of a Governor.

Annual Subscriptions and other Contributions will be thankfully received at the Hospital by the Bankers, or the Secretary, by whom all further needful information will be promptly supplied on application.

ROBERT J. NEWSTEAD, *Secretary.* [128

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,

19, KING WILLIAM STREET, WEST STRAND.

(*Founded in* 1816 *by the late* G. F. GUTHRIE, Esq., F.R.S., *for the Relief of Indigent Persons afflicted with Diseases of the Eye.*)

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.
Chairman—Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B.
Treasurer—Admiral LEVESON E. H. SOMERSET.

A sum of £2,000 is most pressingly needed to Re-open two of the Closed Wards—one for Men and the other for Women—to meet the daily demand for increased accommodation for IN-PATIENTS by the suffering poor of both sexes.

T. BEATTIE-CAMPBELL, *Secretary.* [45

NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL

Founded] (FOR THE DEFORMED), [*1836.*

234, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, REGENT'S PARK, W.

Patron — H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Crippled Children are here Relieved and Cured, and many Patients who were well-nigh hopeless cripples, cured by the surgical skill and timely aid of this Charity, are now earning a livelihood.

The Committee of Management very earnestly appeal for HELP, that the benefits of the Charity may be continued.

£1 1s. Annually gives "Annual Governorship;" £10 10s. Donation, "Life Governorship."
Letters of recommendation are not compulsory to the necessitous poor.
Bankers, Sir S. SCOTT, Bart., & Co., 1, Cavendish Square, W. Secretary, H. CANNING, Esq., who will gladly afford every information to those desirous of interesting themselves in the Hospital. [100

The CANCER HOSPITAL

(FREE, FOUNDED 1851).

BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W.

The late ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, in a Sermon preached by his Grace on behalf of this hospital, said: "There is no disease more pitiable than that to which this Institution is specially devoted. Could the greatness of the suffering be laid before you, no one endued with the feelings of humanity could resist the spectacle; they would think all they possessed a trifling sacrifice if, at such a price, they could mitigate such misery."

The only special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, *who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.*

Diet required to be most generous and medicines of the most expensive kind.

Out-Patients are seen on their own application daily, at 2 o'clock, except Sundays.

New Annual Subscriptions & Donations are urgently solicited.

Hon. Treasurer: GEORGE T. HERTSLET, Esq., St. James's Palace, S.W.

Bankers: Messrs. COUTTS & Co., Strand, W.C.

W. H. HUGHES, *Secretary.* [36

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL,

LIVERPOOL ROAD, ISLINGTON, N.

ESTABLISHED 1802.

Patron—H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES.

President—The EARL OF DEVON. *Treasurer*—Sir R. N. FOWLER, Bart., M.P.

Hon. Secretary—C. J. STEWART, Esq.

Secretary—Major W. CHRISTIE, at the Hospital.

There is No Endowment.

The LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL is *the only Hospital in London* for the special treatment and prevention of Infectious Fevers, in the case of persons who are not paupers.

Special Privileges to Governors.—Governors have the privilege of Free Admission for their own Domestic Servants. An Annual Subscriber of One Guinea, after the second payment, or a Donor of £10 10s. in one sum, becomes a Governor.

For an Annual Subscription of Two Guineas, Firms, Clubs and Hotels are entitled to send one employé to the Hospital free of cost; for an Annual Subscription of Four Guineas, two employés; and for an Annual Subscription of Five Guineas, three employés.

Admission to General Wards £3 3s. (average stay in hospital six weeks). There is private accommodation for those who may require it at £3 3s. per week.

During the last 38 years 50,000 patients have been treated.

FUNDS ARE MOST URGENTLY NEEDED, not only to carry on this useful work, but to enable the Committee to Build extra accommodation, suitable to the requirements—medical and otherwise—of the present day. [122

POPLAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS,

BLACKWALL, LONDON, E.

OPEN FREE AT ALL HOURS FOR THE TREATMENT OF

ACCIDENTAL INJURY OR EMERGENCY.

President—Lord BRABAZON.
Vice-Presidents—The EARL OF DERBY, Sir DONALD CURRIE, K.C.M.G., M.P., and others.
Treasurer—Sir R. N. FOWLER, Bart., M.P. *Secretary*—Lieut.-Colonel FENERAN.

Number treated last year, 8,269.

Remote from observation by the wealthier classes, in the centre of a very dense, poor population, engaged in the most *dangerous and laborious industries*, this Hospital is exactly situated where most required.

Accidents in the Port of London, in the Docks and Shipping, amongst the Factories and great Engineering Works, are of continual occurrence, and of the most appalling character.

It is over two miles distant from the nearest general hospital. Delay and Transport, always painful, are often vital considerations.

It earnestly appeals for support.

Bankers—DIMSDALE, FOWLER & Co., 50, Cornhill, E.C. [180

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL

AND MEDICAL SCHOOL,

GREAT ORMOND STREET, BLOOMSBURY, W.C.

Patron—Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.
Vice-Patron—The DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G. *President*—The LORD EBURY, P.C.
Treasurer and Chairman—Major WILLIAM VAUGHAN MORGAN.

Number of In-patients admitted last year, 675. Number of Out-patients admitted last year, 8,844.
Total number of Patients treated since the opening of the Hospital in 1849, 200,000.
Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times, without letters of recommendation.
Nurses are trained in the Hospital for private attendance on Medical, Surgical and Midwifery cases.
The recent additions include an entirely **NEW WARD**, to maintain which the Board of Management *appeal earnestly* for Donations and Annual Subscriptions.
Annual Report will be sent on application.
G. A. CROSS, *Secretary*. [40

HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the SKIN

(Removed from New Bridge Street, Blackfriars),

52, STAMFORD STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Patroness—H.R.H. The PRINCESS OF WALES.
Chairman—Col. the Hon. PAUL METHUEN, C.B., C.M.G. *Treasurer*—J. GURNEY BARCLAY, Esq.
Honorary Medical Staff.
JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, Esq., 15, Cavendish Square. WAREN TAY, Esq., 4, Finsbury Square.
Dr. WYNDHAM COTTLE, 3, Savile Row. Dr. J. F. PAYNE, 78, Wimpole Street, W.
OUT-PATIENTS are received on Mondays and Wednesdays at Two o'Clock; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at One o'clock.
Students are admitted to the Lectures and to witness the Practice.
SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are most earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or by Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., Bankers, Lombard Street.
SAMUEL HAYMAN, *Secretary*. [169

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR
STONE, STRICTURE AND URINARY DISEASES, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

President—Lieut.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Lord ABINGER, C.B.
Treasurer—F. A. BEVAN, Esq.

Surgeons.

WALTER J. COULSON, Esq., F.R.C.S., 17, Harley Street, W.
F. R. HEYCOCK, Esq., F.R.C.S., 26, Upper Wimpole Street, W.

Surgeons to the Out-Patient Department.

F. SWINFORD EDWARDS, Esq., F.R.C.S., 93, Wimpole Street, W.
E. HURRY FENWICK, Esq., F.R.C.S., 10, George Street, Hanover Square, W.

Resident Medical Officer.

R. T. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL is intended for Persons of both Sexes suffering from Stone in the Bladder and other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.

The Practice of the Hospital is free to Medical Men and Students.

The Hospital contains 24 Beds, and 3 Private Wards for Paying Patients.

The number of In-Patients treated during the last year was **307**; **4,327** Out-Patients, New Cases; **31,982** Attendances. All Patients seen without letter of recommendation.

Attendance Daily at 2, except Wednesday and Saturday; Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings at 5; Fridays at 2, Women and Children only.

A Donation of Ten Guineas constitutes a Life Governor; a Subscription of One Guinea an Annual Governor. Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.; Messrs. HOARE & Co., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.

WALTER S. SCOTT, *Secretary.* [220

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL,

STRAND, W.C.

President—H.R.H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH, K.G.

Treasurers { JOHN B. MARTIN, Esq., 68, Lombard Street.
GEORGE J. DRUMMOND, Esq., 49, Charing Cross.

The Council earnestly appeal for Donations and New Annual Subscriptions in support of this Hospital. The Annual Income from all sources is only **£6,000**—the Expenditure **£12,000**—the balance being made up by Donations and Legacies. Average number of Patients relieved yearly **17,000**, of which three-fourths are cases of Accident and Emergency, or without letters.

ARTHUR E. READE, *Secretary.* [262

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, HAMMERSMITH ROAD, W.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron—H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES, K.G.
Treasurer—W. F. AINSWORTH, Esq.

This Unendowed Hospital is founded for the gratuitous Medical and Surgical treatment of the Sick or Maimed Poor. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours, with or without letters of recommendation.

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R. J. GILBERT, *Secretary and Superintendent.* [234

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KINGSLAND ROAD, N.

City Offices: 163, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

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For the immediate Gratuitous Relief of the Sick Poor of every Nation and Creed, without the delay of a Letter of Recommendation.

Patients Relieved during 1885, 25,642. Representing 63,755 Attendances.

Patron—H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c.

It cannot be too widely known, nor can it be too often repeated, that this Hospital is absolutely **Free** to the sick poor, and **to the Sick Poor only.**

In addition to the ***Urgent Need for Funds*** to meet current expenditure, a ***Special Fund*** is being raised for the building of a NEW HOSPITAL. The site is purchased and paid for, the building is all but completed, but to furnish and provide for future maintenance the sum of **£30,000** is required.

A Donation of £10 10*s.* constitutes the Donor a Life Governor of this Charity; a Donation of £5 5*s.* constitutes a Lady a Life Governor; a Subscription of £1 1*s.* and upwards constitutes an Annual Governor so long as continued.

Cheques should be crossed "GLYN AND CO."; *Post Office Orders made payable at Bishopsgate Street Without.*

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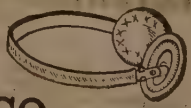

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12 Tea Spoons	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	5	0
2 Salt Spoons	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0
1 Mustard Spoon...	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	2	0
6 Egg Spoons	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	12	0
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0	6	0	0	7	6	0	10	6
1 Soup Ladle	0	9	6	0	13	0	0	16	6
1 Fish Knife	0	11	6	0	13	0	0	16	6
1 Butter Knife.....	0	2	6	0	3	6	0	5	0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0	5	6	0	7	0	0	9	0
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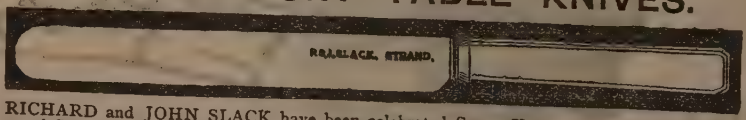

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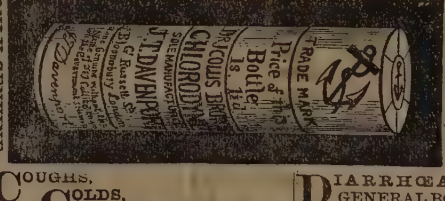

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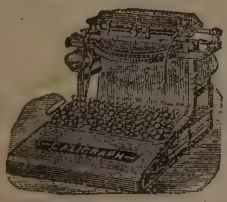

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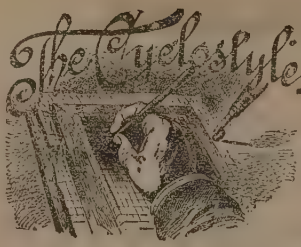

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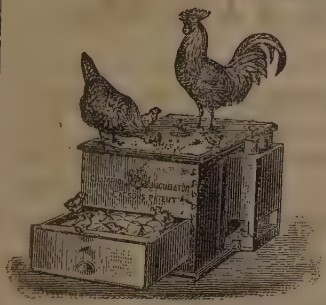

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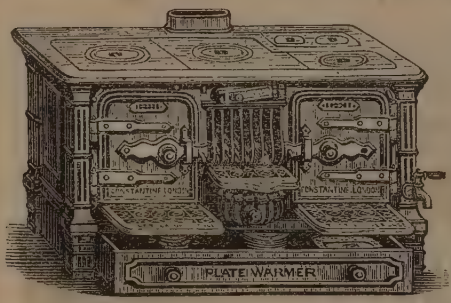

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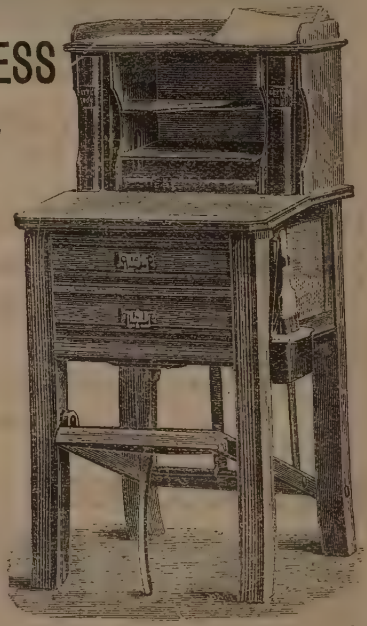

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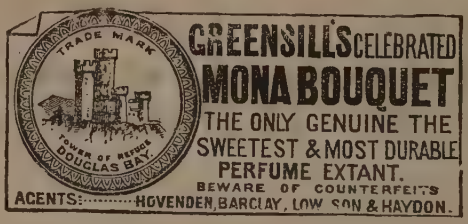

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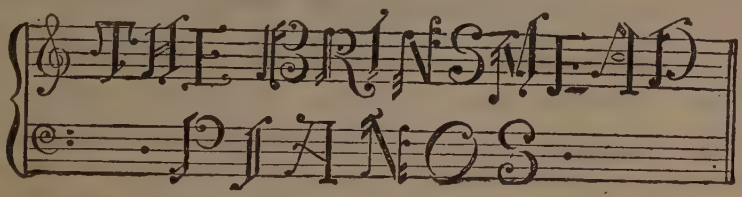

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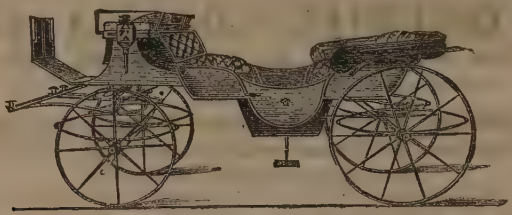

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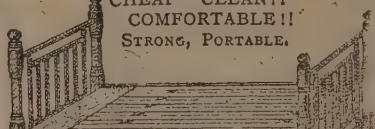

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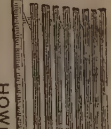

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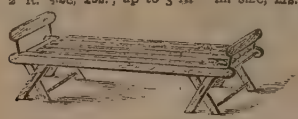

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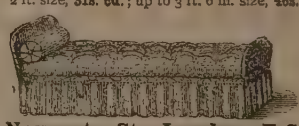

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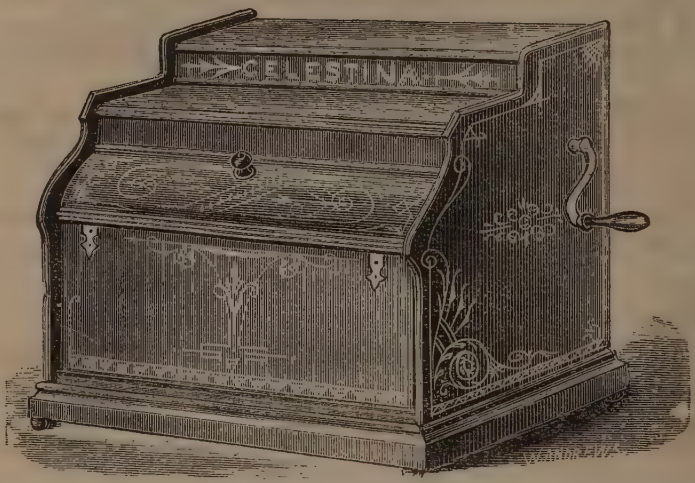

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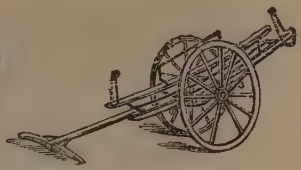

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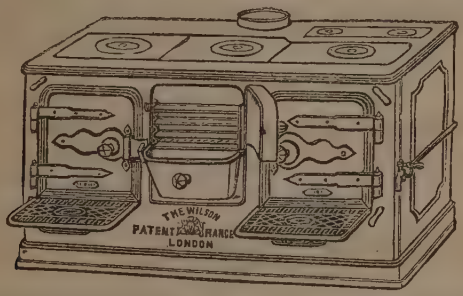

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I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Mr. S. CLARKE, Child's Hill, N.W. (Signed) WM. SOWERBY, *Secretary.*

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON,

REGENT'S PARK, LONDON, *July* 10, 1886.

SIR,—By direction of the Council of the Royal Botanic Society of London, I have the pleasure to forward to you Copy of a Resolution passed at the Meeting held this day.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Mr. S. CLARKE, Child's Hill, N.W. (Signed) WM. SOWERBY, *Secretary.*

(*COPY.*)—"Resolved, that the best thanks of the Society are due to and are hereby given to Mr. Samuel Clarke for his great and liberal assistance at the Evening Fêtes of June 30th and July 7th, 1886, in placing many thousands of his 'Fairy' Lamps at the disposal of the Society for the Illumination of the Grounds, Conservatories, &c."

PUNCH, July 17, 1886.

"MEMORABLE IN THE ANNALS OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—Wednesday night, July 7th, on the occasion of the last Fête of this Season in the Botanical Gardens, was deliciously warm, and our enjoyment was not damped by a single drop, or by any number of drops, of rain. Fancy a Botanical Fête without a shower! Illuminations perfect. Great success. All sweetness and light."

TRUTH, February 25, 1886.

"So I must turn to another topic, and one that I know will please you. We were at a dinner party at the Veres' the other evening, and I do not think I have ever seen anything half so pretty as their table was. Up the centre ran a long strip of pale terra-cotta velvet, edged with something that looked like yellow-green moss; but whether it was real or not I could not discover. Between the velvet and the covers were dotted at intervals the new 'Fairy' lights, which are well named, for their effect is quite fairy-like. They are small lights, which are placed in the centre of a circular flower vase, and each is covered with a tinted glass shade, some opal, some pale rose, some the tenderest soft green. The flower circle was filled with moss and ferns, with just two or three pink and yellow tulip buds in each. The softness of the light gave an added beauty to the flowers and ferns, and, as the 'Fairy' Lamps are quite low on the table, the effect was extremely becoming to the diners.

"The next day I went to the agents for these lights, and found that they are not at all expensive. They burn for ten hours, but can be extinguished, and at any time relighted without being trimmed. The absence of grease makes them preferable to candles, even if the effect were not so much more beautiful. When next you give a ball, you must commission me to send you down some for the supper-tables, and a few of the pendants for the conservatories. Sentimental conversations will take on a deeper glow of feeling under such an illumination; and what otherwise might only be a simple, every-day flirtation, might result in a plain gold ring and St. George's. MADGE."

TRUTH, March 4, 1886.

"I am anxious to tell you about the 'Fairy' lights. I knew you would like the idea of them, and would want to buy some at once. Well, dear, they are to be had at all the best West-end and City shops where glass and china are sold. . . . The 'Fairy' lights are now sold at the Stores at 2*s.* 9*d.* . . . I expect that if Lilla were to compare the prices of a great many more of her 'Store bargains' with the charges made at the best shops, she would find out that she was paying heavily for the privilege of dealing at the Stores.

"With flower-circles the 'Fairy' lights cost rather more. Don't forget that they are Clarke's patent.

MADGE." [183

SAMUEL CLARKE,

PATENTEE,

'Pyramid' & 'Fairy' Lamp & Light Works

CHILD'S HILL, LONDON, N.W.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS—*continued.*

THE POTTERY GAZETTE, August 2, 1886.

"THE FÊTES OF THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—Botany is not in the lines of glass and pottery, but this year's Fêtes at this popular Society's Gardens being especially remarkable for the illuminations, it becomes a duty and a pleasure on our part to notice it.

"Perhaps, during this century, in Europe there has been nothing done in outdoor illuminations equal to these Fêtes, for in addition to the usual grand display of lamps, there were added 15,000 'Fairy' lamps by Mr. Samuel Clarke. The Royal party who attended this fête signified their high appreciation of these pretty lamps.

"These charming little lamps, and in such a variety, gave a character to the fête as novel as it was new.

"The variegated colours, as well as the cut-glass varieties, were simply exquisite.

"We especially noticed a cut-glass illuminated service for a dinner table in a well-arranged tent in the grounds, which attracted a crowd of visitors the whole evening. This, doubtless, will become the rage during the autumn and winter in the West-end.

"We learn that Mr. Clarke has been awarded the gold medal of the society as well as a vote of thanks, for this novel introduction into the display of botany, which assists to display by artificial light what has hitherto been confined to daylight.

"The 'Fairy' lamp adds to the beautiful in flowers, and does not detract from the beautiful in the lamp. If this pretty invention does not

'Paint the lily nor add a perfume to the violet,'

it certainly gives us an opportunity of observing nature in a form and at a time when she can be most appreciated.

"Lovers of flowers are greatly indebted to Mr. Samuel Clarke for this useful invention, and we cordially congratulate him upon so successful a bit."

THE WORLD, April 21, 1886.

"There are new developments now in the modes of using the 'Fairy' lights which will be sure to make them very popular this season. Chandeliers from five to eighty lights, in all kinds of pretty glass, are made now; and with these and wall-brackets it is possible to illuminate a large drawing-room most successfully. The dome-shaped glasses look very well, some in mother-o'-pearl glass, some in stain glass, in cameo or in striped glass. One struck me as particularly pretty, made in a very soft pale-green colour. Of course, these coloured glasses, to a certain extent, obscure the light; and in a short time some shades of richly cut glass will be ready, which will quite double the light, instead of rendering it dimmer. For ball-rooms these lights are really perfection, as nothing can happen to them; no draught affects them in the least, no grease can fall, and the wind may come roughly through an open window without risk of any damage to dresses. They create no heat, the light is always steady, and has the curious advantage of increasing in brilliancy as it burns. Pretty little hanging lamps are made for conservatories or gardens suspended by a slender chain, so that they can be put right among the flowers; and also lamps with spikes, for illuminating flower-beds. FLOWER O' THE MAY."

LONDON FIGARO, April 3, 1886.

"I am not surprised that 'Fairy' lamps and 'Fairy' lights are the rage. If ever a man deserved well of hostesses who want to decorate their ball-rooms, their conservatories or their tables, in a fascinating manner, Mr. Samuel Clarke, of Child's Hill, is that individual. His invention is one of the happiest conceptions of the century. No lady who has not adorned her house with 'Fairy' lamps burning 'Fairy' lights has any idea of the charming results of the most moderate expenditure at the Pyramid Works."

THE IRONMONGER, September 11, 1886.

"Mr. Samuel Clarke, Ely Place, E.C., and Child's Hill, N.W., is continuously introducing new and pretty designs in the 'Fairy' lamp department, the expectations for a heavy demand of these specialties being supported by the favour which colonial and foreign visitors have bestowed upon them. 'Fairy' lamp pendants and cluster lights on stands, grouped in the most charming manner, with shades of exquisite hue, give an idea how attractive this style of illumination can be made, and the skilful taste of the manufacturer has been developed in this direction in a marvellous degree. Quite recently a number of richly cut glass shades have been introduced, and the prismatic colours blended with floral decorations produce effects of a pleasing character. Brackets, pedestals, table and floral decorations have all been introduced as tribute to the 'Fairy' lamps, and the splendid success which has followed the efforts thus put forth is another proof that a dainty thing in good taste will be sure to make its way, even with an unpromising beginning, but when handled in the practical manner as the 'Fairy' lamps have been the reward is proportionately greater."

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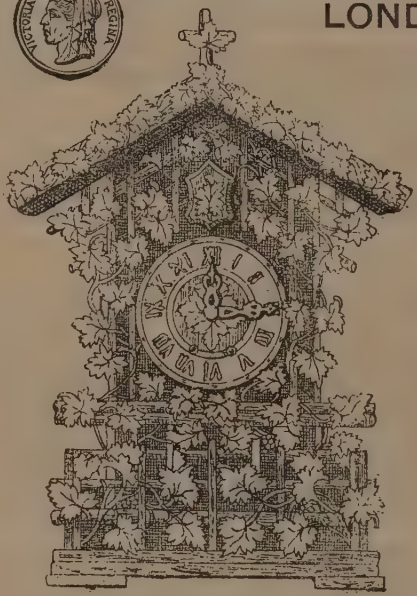

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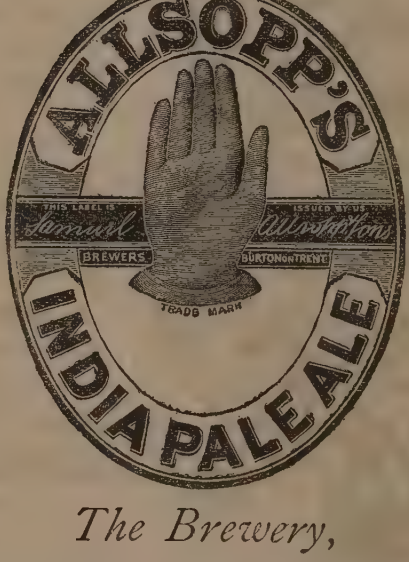

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PARIS 1867

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A.K. do.	36/0	18/0	10/0
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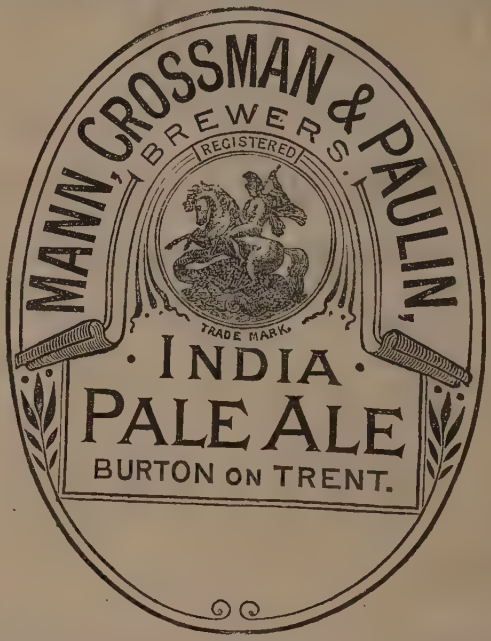

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"Commander A. J. LOFTUS, F.R.G.S., his Siamese Majesty's Hydrographer.
"E. C. DAVIDSON, Superintendent Siamese Government Telegraphs.
"Bangkok, Siam, May, 1883.—J. C. ENO, Esq., London."

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